The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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GENERAL NOTICE.

OUR
WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL
STORES
Will NOT be opened
on
MONDAY,
Sept. 26.

MARSHALL FIELD
& CO.

FURNITURE.

WIRTS & SCHOLLE,
222 Wabash-av.,
Between Adams and Jackson-sts.

FINE, MEDIUM, AND COMMON
FURNITURE
Of Every Variety and Description.

The best made and finest finished goods for less money than anywhere else in the city.

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INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

INTER-STATE
INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION
OF CHICAGO.

The Great Annual Industrial and Art Exhibition of America is Now Open, and will Continue Day and Evening, Sundays excepted, until 11 o'clock p. m. Saturday, Oct. 22, 1881.

EVERY DEPARTMENT is replete with the Latest and Best, and all Arrangements for the Exhibition are Complete and Admirable.

PROF. ADOLPH LIESEGANG'S Celebrated Orchestra of Thirty-one Pieces, Including Three Soloists, assisted by the World Renowned Cornet Virtuoso SIGNOR LIBERATI, late of Brighton Beach, Coney Island.

Admission—Adults, 25 cents; Children, 15 cents. Excursion Rates and Low Fares on all Railroads.

NOTICE,

To the Stock or Bond Holders of the Ohio & Mississippi Railway Company.

We respectfully ask your signature to the following proxy, reminding you that this change of management would operate the road solely in its own interests, instead of, as heretofore, in that of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. We can also assure you of our confident hope of shortly taking the property out of the hands of a Receiver, and, by a management entirely subservient to the stockholders' interests, hope for a large increase in its revenue.

WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., 56 Wall-st.
GEO. S. SCOTT & CO., 24 Broad-st.

Know all men by these presents: That —— holder in the Ohio & Mississippi Railway Company, owner of ——, have made, constituted, and appointed Jay Gould, Solon Humphreys, Geo. S. Scott, or either of them, —— lawful agent or attorney for —— in —— name, to appear at the annual meeting of the stockholders of said company, to be held in the City of Cincinnati, O., on the 13th day of October, A. D. 1881, for the purpose of electing Directors in said company, and for the transaction of any other business which may come before said meeting, or at any adjournment thereof, and then and there for —— and in —— name to cast the vote to which —— entitled as —— stockholder, and which —— might cast if present.

Witness —— hand this —— day of ——, A. D., 188 . Seal. Witness.

PROPOSALS.

Proposal for Pipe Covering.

Sealed proposals will be received up to 12 o'clock M. of Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1881, by the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, for the covering of all the steam pipes in the new Court-House.

Information in regard to said work can be obtained from the Engineer of the building.

By order of the Committee on Public Buildings,
CHAS. E. COBURN, Chairman.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Campobello Island.

The new hotel known as "THE OWEN" will be kept open until Oct. 1, or possibly later, to accommodate those who wish to avail themselves of the fall shooting and fishing. The air is delightful, and affords certain relief to any one who is afflicted with HAY FEVER, as abundant evidence can prove. Prof. Shaler's party of engineers is still at work surveying the island, and report that the outside of the island is remarkably wild and wonderfully picturesque, abounding in giant cliffs, deep chasms, and gorges. The shore for many miles has never been explored, and exploring parties will find here a fresh field for that pleasure. The hotel is delightfully situated, and has all the appointments of a comfortable home. Arrangements for rooms can be made by addressing W. K. SPRING, "The Owen," Campobello, N. B., via Eastport, Me.

RUPTURE CURED.

RUPTURE CURED.

CHICAGO, April 11, 1881.

DR. PARKER—DEAR SIR: After suffering many years with a very large scrotal hernia, and finding no relief from any truss I could find, until through your skill and new appliance you not only retained the rupture where others had failed, but have completely cured the hernia.

MORITZ HOFMANN,
Residence 311 Fulton-st.; office, 130 E. Washington-st.

We guarantee a new one. No operation whatever. No danger incurred. Manufacturers of Elastic Stockings, Trusses, etc.

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CLOTHING.

OF COURSE
THE
"Brightest"
AND
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CLOTHES
WILL BE FOUND IN
The Brightest and Handsomest Store!

Isn't it natural to suppose that Willoughby, Hill & Co. would be clear-headed enough to know the necessity of providing the most attractive goods produced? There is nothing too nice for us to sell. People expect to find what they want in our magnificent establishment, and they do find it.

Woolen Overcoats,
For Early Fall Weather.

Reversible Overcoats,
Some Very Novel Styles.

Reversible Suits,
Unique and Very Nobby.

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO.
Cor. Madison and Clark-sts.

Grand Electrical Illumination Every Night till Nine.

THE TURF.

CHICAGO
DRIVING PARK

GREAT 20-MILE
Equestrienne Race!
BETWEEN
MISS EMMA JEWETT of Minnesota,
AND
MISS BELLE COOK of California,
On SATURDAY, Sept. 24,
AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.
THE RACE GOES RAIN OR SHINE.
ON THE SAME AFTERNOON,
Two Other Races.
Admission, 50 cents.
Madison-st. Cars to the Track.

PIANOS.

PIANOS

At from $150 to $1,000, and ORGANS at $35 to $500, for cash or on time. Immense stock and great variety of styles of DECKER BROS., HAINES, MATHUSHEK, and STORY & CAMP Pianos, and of ESTEY and STORY & CAMP Organs. Various other makes also represented; and Pianos and Organs to rent.

STORY & CAMP,
188 & 190 STATE-ST.

BUSINESS CARDS.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & Co. 118 & 120 Monroe St.
Wholesale and Retail Stationers. Fine Wedding Stationery of Latest Designs.

TO RENT.

TO RENT
IN TRIBUNE BUILDING,

Large corner office on second floor and small office on third floor.
WM. C. DOW,
Room 8 Tribune Building.

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We now have in stock the celebrated "BUTTS" CANNEL COAL, superior to any other for use in grates. Also, all grades of Hard and Soft Coal at lowest market rates.

THE FRANKLIN FUEL CO.,
93 Dearborn-st.

HATS.

HATS.—Fall Styles Gentlemen's Dress and Business Hats.

The Largest, Finest, Stock we have ever shown, at our usual low prices. BARNES' Hat and Fur Store, 86 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

CUTLERY.

Cutlery

Wostenholm's, Rogers', and Spalding's Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Scissors, Corkscrews, Dog Collars, and Hardware Novelties. A. G. SPALDING & BROS., 108 Madison-st.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

PARTLY cloudy weather, local rains, variable winds, and stationary or higher temperature for this region today.

FOREST fires round the Georgian Bay, along French River, and in the Miskoka district, Ontario, have made fearful ravages. For days the inhabitants of these regions have been on the verge of suffocation from heat and smoke.

THE London (Ont.) Grand Jury has thrown out the bills of indictment for manslaughter against the Captain and manager of the steamer Victoria, which was capsized on the Queen's birthday on the River Thames, causing the death of nearly 200. This is probably the last of the great calamity.

AT the conclusion of the funeral services today the remains of President Garfield will be borne to the hearse and thence to the Baltimore & Potomac depot, from whence the same train which brought the Presidential party to Washington last March will convey the funeral party to Cleveland.

THE following soldiers will represent the citizens of Chattanooga, Tenn., at President Garfield's obsequies: Congressman Pettibone, Col. J. M. Thornburg, Capt. H. S. Chamberlain, and E. A. James, Union soldiers; Maj. J. G. Conner, Col. H. M. Cleft, and the Rev. Dr. Bachman, Confederates.

IT is estimated that about 100,000 persons passed the coffin of President Garfield in the rotunda of the Capitol in the twenty-four hours after the casket was placed there. There was hardly a word uttered by the vast throng that came to see the earthly remains of the great man whom the Nation honored and loved.

THERE were indications yesterday afternoon that the body of President Garfield had commenced to decompose. Mrs. Garfield, being informed of the fact, expressed a wish that her husband's features should be free from the public gaze. The lid of the coffin was closed by order of Secretary Blaine at 6:30 last evening.

AT the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland at Chattanooga yesterday a committee was appointed to submit plans for a monument to President Garfield at the next meeting. The committee is also authorized to solicit subscriptions. The place where the monument is to be erected has not yet been decided on.

MRS. GARFIELD in company with her daughter Mollie visited the White House yesterday. She was reluctant to go there, but she preferred to arrange with her own hands the personal effects of her dead husband preparatory to their being taken to her home at Mentor. She bore up bravely during the visit, but at times her eyes were suffused with tears.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD'S mother bears her great affliction with a fortitude hardly expected. There is no fear now that her mind will give way under the great calamity which has fallen on her. She insists on going to Cleveland to see the dead body of her great son. "I must see him," she said yesterday. "I must see him once more. He was my own boy, you know."

THE International Peace and Liberty League now in session at Geneva, Switzerland, has passed resolutions expressing sympathy with Mrs. Garfield, and offering condolence and respectful homage. Many members of the French aristocracy and the entire diplomatic body now in Paris have called at the American Legation in that city to express sympathy and sorrow.

OWING to Senatorial pressure it is quite probable that President Arthur will call an executive session of the Senate about the 18th of October. Senator Dawes called on the President yesterday and urged this view. It is probable that the Democrats will elect the presiding officer. Senator Dawes thinks that there will be no attempt to change the complexion of the committees.

SEVERAL regiments of the Ohio State militia have been ordered to Cleveland by Adjutant-General Smith for guard duty. The sailors of the United States steamer Michigan will participate in the funeral-procession. Several hundred military and civic societies have already expressed an intention to participate in the procession, which promises to be of the most imposing character.

DELEGATIONS, civic societies, and military organizations wishing to participate in the funeral of President Garfield at Cleveland Monday are requested to correspond at once with Mr. Edgar Decker, Chairman of the Cleveland Committee of Reception, and on their arrival at Cleveland are requested to report immediately at the Council Chamber, that they may be assigned places in the funeral procession.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR has issued a proclamation appointing Monday next as a day to be observed throughout the United States with humiliation and mourning, and recommending the people throughout the Nation to assemble that day in their respective places of worship to render a tribute of reverence to the memory and character of President Garfield, and of sorrowful submission to the will of God.

A LARGELY-ATTENDED meeting of the Union League Club was held last evening to take appropriate action on the death of President Garfield. Resolutions paying eloquent tribute to the deceased statesman and hero and expressing sympathy with his afflicted widow were adopted. The Hon. Emery A. Storrs delivered a characteristically eloquent address of eulogy on President Garfield. The Hon. John b. Hawley also addressed the meeting.

THE funeral services of President Garfield at Washington will take place today at 3 p. m. in the rotunda of the Capitol, where the body will remain until taken to the train. The Rev. Mr. Power, of the Christian Church, will officiate. The Philharmonic Society, of Washington, under the direction of Prof. Gloetzner, will render the anthem, "To Thee, O Lord, I Yield my Spirit," the hymns, "Jesus, Lover of my Soul," and "Asleep in Jesus, Blessed Sleep."

A MEETING of the American residents of Paris was held in that city yesterday under the Presidency of the Hon. Levi P. Morton, the United States Minister to France, to take action on the death of President Garfield. Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Tyng, William Allen Butler, ex-Senator Cattell, John Jay, Gen. Meredith Read, and others. Resolutions expressing horror at Guiteau's crime and profound sympathy with the widow, mother, and family of President Garfield were adopted. Full confidence was expressed in President Arthur, and profound thanks were extended to France for the many evidences of its sympathy with the American Nation and of its sorrow for the sad event which has occurred.

THE committee of the London Stock Exchange has decided, contrary to the wishes of a very large number of the members of that body, that the exchange can be closed only after 1 o'clock next Monday. The members of the American department of the exchange are much dissatisfied at the decision of the committee, and have agreed to suspend business in their particular department during the whole day out of respect to the memory of President Garfield.

JAMES CUNNINGHAM, who brutally murdered his wife with a butcher-knife in a house in the southwestern portion of Chicago on the morning of the Fourth of July, pleaded guilty yesterday to the charge of murder in the first degree. Judge Gardner will sentence Cunningham to-day. The murder was one of the most cowardly and brutal which has taken place in this city for a long time. Cunningham's statement concerning it yesterday was exceedingly flimsy.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR took the oath of office as President in the marble room of the Capitol Building yesterday in the presence of the Cabinet officers, the Supreme Court Judges, some Senators and Representatives, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Grant, Admiral Nichols, ex-Senator Hamlin, Gen. Beale, and a few others were also present. Chief-Justice Waite administered the oath. Gen. Arthur seemed calm, composed, and fully impressed with the solemnity and gravity of the occasion.

IT is probable that President Arthur's favorit sister, Mrs. John E. McElroy, will become mistress of the White House. She is at present a resident of Albany, N. Y., where President Arthur's other sister, Mrs. Caw, also resides. Since the death of Mrs. Arthur last year Mrs. McElroy has exercised a motherly care over her two children. The President's only son, Chester Allan Arthur, entered Columbia College at the commencement of the college year. His little daughter, who is about 10 years old, resides with her aunt at Albany.

A DELEGATION of 100 citizens of Illinois, including, among others, E. B. Washburne, Thomas Hoyne, John Wentworth, Lyman Trumbull, O. W. Potter, ex-Mayor Heath, Col. Rend, Leonard Swett, Judge Dickey, Melville W. Fuller, W. J. Hynes, George Schneider, and Peter Schuttler, has been appointed by Gov. Cullom to attend the funeral of President Garfield at Cleveland. Delegations from the Union Veterans, from the Board of Trade, from the City Council, the Board of Cook County Commissioners, the Apollo Commandery, and other bodies will attend also.

IN connection with the alleged discharge by his employer of a young man summoned for jury service—an allegation, however, which was not sustained by proof—Judge Rogers yesterday gave an interesting lecture in his court on the subject of the necessity for prompt compliance with the orders of the courts in the matter of summoning jurors. He gave notice that he had thoroughly looked into the law, and found that he had the power both to fine and imprison businessmen who by threats of discharge prevented their employés from serving on juries, and announced his purpose to use this power sternly.

SENATOR WADE HAMPTON is of opinion that President Arthur will adopt a conservative course and policy, both because public opinion demands it and because he (President Arthur) believes such a course and policy the proper ones to pursue. There will, in Senator Hampton's opinion, be no shock to the business interests of the country. Gen. Hampton says he is prepared to act towards President Arthur as he acted towards President Garfield, and that as a Senator he will sustain the Administration in all measures that meet his approval, and in no instance oppose the Administration for partisan or factious purposes.

AT a meeting of prominent citizens of Chicago held yesterday under the Presidency of Gen. Stockton it was resolved to request the Mayor "to issue a proclamation in accordance with that of the Governor of this State" in reference to the observance of the day when the remains of President Garfield are to be consigned to their last resting-place; also to issue an invitation to the Masonic, Odd-Fellows, and other civic societies of Chicago and vicinity, together with the military, to participate in a solemn procession at the same time that the obsequies are taking place in Cleveland. A committee of seven, of which Mayor Harrison and Gen. Stockton are to be members, will arrange for the procession.

THE Cabinet officers, through Secretary Blaine, tendered their resignations to President Arthur yesterday. The President promptly declined to accept them, and requested the Cabinet officers to continue in the discharge of their respective duties, and pointed out how embarrassing it would be to him should they resign in the present sensitive state of public feeling. Secretary Blaine said that the Cabinet officers were quite anxious to do everything in their power to assist the President, and that they were ready to comply with his request and retain their respective offices. Of course the action of yesterday cannot be regarded as determining that President Arthur will retain President Garfield's Cabinet. There is a very strong feeling throughout the Nation that in retaining the Cabinet President Arthur would act wisely and well.

BUSINESS was suspended in Chattanooga yesterday at 12 o'clock, all the city bells were tolled, and several thousands of those who wore the blue and several thousands of those who wore the gray during the late War marched in solemn procession through the streets to a hall where requiem services for the dead President were held. An immense flagstaff was erected on the top of a hill near the city. The veterans formed around it. As the ex-Confederate soldiers reached the hill the band played "Dixie," which was loudly cheered by the Union veterans. A flag draped in mourning was hoisted to half-mast by a Federal and a Confederate Major. As the flag was being raised the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner," and the crowd cheered enthusiastically. The band then played "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and all present uncovered and bowed their heads.

THE DEAD.

A Hundred Thousand Mourners Pass by the Dust of Garfield.

The Coffin Closed by Order of Blaine at Six O'Clock.

A Basket of Flowers Presented from the Queen of Great Britain.

Outline of the Funeral Services to Be Held in the Rotunda.

Plan of Today's Procession from the Capitol to the Depot.

Meeting of Members of Congress to Arrange for the Funeral.

Arrangements for the Reception and Burial at Cleveland.

The Old Mother: "I Must See Him! He Was My Own Boy, You Know."

The "Tribune" Correspondent Viists the Cell of the Miserable Assasin.

Horrible Charges Already Made Concerning the Autopsy and the Treatment.

Continuation of Extraordinary Expressions of Sorrow and Respect from Abroad.

IN THE ROTUNDA.

A SCENE WITHOUT PARALLEL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22.—The mourners go about the streets, the Capitol is shrouded in serge, and all ways lead but to the rotunda, where lie the remains of the late President. The scene there today has been without parallel. At dusk yesterday the rotunda and dome were illuminated, and the light in the surrounding tholus showed for miles around. The effect within and without was weird. Under the great dome the casket lay upon a black-draped bier, while rosebuds were strewn about the projecting ledge around the coffin. The guard of honor from the Army of the Cumberland stood watch. The doors of the Capitol had been opened to the public late in the afternoon of Wednesday. They have not been closed since, and the line of people which began at once to stream through from the eastern entrance to the western exit has been broken only for a few hours, between 2 and 7 this morning. Even during that period, while the soldiers kept an all but solitary vigil, there were a few who sought admission to look upon

THE SAD AND DISTRESSING SIGHT.

Under the weird lights from the dome the face presented a horrible appearance. Since the body was brought from Long Branch it has changed much. The gray color has extended and deepened, and powder has been applied to the face to disguise, as far as possible, the growing change in the body. To those who looked upon the face it seems strange that it should be longer exposed to view, and, indeed, there has been some show of feeling of indignation that the horrible exhibition should longer continue. Thousands of women who have seen it have been shocked, and little children have been lifted to look at that which must ever leave upon their minds a most distressing impression. It is a sight that haunts one afterwards—so changed, and the sunken and discolored features. During the night the lips have parted in an unpleasant smile. At 5 o'clock this morning market people and other early risers passed through the rotunda, just lighted by the gray light of dawn. From that time the numbers increased until, at 7 o'clock, a double column extended from the eastern porch of the Capitol to First street.

IT NEVER GREW LESS.

As those ahead moved slowly along, saw the sad sight, and passed out on the western porch, new comers added to the line. The starting point gradually became farther and farther from the steps of the Capitol. Special trains were run from Baltimore and other points in Maryland and Virginia, bringing hundreds of persons, both white and black, to the city. Many colored people showed the stains of road travel, and hundreds had walked into town on the mournful pilgrimage. The cars and stages, as well as private vehicles of every description, are driving toward Capitol Hill. All of the approaches by foot are crowded as well, and the walks are bordered by the inevitable peddlers. Portraits, good and bad, of what the President was, and pictures of his stricken but brave-hearted widow, are offered for sale at every hand. The week's illustrated papers are sold by newsboys as if they were extras. Memorial badges and medals and fac-simile copies of the last letter written by the President to his aged mother are among the things which are sold readily to the people going to the Capitol or coming away.

THE CITY IS FULL OF COLORED PEOPLE

from Virginia. Many of the poorer class are here. They throng the Capitol grounds and lounge in the shade of the building or of the trees about it. Many of them have brought lunches, determined to wait all the hours that may be necessary to enter the rotunda. The day has been very warm, and the sun has poured down without mercy on those who have stood in line waiting their turn to enter the rotunda. By 1 o'clock the double line was over half a mile long. From the door of the rotunda two ropes extended across the porch and formed a passageway beginning a hundred feet from the foot of the steps. From this point the line continued in a serpentine course, zigzagging back and forth, until it reached a street, and then ran from First to Second streets. By reason of the curious winding form of this closely packed double column, its actual length was more than twice that of the distance in a direct line which was covered. As the crowds continued to arrive, they either took their places at the end of the line as it moved slowly along, or formed part of the great multitude of onlookers who, on account of the great length of the line, had despaired of entering it.

IT WAS A MOTLEY THRONG.

More than half of those who stood here for hours and reached the Capitol by slow, shuffling steps over the asphalt were black. There were men, women, children, and infants in arms, the infirm and aged cripples from the War, some of them wearing badges of service, and ladies in Swiss muslin dresses, and young girls in pretty costumes, along with ragged street urchins and a few tramps. The weak and crippled old darkies in whose faces reverence and awe were expressed, hobbled on crutches and canes with difficulty up the broad marble steps. The sight of their sincere mourning was pathetic. There was no levity, and but little conversation as the patient line dragged its slow length along. Those who early in the morning started at the extremity of the line did not reach the rotunda until

THREE WEARY HOURS LATER,

and yet they moved along up the steps of the Capitol at the rate of 6,000 persons an hour, and this was continued from very early in the morning all through the hot day. In the evening there was but little diminution in the numbers, and even at midnight people continued to pass through. Surely not less than 100,000 people will have passed through the rotunda and passed the dead body of the late President in the twenty-four hours ending at midnight. There were a great many boys, white and black, in the line, who tempered their dole with a fine commercial instinct, and did a lucrative business with the place-hunters who stood without the line. These boys entered at the foot, if they were unable to steal a place midway, and when a possible customer was espied

THE POSITION WAS OFFERED HIM FOR 25 OR 50 CENTS,

according to its nearness to the Capitol. Money handed, the boys scampered to the foot of the line, and worked along far enough in half an hour's time to make their places again marketable. When the folds of the serpentine column came near together at one or two points there were collisions which the police at times were almost powerless to control. Twice or three times people broke from their place in one part of this line to a weak place in the column running almost parallel but in the opposit direction. In one instance two old women had quite a tussle over the effort of one of them to force her way into the column ahead of the other, who had already been nearly two hours working up to the place she possessed. Next to the wonderful patience of these people, their pain at the sight of the dead President's face was most touching, and hardly without exception cries of distress were uttered by the thousands who passed. Not a few of them regretted the haunting spectacle. Some, on the contrary, lingered, drawn by a strange fascination, searching in the shriveled features of the dead man for some token of that nobility which marked them in life.

DURING THE FORENOON

a double file of people passed through the rotunda. Afterwards it was doubled at the steps of the Capitol, so that, four abreast, they entered the rotunda. On the west porch many lingered in the halls and corridors, and the porches were thronged all day long. Many took their positions high up in the galleries of the dome to view the scene. As the file of people passed the catafalque the line was still preserved by the flowers which were arranged along the floor of the rotunda to the exit. At either end was a wreath of ivy. There was a large column of white roses, upon which a white dove was mounted. A beautiful representation of "The Gates Ajar" was made of rosebuds and smilax, and there were besides a crown of white flowers and pillow of white roses, upon which in letters of violets were the words "Our Martyr President." At night the rotunda and dome were again lighted, and until late the ceaseless tide of people rolled on.

IT WAS FOUND NECESSARY

at last this evening to close the casket. The remains had become too unsightly to be further exposed, and the lid was fastened down finally. The wreath which Queen Victoria cabled to be presented to Mrs. Garfield lay upon the closed coffin. The rotunda remained open all night, and, though the crowd was greatly diminished, people continued to file through the rotunda the greater part of the night. The wreath with Queen Victoria's card attached divided the attention with the black, closed casket. The casket will not again be opened.

THE COFFIN CLOSED.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22.—During this afternoon there were signs that the body of President Garfield had commenced to decompose, and, it being understood in such event that it was the wish of Mrs. Garfield that the features of her husband should be free from public gaze, the lid of the coffin was closed, by order of Secretary Blaine, at about 6:30 this evening. Nothwithstanding the coffin was closed, the crowds which passed through the rotunda of the Capitol remained undiminished. The line of people, four abreast, extended for many hundred yards, while the space in front of the building was thronged with a surging mass of humanity anxious to obtain admittance. It is estimated that since 7 this morning at least 80,000 persons have visited the Capitol, and at a late hour tonight there was no marked diminution of the number still waiting to view the coffin containing the remains of the dead President.

A SHORT TIME BEFORE THE COFFIN WAS CLOSED,

Mrs. Secretary Blaine and Mrs. Secretary Windom entered the rotunda and viewed the remains. Both were shocked at the change, and suggested to the gentlemen composing the guard of honor that the casket be closed at once. This, they replied, could not be done without an order from the Cabinet. In a short time the order came. Two thousand were in line, and for half an hour they continued to pass the bier before it became generally known among the throng outside that the face could no longer be seen. When the coffin lid was closed the beautiful floral offering of Queen Victoria was placed above it.

PREPARATIONS.

THE FUNERAL AND PROCESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22.—The funeral services will take place tomorrow at 3 p. m. in the rotunda, where the body will remain until taken to the train. The Rev. Mr. Power, of the Christian Church, will officiate. The Philharmonic Society of this city, under direction of Prof. Gloetzner, will render the anthem "To Thee, O, Lord, I Yield My Spirit," from the oratorio of "St. Paul," and the familiar hymns, "Jesus, Lover of My Soul" and "Asleep in Jesus, Blessed Sleep." At the conclusion of the services the remains will be borne to the hearse, and thence to the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad depot, where the same train which brought them to this city from Long Branch will convey them to Cleveland for final burial. Following is

THE OFFICIAL PROGRAM

of the order of procession which will escort the remains from the Capitol to the depot:

Funeral escort in column of march, under command of Brevet Maj.-Gen. R. B. Ayres.
Battalion District Columbia Volunteers.
Battalion Marines.
Battalion Foot Artillery.
Battery Light Artillery.
Civic procession, under command Chief-Marshal Col. Robert Boyd.
Clergymen in attendance.
Physicians who attended the late President.
Guard of Honor.
Bearers.
Hearse.
Bearers.
Guard of Honor.
Officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps in the city and not on duty.
Troops forming the escort in full dress, on either side of the hearse, the army on the right, and the navy and marine corps on the left.
Family of the late President.
Relatives of the late President.
Ex-Presidents of the United States.
The Cabinet and Ministers of the Diplomatic Corps.
The Chief-Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.
Senators of the United States.
Members of the United States House of Representatives.
Governors of States and Territories.
Commissioners of the District of Columbia.
Judges of the Court of Claims.
The Judiciary of the District of Columbia and Judges of the United States Courts.
Assistant Secretaries of the State, Treasury, and Interior Departments, Assistant Postmasters-General, Solicitor-General, and Assistant Attorneys-General.
Organized Societies.
Citizens and strangers.

THE TROOPS

designated to form the escort will assemble on the east side of the Capitol and form a line fronting the eastern portico of the Capitol precisely at 2 p. m. Friday, the 23d inst. The procession will move on the conclusion of the religious services at the Capitol, appointed to commence at 3 o'clock, when minute guns will be fired at the navy-yard by the vessels of war which may be in port, at Fort Meyer, and by the battery of artillery stationed near the Capitol for that purpose. At the same hour the bells of the several churches, fire-engine houses, and school-houses will be tolled. The officers of the army and navy selected to compose the guard of honor and accompany the remains to their final resting place will assemble at 4 p. m. at the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad Depot, where they will receive the body of the late President and deposit it in the car prepared for the purpose.

ROBERT T. LINCOLN,
Secretary of War.
W. A. HUNT,
Secretary of the Navy.
J. DENT,
President Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

ON ARRIVING AT THE DEPOT

the remains will be placed on the car attached to the funeral train. This car will be opened at the side, admitting a view of the coffin as the train passes along. The other three cars will be occupied by Mrs. Garfield and the members of the family and personal friends, the President and members of the Cabinet, the physicians who attended the President, ex-Presidents Grant and Hayes, and the committees appointed by the Senate and House. Another train will immediately follow the funeral train, upon which will be Senators, members of Congress, Justices of the Supreme Court, and other distinguished persons who have been invited to attend the funeral. Saturday morning the trains will be met at the Ohio State line by Gov. Foster and his staff.

THE BURIAL.

NIGGARDLY CITIZENS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 22.—Arrangements for receiving and burying the remains of the departed President are being hurriedly completed. The catafalque is well under way. The platform is completed and the pillars are being erected. Four mammoth arches are being erected on the public square, one at Erie street, and another at Lake View Cemetery. The committees are busy, and some of them have difficulty in carrying out the designs. Funds are needed, and on all sides is heard complaint of a lack of generosity on the part of the wealthy citizens. The Musical Committee have reported upon a program to be followed. The Cleveland Vocal Society will officiate at the square. The "Funeral March" by Beethoven will be sung, and also the beautiful hymn, entitled, "Ho! Reapers of Life's Harvest," which was a favorit one of the late lamented President, and whenever he visited Hiram, by his request, it was always sung. At the grave music will be sung by the united German singing societies of the city. The selection is the thirtieth ode of Horace.

AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 22.—The committee on reception of municipal officers and delegations purposing to visit Cleveland next Monday requests such delegations to correspond at once with Edgar Decker, Chairman, and on arrival report immediately at the Council Chamber of the City-Hall. No invitation has been extended to any military or civic organizations to form a part of the cortége Monday, but numerous requests have been received from different parts of the country, and places will be assigned all that come if due notification is given. Several regiments of State militia have been ordered here by Adjutant-General Smith for guard duty. The United States steamer Michigan will arrive Saturday, and her officers and men will march in the procession. A change has been made in the time of the funeral train. It will leave Pittsburg Saturday at 5 a. m., arriving here at 11:15 a. m. instead of 2 p. m. The halt will be made at the Euclid avenue station, and the remains will be conveyed thence to the catafalque in Monumental Park.

THE LOT

which doubtless will be selected in Lake View Cemetery is on the brow of a high ridge, commanding a sweeping view of Lake Erie and the intervening strip of country. It contains over half an acre, and is in the sightliest part of the grounds, and had been set apart by the trustees for some purpose of more than usual importance, supposing probably some Masonic or other society might wish it. The lot might have been sold many times over for $10,000 and more.

AT A MEETING OF THE PRESS COMMITTEE

today, committees were appointed to provide accommodations for reporters at the funeral, and engage headquarters for the press, which will probably be the Council Chamber of Cleveland, and to provide sleeping and other accommodations for newspaper representatives. Arrangements will be made, if possible, for telegraph connection with the press headquarters. Badges will be furnished reporters at headquarters, and pains taken that the press is thoroughly provided for. Further arrangements will be made at the meeting of the committee tomorrow. Parties wishing further particulars should address E. Cowles, Chairman.

CONGRESS.

A MEETING OF ITS MEMBERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22.—A meeting of members-elect of the Forty-seventh Congress was held today in the Hall of the House of Representatives. There were present the following:

Randall, Bayne, O'Neill, Everett, and Jadwin, of Pennsylvania.
Tucker and Desendorf, of Virginia.
McCook, Hiscock, and Storin, of New York.
Davis and Thomas, of Illinois.
Kasson, of Iowa.
Washburn, of Minnesota.
Townsend, of Ohio.
Talbott and Urner, of Maryland.
Wilson, of West Virginia.
Clarke, of Missouri.

Wise, of Pennsylvania.

Gen. N. P. Banks also occupied a seat upon the floor.

Tucker was called to the chair.

Thomas, of Illinois, was made Secretary.

The Sergeant-at-Arms announced that the following members had informed him of their intention to be present at the funeral ceremonies tomorrow, and that the majority would go to Cleveland:

Bayne,	Hiscock,	Pierce (Ind.),
Belmont,	Hoblitzell,	Randall,
Beltzhoover,	Hoge,	Ritchie,
Briggs,	Jones (Ark.),	Robinson (O.),
Buck,	Jadwin,	Shelley,
Brumm,	Klotz,	Smith (N. Y.),
Bingham,	Kasson,	Talbott,
Candler,	Kenna,	Taylor (O.),
Clarke (Mo.),	Lefevre,	Thomas,
Covington,	Luna,	Townsend (O.),
Camp,	McLane,	Tucker,
Dowd,	Martin,	Tyler,
Dawes,	McClure,	Urner,
Desendorf,	McCook,	Ward,
Davis (Ill.),	McKinley,	Wilson (W. Va.),
Errett,	Morey,	Wise (Va.),
Evins,	Muchler,	West,
Hardenberg,	Mason,	Watson,
Harris (N. J.),	Neal,	Webber,
Hewitt (N. Y.),	O'Neill,	Washburn,
Hill (N. J.),	Phelps,	Wise (Pa.).

The following members will meet the funeral cortége at Cleveland:

Browne,	Hawk,	Morse,
Buckner,	Heilman,	Moulton,
Chalmers,	Herbert,	Physter,
Cullen,	House,	Sherwin,
Deering,	Lord,	Steele,
Demotte,	Matson,	Thompson.
Farwell,	Miller,	

EX-SPEAKER RANDALL

stated that Mr. Kasson and himself had had a long conversation with Secretary Blaine and Senator Edmunds, and it was thought impossible for the members of the Senate and House who desired to go to Cleveland to proceed by the train bearing the remains of President Garfield. It has been suggested, however, by Senator Edmunds, that each House should appoint a committee to escort the body to Cleveland, and that other members should follow on a special train.

Mr. Kasson stated that Gen. Sherman had suggested that no larger escort should be appointed by the House and Senate than could be accommodated by one car.

A committee consisting of Randall, Kasson, and Townsend was appointed to meet a similar committee of the Senate to determine what action should be taken in the premises.

On the return to the chamber the committee reported that it had been agreed that a committee of eight members should be appointed by each House to escort the remains to Cleveland, and that a special train should be chartered to convey the other Senators and members to that place, and that ex-Presidents Grant and Hayes should be invited to accompany them.

On motion of Mr. Randall, a similar invitation was extended ex-Speaker Banks, and then the report was agreed to.

It was further determined that the members of the House should meet in the hall of the House tomorrow at 2 p. m. and attend the funeral. There will be space in the rotunda set apart for their accommodation, and the Sergeant-at-Arms was instructed to furnish each member with symbols of mourning.

By action of the meeting, Tucker was appointed Chairman of the Escorting Committee. The other members were Kasson, Randall, Hiscock, Wilson, Thomas, Townsend, and Shelley.

A MEETING OF MEMBERS OF THE SENATE

was held in the Vice-President's room, Senator Anthony presiding. The following Senators were present:

Anthony,	Bayard,	Garland,
Hale,	Kellogg,	Pugh,
Dawes,	Davis (W. Va.),	Morgan,
Edmunds,	Camden,	Jones (Nev.),
Morrill,	Sherman,	Blair,
Saulsbury,	McMillan,	Mitchell.

Ex-Senator Hamlin was also present.

The Committee of Conference reported that on conferring with the House committee it was deemed best to charter a special train for the Senators and members and such guests as they should invite, which report was accepted, and the Sergeant-at-Arms was instructed to make the necessary arrangements. It was decided to postpone the adoption of resolutions upon the death of President Garfield until the meeting of the Senate in regular session.

The Chairman then announced the following as the committee on the part of the Senate to accompany the remains: Senators Anthony, Sherman, Bayard, Ingalls, Pugh, Blair, Camden, and Morgan. The meeting then adjourned.

THE DAY.

VIEWING THE REMAINS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22.—Tens of thousands of visitors are pouring into Washington. Trains loaded to their fullest capacity follow each other in rapid succession on all railroads, and the city promises to be crowded almost as much as on inauguration-day. Everybody wants tickets of admission to the rotunda to the funeral ceremonies tomorrow afternoon, and high prices are being offered for them. Of course thousands must be disappointed, as the rotunda will only hold about 1,300, and tickets are all in the hands of the family and relatives of the dead President, Cabinet officers, and members of Congress. All the best professional and amateur vocal talent has volunteered to furnish music for the occasion, and

TWO FAVORIT HYMNS OF THE LATE PRESIDENT

will be sung—"Jesus, Lover of My Soul" and "Asleep in Jesus." Some of those who will sing these hymns at the funeral tomorrow have joined in singing them at President Garfield's request during his life. Seats will be arranged around the catafalque for Mrs. Garfield and the family, relatives, intimate friends, Cabinet officers, and their families. Back of these will be arranged seats for members of Congress, Judges of the Supreme Court, high executive officers of the Government and their wives, and back of these seats for army and navy officers. Near the centre of the rotunda, where the body lies, a limited number of seats for reporters have been provided, and these arrangements will occupy nearly all the space, so there will be but little room left for others than these members.

THE CHURCH TO WHICH THE LATE PRESIDENT

belonged applied through its pastor for 500 tickets, to admit the entire congregation, but it was out of the question to supply them, and only a few will get in. Altogether there have been applications for about 5,000 tickets.

TWO TRAINS

will take the funeral cortége to Cleveland. The first will carry the corpse, the family of the deceased, the Cabinet and their families, and the escort committee and pall-bearers. Another train will follow this, carrying members and officers of Congress, ex-Presidents Grant and Hayes, ex-Speaker Banks, and ex-Cabinet Ministers.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad officers telegraphed today that they will put a special train with sleeping-car attached at the service of newspaper men going to Cleveland, and get there one hour ahead of the funeral train, without charge.

The floral ornaments sent to the Capitol are grandly beautiful and appropriate.

THE WREATH PRESENTED BY QUEEN VICTORIA

through the British Legation has attracted much attention, and this expression of sympathy on the part of the Queen has endeared her to American hearts. The wreath is composed of white and Marshal Neil roses on a base of smilax, and the inscription is "Queen Victoria to the memory of the late President Garfield. An expression of her sorrow and sympathy with Mrs. Garfield and the American Nation."

There is scarcely anything in the face of the dead President to recall the manly, kindly countenance which was so familiar to people here. His long suffering reduced him to

A MERE SKELETON,

and his skin was discolored and tightly drawn. In taking a plaster cast of the face the lower jaw was forced down, giving an unnatural expression to the face, and many who admired him in life regretted that they had looked at the corpse.

Fully 10,000 persons viewed the remains of the late President in the Capitol last night, and this morning at 8 o'clock the line was again formed and continued without interruption until 10 o'clock this evening.

At 11 a. m. the line extended from the east door of the Capitol to B street, and thence down the hill to the intersection of Pennsylvania avenue, at the west gate of the Capitol grounds. An actual count showed

4,264 PERSONS IN LINE.

They passed in front of the coffin at the rate of fifty per minute, and it required about one hour and a half for one standing at the end of the line to reach the east Capitol door. At least 50,000 persons viewed the remains today.

The ventilation of the rotunda had not been properly attended to, and towards evening the air became thoroughly vitiated. Several persons fainted during the evening, and five members of the Army of the Cumberland on guard became ill and were obliged to go home. At 7 o'clock this evening the lid of the casket was closed, and further view of the body was denied to the public. This was made necessary by the

RAPID PROGRESS OF DISCOLORATION

of the forehead and face. Dr. Boynton was delegated by Mrs. Garfield to request the closing of the casket, as she was loath to have the people left with so painful an impression of the face they had loved and honored. It is not probable, therefore, that the casket will be again opened, so that the people who will congregate at Cleveland on Sunday will be disappointed in their expectation of again looking upon Gen. Garfield's face.

VICTORIA.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22.—Queen Victoria cabled this morning to the British Minister to have a floral tribute prepared and presented in her name. It has just been received at the Capitol and placed at the head of the bier of the President. It is very large, and is an exquisit specimen of the florist's art. It is composed of white roses, smilax, and stephanotis. It is accompanied by a mourning card bearing the following inscription: "Queen Victoria, to the memory of the late President Garfield—an expression of her sorrow and sympathy with Mrs. Garfield and the American Nation. Sept. 22, 1881."

MRS. GARFIELD.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22.—Mrs. Garfield visited the White House today. It had been said that she would not again visit the place where she has realized so much in her late husband's gratified ambition and has suffered so much in his terrible illness. Friends had offered to do all that needed to be done in preparing her personal effects for a final removal to Mentor. But Mrs. Garfield felt that, painful as would be the return to those walls which have witnessed so much of her sorsor, still she preferred with her own hands to arrange the personal possessions of her dead husband, and take them away to her Ohio home. She was accompanied by Miss Mollie, and was driven thither by Allan, the White House coachman who has outlived so many Presidents.

MRS. COL. ROCKWELL

joined her there, and assisted her in the sad service she was there to perform. Mrs. Garfield's heavy veil concealed her features as she entered the door which a fortnight ago she had left to follow her husband to the seashore. She walked with a firm and brave tread, which indicated with how heavy a heart and with what resolute will she was bearing up under her sorrow. Little Mollie was not so strong. She could not entirely control her tears. Mrs. Garfield spent several hours at

THE TENDER TASK,

and when at last everything was ready, and she had no further home in the White House, she turned away, and, all but ready to break down with the mournful memories which clung to everything in the place, she was driven back to the house of Attorney-General MacVeagh. She will be present at the services in the Capitol tomorrow, and then will be driven privately to the depot.

THE MOTHER.

HER GRIEF.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 22.—Mrs. Eliza Garfield, the President's mother, is visiting at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Trowbridge, in Solon. She bears her trial bravely, and tries to hide her grief. There seems to be no danger that the great affliction will unbalance her mind, yet a silently falling tear reveals the anguish with which her mother's heart is rent. She will sit quietly by the window and read the paper for an hour at a time—then, unable longer to choke down the swelling sorrow, as some incident touches her heart, she will lay aside the paper and sit down in tearful silence, her eyes filled with a far-away look, and her thoughts buried with the dead past. She is uncomplaining, meek, patient, and her mind goes back to those happy days in the past when first she and that husband long since dead founded their Western home—to those indescribable days when first she held her curly-headed boy to that bosom, still warm with a mother's passion—

TO THOSE PROUD DAYS,

in later life, when she traced his manly career—to that final supreme day when, as his country's newly-made President, he stooped before that monster throng and warmed her lips with a filial kiss. Almost prostrated by her own grief, Mrs. Trowbridge now has the mournful task of watching by the bedside of her dying granddaughter. Mrs. Mary McConner and her little girl, about 7 years of age, are stopping at the cottage, and that king of disease, consumption, in its quickest form, is spreading its death-film over the eyes of the girl.

THE CASE IS ABSOLUTELY HOPELESS,

and the death of the little one is expected at any moment. Everything is in such a state of uncertainty that it is very doubtful if Mrs. Trowbridge attends the President's funeral, even though she herself be considered strong enough. Mrs. Gen. Sheldon, of New Mexico, called at the Larrabee residence to consummate arrangements for the attendance of the relations at the funeral, but the plans were not made public, in order to promote the complete comfort of the aged mother in the highest degree. In reply to the question as to whether she would desire to see his discolored face, she said: "I must see him. I must see him once more. He was my own boy, you know."

HAYES.

RECOLLECTIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22.—President Hayes went all through the White House today, and was very much moved by the recollections of his four years of residence there. He shook hands with all the employés. He was present, accompanied by Senator Sherman, when President Arthur was sworn in today, and was the third person to congratulate the President. The presence of himself and Senator Sherman at the inauguration into the highest office in the land of the man they removed from the Collectorship of New York about two years ago makes one of the historical pictures of the present chapter in National affairs.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

THE MOVEMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 22.—The movement inaugurated here last night by the *Commercial Gazette* to raise enough money by 25 cent subscriptions to erect a monument to the dead President, an account of which was telegraphed you at a late hour, meets with great favor. As far as heard from several hundred dollars were subscribed today. The idea was taken up in Cannonsburg and several other places in Western Pennsylvania today, and considerable sums paid in. Printed headings for subscription lists are being prepared for distribution in all parts of the country. H. Halsey Williams is Treasurer for the Pittsburg funds. It is desirable that Treasurers be appointed in each Congressional district throughout the Union. Subscriptions are to close the last day of December. There seems to be no doubt of the success of the project.

THE FIELD FUND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 22.—William G. Despier, a banker of this city, some time since addressed a letter to Cyrus W. Field, at New York, in which he pledged himself to subscribe $5,000 to the fund for the benefit of Mrs. Garfield as soon as $245,000 had been pledged. Tonight Mr. Despier sent his check for that amount.

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 22.—Subscriptions for a monument were started tonight by Garfield's old regiment, the Forty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The subscriptions will be accepted from all parts of the country.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—The police of this city have started a 25-cent subscription list for the benefit of the trust fund for Mrs. Garfield.

ABROAD.

IN GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The committee of the Stock Exchange has decided that the exchange can only be closed after 1 o'clock Monday, because of certain periodical business connected with the settlement. Members forming the American department are dissatisfied with this decision, and have agreed to suspend business throughout the day.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* deprecates hostile predictions in regard to President Arthur.

The London Stock Exchange will close at 1 o'clock Monday in respect to the memory of the late President Garfield. The American department will be closed all day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22.—The Secretary of State received the following cable message today:

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 21, 1881.—*To the Secretary of State, Washington:* I beg to transmit to you the following resolution, passed at a public meeting of the inhabitants of this city held this day. I assure you I have never known a deeper feeling shown by all classes in Liverpool than on this mournful occasion. The meeting was held in the Town-Hall, under my Presidency as Chief Magistrate, and it was crowded to the utmost capacity by our most distinguished citizens. I cannot find words to express my own sympathy, both with the great American Nation, and with the deeply afflicted widow and family of the late beloved President. All England is pervaded with these inadequately expressed sentiments of heartfelt condolence. It was moved by J. A. Tobin, seconded by C. MacIver, supported by J. Patterson, Recorder of Liverpool, and resolved "That the inhabitants of this City of Liverpool, in public meeting assembled, desire to record their horror and indignation at the assassination of Gen. Garfield, President of the United States of America, and to express their deep sympathy with the American Nation in their severe loss, and their sincere condolence with Mrs. Garfield and her family in their bereavement, and that the Mayor be requested to transmit by cable a copy of this resolution to the Secretary of State at Washington.

WILLIAM B. FORWOOD,
Mayor of Liverpool.

Secretary Blaine replied:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22, 1881.—*William B. Forwood, Esq., Mayor of Liverpool:* Few among the universal tributes of grief and sympathy have more profoundly touched the full hearts of the late President's sorrowing family and of the American people than your message on behalf of the citizens of Liverpool, who share with us the affliction of today as they have anxiously shared the weary suspense of the President's patient and heroic struggle against death. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Secretary of State.

The following message was also sent:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—*To Lowell, Minister, London:* Publish a card in the London press saying the bereaved family of the late President and the mourning Nation are deeply touched by the kind messages of sympathy which the telegraph brings from all parts of the British Empire, and expressing deep regret at the impossibility of making the special acknowledgement due in each case.

BLAINE, Secretary.

At the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon's tabernacle Spurgeon besought prayers for the widow and the American people.

The Common Council of London adopted the following:

This court has received with the utmost sorrow and regret the intelligence of the death of President Garfield, and desires to express its deep sympathy with the American people on the loss of a statesman who was held in such great respect not only by his fellow-countrymen, but by the whole world. It desires to convey to Mrs. Garfield and her family the respectful expression of its sincere condolence in her irreparable bereavement.

A similar resolution has been passed in every Council which has met since Monday.

Sir Michael Hicks Beach, speaking at Winchcomb, said Guiteau's dastardly action had caused a thrill of horror throughout the country, and the news of the President's death had occasioned a fresh thrill of grief.

Sir Richard Asheton Cross, speaking at Warrington, alluded feelingly to the death of President Garfield.

Lord Churchill, speaking at Woodstock, said: "During the struggle which the stout-hearted President had sustained with Death, England and America watched at his bedside, and at every gathering of Englishmen during the next few days the catastrophe will be deeply mourned."

Charles Bradlaugh, speaking at Northampton, said that, as Radicals and Liberals, they might lay reverent and loving tribute upon President Garfield's grave, and send sympathy across the ocean. A resolution of condolence was then passed and forwarded to Minister Lowell.

The *Times* this morning, in its leader, discussing court mourning, says: "It is seldom that such announcement carries with it so deep a sympathy, and the entire concurrence, not only of a part, but of the whole British nation. Gen. Garfield's has been truly a heroic career—heroic in its beginning, in its long struggle, and its end.

IN SPAIN.

Special Cable.

MADRID, Sept. 22.—The American Legation today received again numerous marks of sympathy. The Queen and the King's sisters desired their condolences to be conveyed to the widow of President Garfield. The press of this city is unanimous in its admiration of the character of the dead chief and in its sympathy with the American people.

MADRID, Sept. 20.—The sad intelligence from America caused a profound sensation today at the opening of the Cortes and in political and diplomatic circles. Carriages have been driving up to the American Legation all day and the deepest sympathy has been expressed. Flags hang half-mast high from numbers of flagstaffs, and a feeling of indignation and horror is general and is evinced even in private conversation. Señor Sagasta and the whole diplomatic corps called at the Legation. King Alfonso also sent a member of his Royal household and desired the Secretary of State to convey to Mrs. Garfield and to the American Government and people the expression of the sympathy felt by himself, his Queen, and Spain. Secretary Reed, in charge of the Legation, received innumerable cards.

IN AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Sept. 22.—A large meeting was held at the Lutheran Church today. The American Minister presided. Resolutions of sympathy were passed, and speeches made by Whitelaw Reid, Judge Field, Col. Weaver, and others.

A meeting of citizens at the Reformed Church to-day expressed condolence with the American people.

VIENNA, Sept. 22.—The Styrian Diet passed resolutions of condolence.

The death of President Garfield has deeply impressed the Emperor Francis Joseph. While he was at the army maneuvres daily reports were forwarded him in regard to the condition of the late President.

IN ITALY.

ROME, Sept. 22.—*His Excellency, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Washington:* The loss of the illustrious President Garfield has caused deep sorrow to the Holy Father. His Holiness directs me to present his condolence to your Excellency and to your Government, and his best wishes for the prosperity of the Republic. LE CARDINAL JACOBINI.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22.—*His Eminence Cardinal Jacobini, Rome:* The considerate and comprehensive expression of sympathy from his Holiness is very grateful to the bereaved family of the late President, and, in the name and on the behalf of this Government, I return profound thanks. BLAINE,
Secretary.

The *Riforma*, while advising President Arthur to follow Garfield's policy, says the way is sown with obstacles, but that America is a country of miracles.

IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—At a meeting of Americans held here today to take action in relation to the death of President Garfield, Morton, United States Minister, was chosen President and Gen. McClellan Vice-President. Speeches were made by the Rev. Dr. Tyng, William Allen Butler, ex-Senator Cattell, John Jay, Gen. J. Meredith Read, and others. Resolutions were passed expressing horror at the crime, and sympathy for the widow and mother of the martyred President; also declaring that this assembly is profoundly sensible of evidences of affection and regret that France has given to the United States on this occasion, and that President Arthur possesses the entire confidence of this assembly. Morton was asked to transmit copies of the resolutions to Secretary Blaine, Mrs. Garfield, and Barthélmy St. Hilaire, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The International Peace and Liberty League at Geneva has sent telegrams to Mrs. Garfield, expressing sorrow and offering condolences and respectful homage.

The diplomatic body and many members of the aristocracy waited on the American Minister today and offered their condolence.

The Cologne *Gazette* says: "May Americans, over the remains of President Garfield, pledge themselves to extirpate place-hunting."

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22.—The following dispatch has been received at the Department of State:

MONT SAUS VAUDREZ, Sept. 20.—*The President of the French Republic to Mr. Arthur, Vice-President of the United States:* I learn that the President of the United States has just died, notwithstanding the excellent care he has received during the last period of his suffering. Be pleased to convey the expression of my sympathy to Mrs. Garfield, his widow, whose carriage during the painful ordeal to which she has been subjected has called forth my sincere admiration. Accept, also, in my name, and that of the French Republic, the expression of deep grief we feel in consequence of the fatal result of the odious crime to which Mr. Garfield has fallen a victim. GREVY.

To this the following reply was made:

To the President of the French Republic—MONT SAUS VAUDREZ: The sympathy you express for Mrs. Garfield in her great sorrow, and the profound grief you testify on your own behalf and that of the Government of the French Republic, are deeply and gratefully appreciated in this hour of National bereavement.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

OTHERS.

The Secretary of State also received a telegram bearing expressions of the sincere grief and profound sympathy of the Ottoman nation, the Kings of Italy and Belgium, ex-Minister Thornton, the Servian Government, the Parliament of South Australia, etc., to each of which a special response was made.

IN HAMBURG.

HAMBURG, Sept. 22.—A large meeting of merchants engaged in the American trade was held here today to take action in relation to the death of President Garfield. The Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce stated, in the name of the merchants of Hamburg, that the message announcing the death of President Garfield had deeply moved not only the citizens of Hamburg, who were closely connected with America, but the whole German people. An address to Mrs. Garfield was immediately covered with hundreds of signatures.

IN PORTUGAL.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The King of Portugal has telegraphed his condolence to the United States. All the journals express sympathy.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The Cape Town newspapers publish obituaries of President Garfield and appear in mourning.

GUITEAU'S TALK.

OUR CORRESPONDENT PEERS INTO HIS CELL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22.—All fears of violence towards the assasin Guiteau while he remains in jail seem to have subsided, although the guards are still doubled and a strong force of military have quarters in and about the building. To a gentleman who visited the jail yesterday Gen. Crocker said he had not seen such a dull day in six months. There had been no unusual gathering in the vicinity of the jail since the President died, and there seemed to be no desire on the part of strangers or residents of the District to create any excitement to mar the solemnity of the week. Through the courtesy of the Warden your correspondent was allowed to see the prisoner, after first pledging himself not to engage in conversation with him or give him any information from the outside world. Passing through the heavily-barred doors and down the corridor, the visitor stopped at the cell in which the miscreant is confined.

GUITEAU WAS UPON HIS KNEES

beside his bed busily engaged in writing. At sight of his visitor, who was attended by Gen. Crocker, the prisoner arose, and,

EXTENDING HIS HAND,

said: "I am glad to see you, sir, for I don't have many visitors, except the General here and the guards." He immediately began to show signs of a desire to converse at length, but the visitor, warned by a glance from Gen. Crocker, refrained from saying anything. Without paying attention to this byplay, Guiteau started off by saying: "What I wish to impress upon the American people is that the Lord alone is responsible for the shooting of the President. I want that fact kept before them." As he said this the prisoner's face beamed with smiles, and he was evidently bent upon making a good impression upon his caller. He continued the conversation by saying:

"I suppose there is a great deal of excitement on the streets about the death of the President.

WHAT DO THE PEOPLE SAY ABOUT ME?"

Not in the least disconcerted by the refusal to answer his questions, the prisoner kept on:

"When will the President's body be taken away? As soon as the excitement about this matter dies away the people will not feel harshly towards me, and as soon as they become cool I will ask for my trial. I have no fears as to the result."

The restless, nervous action of the prisoner, however, gave the lie to this assertion, for it is plainly evident that he does not feel as he talks. He then apologized for the untidy condition of his cell, stating that he was writing to a friend in New York on a personal matter, and had pulled all his papers down to get certain information. "I have also been washing some dirty clothes, as you can see."

The visitor examined the cell a little closer, and saw a pair of socks still damp hanging up to dry, and a basin of soapy water, showing that

FOR ONCE

the prisoner had spoken the truth. Small pieces of paper, written upon both sides, were scattered over the cot, and a small bottle of ink and a pen were observable on the floor. There was nothing upon the walls of

THE CELL, WHICH WAS RATHER DARK,

from the fact that the window was closed nearly to the top, and the light from the corridor was obscured by two large wooden doors heavily plated with iron. Guiteau acted considerably improved since the first day he was confined, the face being fuller and having more color. His beard had been recently trimmed and his hair cut close, after the style given in the recent pictures. His body was more fleshy, and Gen. Crocker explained this by saying that he had gained ten pounds since he was brought to the jail.

The prisoner wore dark pants and vest, a striped calico shirt of the material known as "hickory," and his feet were incased in leather slippers. The shoes he wore when arrested have been taken from him since the attack on the guard McGill, several weeks ago, as it was feared that he might shape

ANOTHER KNIFE

out of one of the steel shanks. As the visitor left the corridor Guiteau returned to his letter, and was soon engaged in framing it.

"That is his principal employment now," remarked Gen. Crocker. "Of course none of his letters are ever delivered to any one except myself. They are usually of no importance, but are composed very intelligently. If he should write anything worth preserving I should certainly hold on to it, but, thus far, as soon as I have glanced over the contents, I have destroyed every one of them."

"What are his habits during the day, General?" inquired the visitor.

"Not at all regular. He was, prior to this week, in the habit of taking a nap every day after dinner, but he has discontinued this practice for the past two or three days. He usually rises in the morning about 5 o'clock, and busies himself about the cell till 8 o'clock, when he has breakfast.

"His sleep during the night this week has been very much broken, but he has not made any outcry or demonstration during the night, as far as I can learn from the guards. He has dinner between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and about 6 o'clock he has supper, if he desires it.

HE HAS A VORACIOUS APPETITE,

and every week shows an increase in weight. The past day or two has slightly impaired his appetite, which is due probably to the mental strain he is laboring under."

"Has he said anything lately that would indicate fears for his safety?"

"He said to me today that, on account of the natural excitement among the people who are coming to Washington to the funeral of the President, he was in more danger than heretofore. He asked me to double the guards, and have the military strengthened until the excitement was over, and then he would trust himself before the American people for trial. I assured him that he might rest assured that everything possible would be done for his protection while under my charge. My aim," continued the General, "is to keep his mental and physical powers as nearly normal as I can, so that, when the courts get him, they will

SEE HIM AS HE WAS AND IS."

"Does he manifest a desire to boast of his crime?"

"Not exactly. He seems gratified to know that the President is dead, but is anxious to shift the responsibility by claiming that he was inspired by God to act as he did. All his efforts now tend in this direction, but he betrays no signs of remorse. There is no longer a scintilla of evidence that he had accomplices, for I am convinced by his talk about Divine origin and such trash that he never talked even with any one else about his dastardly deed. He frequently claims acquaintance with prominent men of both parties, but,

WHEN PINNED DOWN TO A DESCRIPTION,

utterly fails. My idea about such talk is that he may have seen them in the Capital or heard them talked about. Why, if he had called on Gen. Sherman and the General had ordered him out of his office, he would immediately pretend to be intimately acquainted with him. I have convinced myself frequently of his lying traits, and must say that he is one of the most accomplished liars I have ever heard of or seen."

THE LAW

IN GUITEAU'S CASE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22.—There is still a wide difference of opinion here among lawyers, and even Judges of courts, as to whether Güiteau must be arraigned for trial here or in New Jersey. While it is not at all likely that any counsel will volunteer to defend Guiteau, and that it would be a disagreeable duty to any lawyer, the Court will have to assign him counsel, and it is naturally supposed that his lawyers will do their best for him, and raise every possible point in his defense. Guiteau evidently does not dread his trial half so much as the vengeance of the populace. He has fretted himself sick in apprehension of mob violence. He has been put on sick diet by the jail physician, and he asks the guards and Warden every time he sees them, day and night, whether there is any indication of a purpose to attack the jail to take him out. He seems to entertain some hope of escaping with a light penalty if he can escape popular indignation.

IN REGARD TO SERGT. MASON,

a legal point has been made that will be raised in Mason's defense. It is that, with the position Guiteau occupied in his cell when Mason fired, it was impossible for him to have been injured by the shot; that, therefore, it was impossible for Mason to have carried out his intent to kill Guiteau; that it is not sufficient for the accused to have the intent to commit the offense, but it requires, in order to contsitute a crime and to secure conviction thereof, that that crime was possible of execution by the means employed. In illustration of this point, the lawyers for the defense say: Suppose that Mason's musket had not been loaded, that though he had supposed it to be, and pulled the trigger after taking aim at Guiteau, he could not be arraigned for attempted murder, because he was not able to carry out his intent to kill. It is claimed that Mason is only guilty of an infraction of military law or rules, and that he can only be punished for that; that, in short, he might as well, as far as conviction is concerned, have fired at an effigy of Guiteau. This will be the line of Mason's defense.

THE BULLET

cut from President Garfield's body at the autopsy was given to Dr. Bliss, who immediately handed it over to Private Secretary Brown, who carefully wrapped the ball and sealed the package, and will preserve it till such time as it may be needed in evidence at the trial of Guiteau. The fractured vertebra is now in the hands of a scientific gentleman, who is preparing it for exhibition at the National Medical Museum of this city.

NEW YORK CITY.

A CURIOUS BLUNDER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—The Rt.-Rev. Father in God Horatio Potter, Protestant Episcopalian Bishop of New York, has directed the clerymen of his diocese to hold a funeral service in their respective churches in commemoration of the death of President Garfield on Monday next at 2 o'clock, and has set forth a most beautiful form of prayer to be then and there said. But what must have been the amazement of the readers of the morning papers today when they saw in this form of pray the following eloquent

PRAYER FOR THE DEAD:

O merciful God and Heavenly Father, who hast taught us in Thy Holy Word that Thou dost not willingly afflict or grieve the children of men, look with pity, we beseech Thee, upon the sorrows of Thy servants, the family of the late President of these United States. In Thy wisdom Thou has seen fit to visit him with trouble and to bring distress upon him. Remember him, O Lord, in mercy; sanctify the fatherly correction to him; endure his soul with patience under his affliction, and with resignation to Thy blessed will. Comfort him with a sense of Thy goodness; lift up Thy countenance upon him and give him peace, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Prayers for the dead have long been considered by the Protestant sects as

A SUPERSTITIOUS AND WRONG PRACTICE—

a ray of Popery. The Roman Catholic Church maintains prayers for the dead. It has been in vogue in the Church from a very early period, founded, however, upon the doctrine of purgatory. As Protestant theology believes in a full and free pardon and in no disciplinary estate after death, it recognizes no place or occasion for prayers for the dead. Thus Bishop Potter's form of prayer, had it been correctly printed in the morning papers, would have ordered that which Protestant theology forbids and been at once construed into a confession that on this point at least he had "gone over to Rome." The only person at fault in this matter is the devil—the printers' devil—unless indeed he was himself deceived by

THE CARELESSNESS OF THE BISHOP'S SECRETARY,

who gave the copy to the morning papers. The prayer was taken from the Liturgy. If only for a widow the pronoun "her" is used. If only for a widower the pronoun "him." If for a family the pronoun "them" is employed, and in the book the pronoun "him" is used, the clergyman being directed to substitute either of the others as the facts demand. In sending the copy to the papers the pronoun "him" was left in the intelligent compositor's proof, and so came about the error, which, uncorrected, might have led to dire consequences.

TAMMANY HALL.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—The Tammany Hall General Committee adopted resolutions of regret at the death of President Garfield and of sympathy with his family. The following was also adopted:

Resolved, That Chester A. Arthur is entitled to and should receive the unqualified respect and support of every American citizen as the constitutional President of the United States.

DELEGATION APPOINTED.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—The American Chamber of Commerce has appointed the following representative committee to attend the funeral of the late President Garfield: Judge Stanley Matthews, B. L. Cunningham, D. J. Fallis, and George Wiltshire, Cincinnati; Sidney T. Everett, William P. Southworth, Cleveland; the Hon. John Sherman, Mansfield; W. W. Griffiths and C. H. Coy, Toledo; H. W. Allen, Troy; Judge Walker, Wooster; W. H. Andrews, Wapakoneta; W. A. Graham, Zanesville; N. S. Gregg, Circleville; W. S. Ide and William Moneypenny, Columbus; J. G. Peeble, Portsmouth; the Hon. L. C. Jones, Warren; the Hon. H. S. Neale, Ironton; the Hon. Ezra B. Taylor, Warren; the Hon. W. W. Crapo, New Bedford; the Hon. J. T. Van Voorhis, Rochester; the Hon. Judge Seymour, Elmira; ex-Gov. Preston Leslie, Kentucky; Gen. B. F. Tracey, Brooklyn; the Hon. Henry Hutterfield, Erie; and John Roach, New York.

Gen. Hancock left for Washington this afternoon.

THE FLAGS OF THE FRENCH MAN-OF-WAR MAGICIENNE AT HALF-MAST.

The steam frigate Magicienne, from Cape Breton, of the French navy, and one of the fleet that was detailed by the Government of France to come to America to take part in the celebration of the Yorktown Centennial, arrived here and steamed up the North River today. She proceeded to a point off the foot of West Forty-fifth street and then dropped down to near Twenty-second street, where she cast anchor near the United States man-of-war Tennessee and the French ram Dumont D'Urville, which arrived yesterday. The new visitor was greeted by the firing of a salute, which was promptly returned. Capt. McCrea, of the Tennessee, had his gig lowered and was rowed to the Magicienne. The American Captain climed on board the Magicienne and gave the French commander, Vice-Admiral Halligon, a cordial greeting. The flags of the Magicienne were at half-mast

IN HONOR OF THE MEMORY OF THE LATE PRESIDENT

Garfield, a token of sympathy which was highly prized and appreciated by the American officers. The French frigate is a very large and stanch-looking vessel. The Magicienne, together with the other vessels of the French squadron which are expected here soon, will remain with the American men-of-war at anchor in the North River until on or about the 1st of October, when the combined fleets will set sail for Yorktown. No half-hour guns have been fired off to-day on any of the vessels. The Tennessee, however, yesterday fired off the regulation salute provided in the case of the demise of the Chief Magistrate. The officers on all three ships wore badges of mourning on their right arms. The French Ram Dumont D'Urville, like the flagship Magicienne, has her colors lowered to half-mast.

ST. LOUIS.

TROUBLE AMONG THE ACTORS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 22.—There promises to be a lively row in theatrical circles over the failure of the local managers to close their theatres on last Tuesday night. Every theatre in New York, Boston, Chicago, and all other cities was closed on that night, and some will not open until after the funeral. But here every theatre with the exception of Pope's and DeBar's was open. In the latter case the doors were closed, owing to the "Our Goblins" company refusing to play. On Tuesday night Treasurer Zimmerman, of Pope's, received a dispatch from Charles Pope, proprietor of the theatre, who was absent in the East, ordering him to close that night. He took the dispatch to the other theatres, and they declined to close. Mr. Pope, in answer to a telegram stating the refusal, ordered peremptorily that the theatre should close. The members of "Our Goblins" company refused to play, and the Grand Opera-House also closed.

MR. WILLIAM GILL,

the author of the play, whose name headed the list of those who refused to play, today spoke as follows: "On the morning after the death of our President, when we came to Mr. Mitchell to get our salaries, I put the question: 'We won't play tonight, will we?' He appeared very much surprised, and said: 'Why, certainly. Why not?' I answered: 'Because it hurts me to play a light musical play with crape almost on our arms.' He answered: 'I took breakfast with Mr. Spaulding, local manager of the Grand Opera-House and Olympic Theatre, and he said that we should not close up. Besides, the Mayor's proclamation speaks only of one day—that of the burial.' Nothing more was said in the matter. As we went out Mr. Mitchell said that, if anything new came up, he would let us know. When I went into the theatre, I said: 'D——n my American heart! Here we must play with crape outside.' Wilson, one of our company, spoke up, and said: 'Well, I, for my part, am not going to play.' I went and got some paper, and Wilson drafted the note to Mr. Mitchell refusing to play, and all immediately signed it. We came to this decision at 7:30 exactly. Then we sent it in and waited.

MITCHELL AND NORTON SPAULDING

soon come round and Mitchell said: 'I wish you had let me known of this earlier, but it will be necessary to reimburse Mr. Norton for his expense.' Norton broke in: 'Yes, you pay $200; play or pay $200.' He just stuck his head in the door and then walked out. Mitchell then said: 'If you are willing to pay, there will be no performance.' Wilson and myself spoke simultaneously: 'We'll pay.' Mitchell then offered to take us to any theatre, but we indignantly replied: 'No, sir; we don't care to hear any play in such a time of sadness.' About 11 o'clock today a man named Paddy Short came to us and said:

THE "GOVERNOR" SENT ME FOR THE MONEY'

(meaning Spaulding). I said: 'Inform Mr. Spaulding that the money will be paid this evening or tomorrow morning. Will that do?' 'Yes,' he replied. Spaulding said to us: 'If you don't pay the $200 I will seize your trunks.'"

"What was the size of the house?" was asked Mr. Gill.

"Why there were not 200 people in the whole house. Mr. Forrester said there were not over 150." The gentlemen and ladies of the company are, with one expection, British subjects, but they little felt like playing the light, comical, musical piece on the night when such a deep gloom hung over the country.

THE AUTOPSY.

HORRIBLE CHARGES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22.—The rumors as to the concealment of essential facts at the autopsy at Long Branch have been confirmed at last in part by the statement recently made by Dr. Boynton. The story is that the report of the autopsy concealed many facts which tended to

EVEN FURTHER DISCREDIT THE ATTENDING SURGEONS.

This is said to be particularly true as to the proofs of extensive blood-poisoning and the abscesses on the lungs. It has been learned that when the knife struck the lungs they were found to be full of pus, and the small pus-points forming the metastatic abscesses were clearly visible. The bullet was not found until it was

DISCOVERED ON A PLATE AMONG THE ENTRAILS.

Those who had charge of the autopsy made their search for the ball along the line of the pus cavity that was called "the track of the wound," and it was evidently only by accident that the real location of the ball was at last found. Dr. Boynton is reported as having said that the President might have been saved by different treatment.

THE FIFTY MILLIONS.

EFFINGHAM, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EFFINGHAM, Ill., Sept. 22.—During the great soldiers' reunion at this place, Sept. 19 and 20, the following telegrams passed:

EFFINGAAM, Ill., Sept. 20.—*To James G. Blaine, Secretary of State:* The Twenty-first Illinois, in reunion assembled, beg to tender through you to Mrs. Garfield our sincere and heartfelt sympathy for the loss of her noble husband, the beloved President of our country.

W. E. MCMAKIN,
Late Colonel Twenty-first Illinois Volunteers.

To which the following reply has been received:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22.—*To Col. W. E. McMakin:* Heartfelt thanks are due in the name of the sorrowing family for your earnest message of sympathy. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Secretary of State.

THE GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 22.—The Governor issued a proclamation this afternoon, in which he says:

The chastening hand of God has been heavily laid upon the Nation—a beloved and honored Chief Magistrate has been removed by death, in the beginning of an official career which promised to usher in an era of unexampled peace, prosperity, and good will. The hearts of the people are bowed with sorrow for this great loss, and with sympathy for the bereaved wife and orphaned children. Accepting the duty of humble submission to the decree of the Ruler of the universe, and in order that the occasion upon which fitting public respect is being paid to the memory of James Abram Garfield, late President of the United States, may lead us to supplicate the Divine Grace as well as bow in recognition to Divine Sovereignty, I, Henry M. Hoyt, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do appoint Monday next for fasting and prayer, and recommend the people of the State to suspend all secular occupations, and assemble in their respective places of worship on that day to unite in their prayers to Almighty God for the welfare of the Nation and its rulers, and that the grief of those who mourn may be comforted.

THE GOVERNOR OF INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 22.—Gov. Porter has issued the following proclamation:

The funeral obsequies of the late President of the United States will take place at Cleveland on the afternoon of Monday, the 26th inst. The people of Indiana have, in many solemn and touching ways, expressed their sense of the National bereavement. They would be unwilling to omit any mark of respect that could be offered to the memory of this illustrious citizen and faithful public servant. In order that a common and crowning token of respect may be shown, I respectfully suggest the propriety of a general suspension of business on the afternoon of the funeral and the closing of all business houses. Witness my hand, Indianapolis, this 22d day of September, 1881. ALBERT G. PORTER,
Governor of Indiana.

GOV. GEAR'S PROCLAMATION.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 22.—The following has been issued:

STATE OF IOWA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Sept. 22.—*To the People of Iowa:* I respectfully recommend that, on the day on which shall be held the funeral services of the late lamented President of the United States, at Cleveland, O., all public offices, schools, and places of business be closed, and the people refrain from pursuing their usual avocations; and I recommend that on such day they unite in their several neighborhoods throughout the State in memorial services in honor of the illustrious dead and expressive of the sorrow that now burdens all hearts at the loss of one whose name will ever be held in fragrant remembrance by the people of this Commonwealth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the State, at the City of Des Moines, etc.

JOHN H. GEAR.

By the Governor of the State of Iowa:
J. A. T. HULL,
Secretary of State.

ELGIN, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Sept. 22.—On Monday, Sept. 26, the day of the funeral obsequies of President Garfield, a memorial service will be held in Elgin, at the cemetery, in which all military and civic bodies of the city will participate. A meeting was held last evening to make arrangements. Mayor Bosworth will act as President of the day, and Mr. John Newman, President of the Board of Education, as Vice-President, Maj. G. D. Sherman as Chief Marshal, and Messrs. W. H. Wilcox, W. H. Black, D. B. Sherwood, William Smalley, Charles W. Renwick, Gen. Spurling, and Charles Mackh as aids. The Revs. Boynton (Universalist), Cheney (Baptist), and Parkhurst (Methodist) will deliver eulogies on the dead; the Rev. C. E. Dickinson (Congregational) will offer prayer; the Rev. Gustav Koch (Lutheran) will read from the Scriptures; and Rev. Father Mackin (Catholic) will pronounce the benediction. Resolutions suitable to the occasion will be framed by Judge Rausted and read by Col. Wilcox, both Democrats. A program of music and addresses will be prepared. Business will be generally suspended and schools closed. The observance is spontaneous and unanimous, without one thought of political differences or animosities. Until Tuesday the city will continue draped in mourning.

ROCKFORD, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Sept. 22.—At a meeting of the City Council, held this afternoon, Mayor Crawford read a very sympathetic communi

station, after which committees w
pointed to arrange for Monday's
services. The following gentlem
also appointed as delegates to a
President's funeral at Clevelan
Fuller, Joseph Burns, D. W
Mayor S. K. Crawford, and Messrs
Sherratt, Irvin French, George E.
F. Crawford, and C. M. Brazee.
Smith has also been appointed a
gate by Gov. Cullom. It is the in
make the day in this city one th
long remembered. The schools
closed, and a generl suspension of
ness will be observed, so that al
honor to the memory of the depar
dent. The Rev. F. P. Woodbury w
Chaplain.

GILMAN, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tri

GILMAN, Ill., Sept. 22.—The citize
place held a meeting to-day to ar
fitting memorial services over the
President Garfield. L. S. Cone t
chair and J. J. Coon acting as
Upon motion they voted to hold a
memorial services at the same time
National memorial services at Clev
Monday next. Upon Delong was
Chairman of the Committee on
ments; Rumley on Resolutions; P
Speakers; Coon on Decoration; an
Music. Mayor Beckwith will to
sue a proclamation to the citizen
quest the business-men to suspend
during the hours of the services.

WILKESBARRE, PA.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 22.—Th
cratic County Convention passed
regretting the death of Gen. Ga
tending sympathy to the family
demning the assasin.

EVANSVILLE, IND.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 22.—At
of Farragut Post, No. 27, of the Gr
of the Republic, held tonight, r
were passed expressive of the sy
the members for the distres
ily of the dead Presid
grief at the Nation's great
was decided to hold a memorial
Monday afternoon from 2 to 4 p. m
cession will be formed of all the ol
and sailors of the city, who will
the place of meeting. The City C
special session this afternoon a
appropriate resolutions.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 22.—Bishop E
jutor of Archbishop Purcell, has
order calling on all Catholic societ
ganizations in the city to join in th
procession here next Monday after
large meeting was held at the Lin
tonight. Resolutions were adop
logies upon Garfield will be del
ex-Gov. Noyes, Warner M. Bate
H. Clark, and the Hon. Benjamin B

DENVER, COLO.

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 22.—Prom
zens of Denver held informal me
terday and to-day to perfect plan
ing funds for the Garfield monu
erected in Washington. Their
limit the subscription to $25 eac
other States to follow the exam
urers and officers to be selected o
plan as suggested in last night
from Pittsburg. A large amount
promised, but subscription lists h
been placed before the public.

HARTFORD, CONN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago T

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 22.—
day, the day of President Garfield
flags will be shown at half-mast a
city. Additions will be made to t
of the buildings of the State and
Banks, schools, etc., will be closed
ance with the proclamation of the
from 2 to 3 o'clock the bells will
and from 3 to 4 memorial servic
held in all the city churches, pur
vote this afternoon of the city
The observances of the day will e
the National salute.

JACKSON, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago T

JACKSON, Mich., Sept. 22.—A
meeting was held at the court
evening, agreeable to a call of the
committee of seven, representing
of political opinion, was appoint
resolutions expressive of the se
our people on the great crime in
of the life of the President. T
adjourned till tomorrow evening.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 22.—The city
be tolled to-morrow from 5:30 til
when the funeral-train will pass t
city for Cleveland. Archbishop G
directed that the bells on all th
churches be tolled. The Unit
State, and municipal officers will
Union Depot tomorrow afternoon
a line on the platform within t
pay the last token of respect t
President while the train is passin

HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, Sept. 22.—The N
Branch of the Dominion Prohibito
have passed a resolution expre
pathy with the Government and
the United States, and with the
President Garfield.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—In many part
England bells will be tolled tomor
the funeral ceremonies at Washin

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 22.—At a
the City Council and representati
in the Mayor's parlor this evenin
resolved to render grand public
on the day of the funeral of Pres
field. Later there will be exercis
position Hall and eulogies pronou

ADRIAN, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago T

ADRIAN, Mich., Sept.—Acting M
today issued a proclamation aski
ple to unite in memorial services
tyred President, and requesting
suspension of business on Monda
assigned for the funeral.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—The Grand
ment of Knights Templar of t
States makes a minute of the de
Knight James A. Garfield, and
Master requests as many membe
without too great inconvenience
the funeral at Cleveland.

Garfield memorial services take
day next. A committee of the
to Cleveland.

LATE CABLES.

IN PARIS.

Special Cable.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—The *Herald* sa
large number of Americans, with
glish and French sympathizers,
chapel in the Rue de Berri this a
take steps for expressing the deep
distress with which they had hea
ident Garfield's death. The pre
was crowded in every corner, eve
and organ loft being occupied.
unaffected sympathy was visibl
face. In the front benches sa
Morton, Gen. McClellan, ex-Gov
and several other eminent and
Americans, while scattered here
in the chapel were several Amer
mals, statesmen, and financiers.

THE AMERICAN COLONY

attended almost en masse. There
present many foreign celebrit
whom I particularly noticed Père
The communion-rails, pulpit, org
the chairs set apart for the com
draped with crape. The Stars
drooped sadly from the pulpit
covered the Chairman's table.
Lord's Prayer had been read, a
"Angels ever bright and fair"
sung by Miss Hall, the business

…essary to reimburse Mr. Norton …ense.' Norton broke in: 'Yes, …00; play or pay $200.' He just …ead in the door and then walked …ll then said: 'If you are willing … will be no performance.' Wil… myself spoke simultaneously: … Mitchell then offered to take …atre, but we indignantly replied: … don't care to hear any play in … of sadness.' About 11 o'clock … named Paddy Short came to us

…ERNOR" SENT ME FOR THE MONEY' …aulding). I said: 'Inform Mr. …hat the money will be paid this … tomorrow morning. Will that …' he replied. Spaulding said … you don't pay the $200 I will …runks.'" …s the size of the house?" was …ll. …re were not 200 people in the … Mr. Forrester said there were … The gentlemen and ladies of … are, with one exeption, Brit… but they little felt like playing …nical, musical piece on the night … a deep gloom hung over the

…HE AUTOPSY.

…HORRIBLE CHARGES. …Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. …ON, D. C., Sept. 22.—The rumors …ncealment of essential facts at …at Long Branch have been con… …st in part by the statement re… by Dr. Boynton. The story is …port of the autopsy concealed …which tended to

…HER DISCREDIT THE ATTENDING SURGEONS.

…to be particularly true as to the …tensive blood-poisoning and the … the lungs. It has been learned …e knife struck the lungs they …to be full of pus, and the small …forming the metastatic abscesses … visible. The bullet was not …it was

…ON A PLATE AMONG THE ENTRAILS.

…o had charge of the autopsy …earch for the ball along the line …avity that was called "the track …d," and it was evidently only by … the real location of the ball was …d. Dr. Boynton is reported as … that the President might have …by different treatment.

…FIFTY MILLIONS.

EFFINGHAM, ILL. …Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. …M, Ill., Sept. 22.—During the …s' reunion at this place, Sept. 18 …ollowing telegrams passed: …Ill., Sept. 20.—To James G. Blaine, …tate: The Twenty-first Illinois, in …mbled, beg to tender through you …d our sincere and heartfelt sym… loss of her noble husband, the be… …nt of our country. W. E. McMAKIN, …el Twenty-first Illinois Volunteers. …the following reply has been re…: …N, D. C., Sept. 22.—To Col. W. E. …eartfelt thanks are due in the …sorrowing family for your earnest …ympathy. JAMES G. BLAINE, Secretary of State.

…VERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA. …RG, Sept. 22.—The Governor …roclamation this afternoon, in …s: …ing hand of God has been heavily … Nation—a beloved and honored …trate has been removed by …he beginning of an official …promised to usher in an era of …ce, prosperity, and good will. The …people are bowed with sorrow for …and with sympathy for the be…d orphaned children. Accepting …mble submission to the decree of …of the universe, and in order …ccasion upon which fitting … is being paid to the memory of …n Garfield, late President of the …, may lead us to supplicate the … as well as bow in recognition to …eignty, I, Henry M. Hoyt, Gov… Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, …nday next for fasting and prayer, …nd the people of the State to sus…lar occupations, and assemble in …e places of worship on that day to … prayers to Almighty God for the …e Nation and its rulers, and that …ose who mourn may be comforted.

…GOVERNOR OF INDIANA. …OLIS, Ind., Sept. 22.—Gov. Porter … following proclamation: … obsequies of the late President of …tates will take place at Cleveland …oon of Monday, the 26th inst. The …diana have, in many solemn and …ays, expressed their sense of …l bereavement. They would …ing to omit any mark …at could be offered to the memory …rious citizen and faithful public …order that a common and crowning …ect may be shown, I respectfully …propriety of a general suspension …n the afternoon of the funeral, …of all business houses. Witness …ianapolis, this 22d day of Septem… ALBERT G. PORTER, Governor of Indiana.

…GEAR'S PROCLAMATION. …ES, Ia., Sept. 22.—The following …ned: IOWA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, …the People of Iowa: I respectfully …hat, on the day on which shall be …eral services of the late lamented … the United States, at Cleve… public offices, schools, and …business be closed, and the … from pursuing their usual avoca… recommend that on such day they … several neighborhoods throughout …memorial services in honor of the …ad and expressive of the sorrow …rdens all hearts at the loss of one … will ever be held in fragrant re… by the people of this Common… …y whereof I have hereunto set my …sed to be affixed the great seal of …he City of Des Moines, etc. JOHN H. GEAR. …ernor of the State of Iowa: J. A. T. HULL, Secretary of State.

ELGIN, ILL. …Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. …, Sept. 22.—On Monday, Sept. … of the funeral obsequies of …arfield, a memorial service will …lgin, at the cemetery, in which …nd civic bodies of the city will … A meeting was held last even… arrangements. Mayor Bosworth … President of the day, and Mr. …an, President of the Board of …s Vice-President, Maj. G. D. … Chief Marshal, and Messrs. …Wilcox, W. H. Black, D. …ood, William Smalles, G. …, Gen. Spurling, and Charles …ids. The Revs. Boynton (Uni… …heney (Baptist), and Parkhurst … will deliver eulogies on the …ev. G. E. Dickinson (Congrega… … offer prayer; the Rev. Gustav …ran) will read from the Scrip… …v. Father Mackin (Catholic) will … benediction. Resolutions suit…ccasion will be framed by Judge …read by Col. Wilcox, both Dem… …rogram of music and addresses …ared. Business will be entirely …nd schools closed. The observ…taneous and unanimous, without … of political differences or ani…ntil Tuesday the city will con… …in mourning.

…ROCKFORD, ILL. …spatch to The Chicago Tribune. …, Ill., Sept. 22.—At a meeting of …ncil, held this afternoon, Mayor …ad a very sympathetic commun…

…tion, after which committees were appointed to arrange for Monday's memorial services. The following gentlemen were also appointed as delegates to attend the President's funeral at Cleveland: Ald. Fuller, Joseph Burns, B. R. Waldo, and Mayor S. K. Crawford, and Messrs. John H. Sherratt, Irvin French, George E. King, R. V. Crawford, and C. M. Brazee. Mr. A. E. Smith has also been appointed a State delegate by Gov. Cullom. It is the intention to make the day in this city one that will be long remembered. The schools will be closed, and a general suspension of all business will be observed, so that all can do honor to the memory of the departed President. The Rev. F. P. Woodbury will act as Chaplain.

GILMAN, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GILMAN, Ill., Sept. 22.—The citizens of this place held a meeting to-day to arrange for fitting memorial services over the death of President Garfield, L. S. Cone taking the chair and J. J. Coon acting as secretary. Upon motion they voted to hold appropriate memorial services at the same time with the National memorial services at Cleveland, on Monday next. Upson Delong was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements; Rumley on Resolutions; Parker on Speakers; Coon on Decoration; and Gee on Music. Mayor Beckwith will tomorrow issue a proclamation to the citizens, and request the business-men to suspend business during the hours of the services.

WILKESBARRE, PA.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 22.—The Democratic County Convention passed resolutions regretting the death of Gen. Garfield, extending sympathy to the family, and condemning the assasin.

EVANSVILLE, IND.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 22.—At a meeting of Farragut Post, No. 27, of the Grand Army of the Republic, held tonight, resolutions were passed expressive of the sympathy of the members for the distressed family of the dead President and grief at the Nation's great loss. It was decided to hold a memorial meeting Monday afternoon from 2 to 4 p. m. A procession will be formed of all the old soldiers and sailors of the city, who will march to the place of meeting. The City Council in special session this afternoon also passed appropriate resolutions.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 22.—Bishop Elder, coadjutor of Archbishop Purcell, has issued an order calling on all Catholic societies and organizations in the city to join in the funeral procession here next Monday afternoon. A large meeting was held at the Lincoln Club tonight. Resolutions were adopted. Eulogies upon Garfield will be delivered by ex-Gov. Noyes, Warner M. Bateman, Peter H. Clark, and the Hon. Benjamin Butterfield.

DENVER, COLO.

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 22.—Prominent citizens of Denver held informal meetings yesterday and to-day to perfect plans for raising funds for the Garfield monument to be erected in Washington. Their idea is to limit the subscription to $25 each, inviting other States to follow the example, Treasurers and officers to be selected on the same plan as suggested in last night's dispatch from Pittsburg. A large amount already is promised, but subscription lists have not yet been placed before the public.

HARTFORD, CONN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 22.—Next Monday, the day of President Garfield's funeral, flags will be shown at half-mast all over the city. Additions will be made to the drapings of the buildings of the State and city offices. Banks, schools, etc., will be closed in accordance with the proclamation of the Governor; from 3 to 3 o'clock the bells will be tolled, and from 3 to 4 memorial services will be held in all the city churches, pursuant to a vote this afternoon of the city clergymen. The observances of the day will end by firing the National salute.

JACKSON, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSON, Mich., Sept. 22.—A citizens' meeting was held at the court-house this evening, agreeable to a call of the Mayor. A committee of seven, representing all shades of political opinion, was appointed to report resolutions expressive of the sentiment of our people on the great crime in the taking of the life of the President. The meeting adjourned till tomorrow evening.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 22.—The city bells will be tolled to-morrow from 5:30 till 7, the time when the funeral-train will pass through the city for Cleveland. Archbishop Gibbons has directed that the bells on all the Catholic churches be tolled. The United States, State, and municipal officers will meet at the Union Depot tomorrow afternoon and form a line on the platform within the depot to pay the last token of respect to the dead President while the train is passing.

HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, Sept. 22.—The Nova Scotia Branch of the Dominion Prohibitory Alliance have passed a resolution expressing sympathy with the Government and people of the United States, and with the family of President Garfield.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—In many parts of New England bells will be tolled tomorrow during the funeral ceremonies at Washington.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 22.—At a meeting of the City Council and representative citizens in the Mayor's parlor this evening, it was resolved to render grand public obsequies on the day of the funeral of President Garfield. Later there will be exercises in Exposition Hall and eulogies pronounced.

ADRIAN, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., Sept.—Acting Mayor Clark today issued a proclamation asking our people to unite in memorial services to the martyred President, and requesting a general suspension of business on Monday, the day assigned for the funeral.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—The Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States makes a minute of the death of Sir Knight James A. Garfield, and the Grand Master requests as many members as can without too great inconvenience to attend the funeral at Cleveland.

Garfield memorial services take place Monday next. A committee of the Council go to Cleveland.

LATE CABLES.

IN PARIS.

Special Cable.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—The *Herald* says: A very large number of Americans, with many English and French sympathizers, met at the chapel in the Rue de Berri this afternoon to take steps for expressing the deep sorrow and distress with which they had heard of President Garfield's death. The pretty building was crowded in every corner, even the aisles and organ loft being occupied. The most unaffected sympathy was visible on every face. In the front benches sat Minister Morton, Gen. McClellan, ex-Gov. Hoffman, and several other eminent and influential Americans, while scattered here and there in the chapel were several American diplomats, statesmen, and financiers.

THE AMERICAN COLONY

attended almost en masse. There were also present many foreign celebrities, among whom I particularly noticed Père Hyacinthe. The communion-rails, pulpit, organ-loft, and the chairs set apart for the committee were draped with crape. The Stars and Stripes drooped sadly from the pulpit front, and covered the Chairman's table. After the Lord's Prayer had been read, and Handel's "Angels ever bright and fair" had been sung by Miss Hall, the business of the day was introduced by a few feeling remarks by Minister Morton. He stated that, at an informal gathering of the American residents yesterday over which he had presided it was determined to call the present meeting. He then went on to state

THE OBJECT OF THE GATHERING.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Hitchcock, Minister Morton took the chair, and Gen. McClellan, Mr. John Jacob Astor, Mr. Thomas Allen, Mr. John Hayes, and Mr. William Seligman were chosen Vice-Chairmen. Ex-Gov. Hoffman and several other gentlemen were appointed a Committee on Resolutions. On the right and left of the Chairman sat Gen. McClellan and Mr. Hayes. When the committee rose to report, ex-Gov. Hoffman spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN: The whole American people mourn the death of the President, and the whole civilized world bows its head in sympathy. To me, as a citizen of the United States of America, the great and I may say the only consoling fact in connection with the manner of the President's death is the fact that the assasin was not the instrument or representative of ambitious men seeking power, or of an oppressed and discontented people seeking relief.

THE CRIME

was therefore without political significance. It was—and I say it with deliberation—the act of an individual sane enough to be held responsible for it. Whether this last be so or not will be determined not by arbitrary power or military tribunals, but in the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, where vengeance will have no place, and where the majesty of the law will be asserted and the principles of exact justice vindicated. I now submit the resolutions to the consideration of the meeting.

Ex-Gov. Hoffman then moved a series of

SIX RESOLUTIONS,

giving eloquent expression to the grief of the Americans now in Paris, tendering the most heartfelt condolence to President Garfield's heroic widow, thanking the great people of France for the sympathy they had given Americans on the present occasion, as on the occasion of the death of Washington and of Lincoln, and proposing that, "bearing in mind the grave responsibilities of Mr. Arthur, all parties should extend to him a generous confidence."

MINISTER MORTON

then called on several distinguished citizens of the United States to address the meeting. The first to respond was ex-Senator Cattell, who in moving accents spoke of the personal nobility of Gen. Garfield. He was followed by

MR. DANIEL DOUGHERTY,

who, amid applause, said he trusted that all political strife and hatred might be buried in President Garfield's grave. Mr. John Jay reminded the meeting that within twenty years two Presidents had been added to the list of murdered rulers. He hoped that the successor of President Garfield would show the world, by continuing the good work which this chief had begun, that the whole policy of the Nation was not to be changed by the act of an assasin. The Rev. Dr. Tyng, William Allen Butler, Gen. J. Meredith Read, and one or two other gentlemen, having paid tributes to the character of the martyred President, the resolutions were unanimously voted. The choir sang the hymn, "Sleep thy last sleep," and at 6 o'clock the meeting broke up.

IN ST. PETERSBURG.

Special Cable.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 22.—The *Herald's* cable says: Discussing President Garfield's death, the *Journal Officiel* today publishes the following:

The sad news brought us by telegraph from across the Atlantic will everywhere awaken feelings of profound sympathy for the American people in general, and for the family of the deceased, and especially for his widow. Despite her immense affliction, the noble woman, strengthened as she is by faith and Christian resignation, will find perhaps some consolation in the marks of sincere condolence she is receiving from far and wide. This nation is animated with sentiments of peculiar and lively sympathy toward the great people beyond the seas with which our empire has constantly kept up relations of friendship and mutual esteem. These sentiments are especially manifest today. As we have said already, the Russian people have gone through too many troubles, and have witnessed too frightful a catastrophe not to take part now with all its heart in the affliction of all Americans and in the mourning of a friendly Nation.

How Gen. Washington Died.

By consulting the third volume of the "Medical and Physical Journal," published in London, in the year 1800, by "T. Bradley, M. D., R. Battey, M. D., and A. A. Noehden, M. D.," there will be found on page 409 a description or report of the last illness of Washington, and the treatment given him. At present it is interesting as an example of too much doctoring, to say the least. It is as follows:

Some time on the night of Friday, the 10th inst., having been exposed to a rain on the preceding day, Gen. Washington was attacked with an inflammatory affection of the upper part of the windpipe, called in technical language cynachet rancheals. The disease commenced with a violent ague, accompanied with some pain in the upper and fore part of the throat, a sense of stricture in the same part, a cough, and a difficult rather than a painful deglutition, which was soon succeeded by fever and a quick and laborious respiration. The necessity of blood-letting suggesting itself to the General, he procured a bleeder in the neighborhood, who took from his arm in the night twelve or fourteen ounces of blood.

He could not by any means be prevailed on by the family to send for his attending physician till the following morning, who arrived at Mount Vernon at about 11 o'clock on Saturday. Discovering the case to be highly alarming, and foreseeing the fatal tendency of the disease, two consulting physicians were immediately sent for, who arrived, one at 3:30 and other at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. In the meantime employed two pretty copious bleedings, a blister was applied to the part affected, two doses of calomel were given, and an injection administered, which operated on the lower intestines, but all without perceptible advantage, the respiration becoming still more difficult and distressing. Upon the arrival of the first of the consulting physicians, it was agreed, as there were yet no signs of accumulation in the bronchial vessels of the lungs, to try the result of another bleeding, when about thirty-two ounces were drawn without the smallest apparent alleviation of the disease.

Vapors of vinegar and water were frequently inhaled; ten grains of calomel were given, succeeded by repeated doses of tartar emetic, amounting to five or six grains, with no other effect than a copious discharge from the bowels. The powers of life seemed now manifestly yielding to the force of the disorder. Blisters were applied to the extremities, together with a cataplasm of vinegar and bran to the throat. Speaking, which was painful from the beginning, now became almost impracticable. Respiration grew more and more contracted and imperfect till 11:30 on Saturday night, retaining the full possession of his intellect, when he expired without a struggle.

He was fully impressed at the beginning of his complaint, as well as through every succeeding stage of it, that its conclusion would be mortal; submitting to the several exertions made for his recovery rather as a duty than from any expectation of their efficiency. He considered the operations of death upon his system as coeval with disease: and, several hours before his death, after repeated efforts to be understood, succeeded in expressing a desire that he might be permitted to die without further interruption.

During the short period of his illness he economized his time in the arrangements of such few concerns as required his attention with the utmost serenity, and anticipated his approaching dissolution with every demonstration of that equanimity for which his whole life has been so uniformly and singularly conspicuous.

JAMES CLARK, Attending Physician,
ELISHA C. DICK, Consulting Physician.

Burnside After Fredericksburg.

Nathaniel Page in the New York Tribune.

After the defeat and retreat of the army across the river I was sitting late at night in an old house in Falmouth writing my account of the battle by the light of a tallow candle, when, to my surprise, I saw Gen. Burnside enter the room. He looked like a man stunned and dazed. Oblivious of my presence, he threw himself upon a big, old-fashioned bed, which, besides the table on which I was writing, was the only piece of furniture in the room, and exclaimed: "My God, what have I done! What a dreadful calamity! What a sacrifice of life for no good!" For some minutes he continued to groan and lament the disaster in broken ejaculations. After a time he became calmer and seemed to gradually realize where he was. Suddenly he rose from the bed and walked out of the room without noticing me. I never mentioned to him his strange nocturnal visit to my quarters, and, of course, said nothing of it in my correspondence. He was no doubt half-crazed by grief over the defeat at the time, but by the next morning he had regained his soldierly dignity and calm.

FOREIGN.

Serious Fight at Tubercurry, Ireland, Between the People and Police.

Ignatius Yakimovitch Grenevistky the Man Who Killed Alexander III.

A Socialist Disturbs the Proceedings of the Vienna Literary Congress.

The French Papers Exciting Their Readers by Wild Prophecies.

A Lively Skirmish in the Spanish Cortes Between Castelar and the Premier.

GREAT BRITAIN.

AN IRISH RIOT.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—A riot occurred at Tubercurry, Ireland, today on the occasion of rejoicing at the release of Henderson. The police were stoned and the Chief Constable severely injured. The police fired upon the crowd and wounded several.

THE LAND QUESTION.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—It is stated at Belfast that the tenants of Charles S. Parnell's brother, in Armagh, decided to appeal to the Commission, under the Land act, for the reduction of their rents.

The Scottish Chamber of Agriculture has drafted a scheme for the Land bill for Scotland, providing for an adjustment of rents by arbitration, a revaluation of farms, and for the power in the tenant to sell his holding.

PIG-IRON.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—A meeting of the Cleveland iron masters unanimously adopted a recommendation of the Scotch and Cleveland iron masters at Carlisle to reduce the make of pig-iron 12½ per cent for six months.

AT THE WOOL SALES

6,300 bales were sold, chiefly New Zealand and Victorian. Prices were very firm.

RESUMING WORK.

Several mills at Blackburn started up, enabling 2,000 operatives to resume labor.

SPAIN.

A SMART SKIRMISH IN THE CORTES.

Special Cable.

MADRID, Sept. 22.—The first sitting of the Cortes yesterday opened with a sharp skirmish, in which Castelar and Marios, in the name of the Democratic groups, endeavored to avoid taking the oaths of allegiance. Sagasta in a clever speech, and Herrera by the display of some energy and tact, turned the difficulty, and succeeded in ending a very delicate debate. After this skirmish the business of the House went on.

OPENING OF THE CORTES.

To the Western Associated Press.

MADRID, Sept. 20.—The new Cortes met today for the first time. The Royal speech surpassed every one's expectation by its quick and vigorous style. It opened with a review of the present situation of Spain and of the efforts made by the present Cabinet to reorganize the Administration and every branch of the public service on liberal principles. The speech reminds both Houses of the liberty granted to every expression of political opinion in the press and in the canvass, as well as the freedom allowed during the election that culminated in a Parliament containing for the first time in Spanish history eminent men of every party. Describing the task before the new Senate and Cortes the Royal speech states that the liberal policy must give the widest interpretation to the existing constitution in favor of liberty of conscience and reforms in schools and universities. As to financial plans, the speech announces the conversion of redeemable Treasury debts, and the intention to ask Parliament for special authorization to negotiate with State bondholders for the general settlement of the debt as soon as the budget and partial conversion prove that Spain can at last, without new taxation, resume her full payment. The speech mentions the hope of the prompt termination of negotiations for treaties of commerce with Columbia, Venezuela, and other Spanish Republics, as well as with France and England.

THE COLONIES.

As regards her colonies the speech says: "The Constitution has been promulgated and the previous censorship of the press abolished. In Cuba and Porto Rico the sons of those provinces enjoy already, as citizens of the Spanish nation, the same rights as their brethren in the Peninsula. Our government, inspiring itself with the spirit of assimilation which guides its policy beyond the seas, will propose to you resolutions to conciliate all interests and to harmonize commercial relations between the peninsula and our American provinces." The speech also speaks in hopeful language of the Philippine Islands and their prosperity after the abolition of the State tobacco monopoly, that virtually made Manila a port of slavery and prevented American and British capital from entering. The speech has produced a capital impression, and a sharp rise in funds followed. At a preliminary meeting of Señor Sagasta's adherents it was decided to give the Presidency of the Senate to Marshal Concha, Marquis of Havana, and of the Lower House to Posada Herrera. The other posts of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries will go to Influential Liberals. One Vice-Presidency and one Secretaryship are reserved for the opposition, and most likely will be filled by a Democrat and Conservative.

AUSTRIA.

THE RECENT MEETING OF EMPERORS AT DANTZIC.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—A dispatch from Pesth says: A Hungarian paper has published two telegrams regarding the Dantzig meeting. The first is from the Czar to the Emperor Francis Joseph, thanking him for his congratulation on his meeting with the Emperor William, and attesting warmly to the common sympathies between them. The second is from the Austrian Ambassador at St. Petersburg to the Emperor Francis Joseph, communicated through Baron Haymoule, the Austrian Premier, stating that Giers, the Russian Foreign Secretary of State, and the Czar had returned from Dantzic with an increased sense of tranquillity and contentment. Prince Bismarck's wisdom and unexpected moderation of language favorably impressed the Czar and Giers, and have satisfied them that he has none other than peaceful intentions. Giers says the most important feature of the journey to Dantzic is that the Czar thereby manifested his intention of following a conservative and peaceful policy.

The correspondent says the publication of the above has caused a sensation, as it is difficult to understand how the documents become public, such communications between sovereigns being addressed directly and without the intervention of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

THE DOCUMENTS STOLEN.

VIENNA, Sept. 22.—It is believed the documents published in the Hungarian paper relating to the meeting of the Emperors at Dantzic were stolen, and a judicial investigation has been ordered.

A ROW.

Proceedings in the International Literary Congress were disturbed by a scene of confusion, caused by a French delegate attempting to introduce an irrelevant question by proposing that the congress should petition the Czar to pardon the Russian Socialists. The writer had been an exile in Siberia the past eight years. The Russian delegates declared that if the petition should be adopted it would be impossible for them to return to Russia. After discussion a disorderly scene of hissing and calls for "clôture," the sitting was suspended. The principal business of the day—the Anglo-American copyright treaty—was left untouched.

Before the uproar began, King gave a full report on the subject of the Anglo-American Copy-Right Convention. He said but for the shooting of Gen. Garfield, America would long ago have settled the question. He said he had reason to believe that the Government would shortly bring the question to an issue by introducing a bill on the subject in Congress. Resolutions in favor of the Anglo-American and German-American conventions were passed.

NORTH AFRICA.

WILD PROPHECIES.

Special Cable.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—The French papers are again exciting their patriotic readers by wild prophecies of the approaching occupation of Tunis, the dispatch of a whole corps d'armee to Africa, and the critical position of the Bey. I am authorized to give a most positive contradiction to all these stories. The Bey is on excellent terms with the French authorities. There is no intention of sending any large reinforcements to Tunis, and the occupation of the Capital is certainly not contemplated or desired. In the French ministerial and diplomatic world events may of course make the occupation a necessity, but of this there is no present likelihood. M. Roustan has postponed his departure till this evening.

THE LEGION OF HONOR.

To the Western Associated Press.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—A petition signed by many members of the Legion of Honor, under consideration of Gen. Faideherbe, Grand Chancellor of the Order, prays for a revocation of the decree conferring the Grand Cross on Mustapha, Premier of Tunis. The petitioners allege that Mustapha is unworthy the Cross.

A SEMI-OFFICIAL NOTE

indicates that the French Government has abandoned its intention of sending an expedition to Figuig, North Africa. The rumors of diplomatic difficulties with Morocco are, therefore, imaginary.

GERMANY.

THE CAMPAIGN.

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—The *Official Provinzial Correspondent* eulogizes Bismarck's foreign policy. It is said the article shows what trouble the Government is taking to influence people and make them vote for Conservative candidates only.

EXTRADITION.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—A Berlin correspondent says it is reported in well-informed circles that negotiations have been reopened between Germany, Austria, and Russia, in order to revise the treaties regarding the extradition of criminals who have made murderous attempts on the life of sovereigns. It is stated that England and France, who at first declined to support Russia's proposals in the well-known circular note, will be again invited to join in a discussion of the question.

THE NEW BISHOP OF TREVES.

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—It is officially announced that Dr. Korul, the new Bishop of Treves, will enter upon the discharge of his functions to-morrow.

THE VATICAN.

It is reported that the appointment of a Prussian Minister to the Vatican will be gazetted only after the understanding of some important question regarding the revision of the May laws is arrived at.

INDIA.

RIOTING.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—A dispatch from Bombay says there has been serious rioting between the Hindoos and Musselmans at Moulton, in Punjab, owing to the latter slaughtering cattle. The military quelled the riots. The temples, mosques, and shops are much damaged.

SOLD INTO SLAVERY.

A Calcutta dispatch says: A Sepoy, who escaped from Herat and arrived at Quetta, says four British soldiers captured at the battle of Macmand were sold into slavery there.

FRANCE.

CHICAGOANS IN PARIS.

Special Cable.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—The following Chicagoans are registsred here today: [illegible]ler, Mrs. Grey, Miss Monroe, Mrs. Stickney, and Mrs. Walker and family.

BANK OF FRANCE.

To the Western Associated Press.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of 712,500 francs in gold and a decrease of 2,600,000 francs in silver.

RUSSIA.

POLICE INSTRUCTIONS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 22.—In consequence of the establishment of a minor state of siege here a long series of instructions to the police and Dvorniks relative to their powers of interrogating and arresting suspected persons and maintaining surveillance over residents, lodgers, and hotel guests have been published.

AFGHANISTAN.

THE AMEER.

BOMBAY, Sept. 22.—The Ameer has abandoned this position on the Cabal road and formed a new camp, from which he commands the Herat road, and every approach to Candahar.

DENMARK.

A TERRIFIC GALE.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 22.—A terrific gale on the Danish coast caused great destruction of property. Thirty ships and smacks are already reported lost.

BY MAIL.

THE IRISH.

DUBLIN, Sept. 19.—Chief-Secretary Forster has written a letter to Mr. Gavan and Mr. Dickson, the members of Parliament who recently waited upon him and presented him with resolutions passed at a meeting in Belfast of Ulster Liberals and tenant-righters, asking the release of the political suspects and of Mr. Davitt. Mr. Forster writes that the subject has receivdd most careful consideration, and reminds the petitioners of the reasons why the Coercion act was passed and why the arrests were made. "To prevent outrages has been the sole object of the Government in its administration, and the release of all the prisoners would at once be ordered if this could be done without endangering the public peace. You describe the Land act as a great measure, and the tenant-farmers of Ireland are advised to give it a fair and patient trial. If this advice be followed, or if, indeed, it be generally given, the country would soon be so improved as to enable the Government to meet the wish of the delegates. But as yet it must be admitted that there are

ONLY PARTIAL SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT,

that in many parts of Ireland outrages are still frequent and the law still resisted, and it is impossible to ignore the fact that there is still an organized system of intimidation amounting frequently to terrorism. Under these circumstances the policy of the Government must continue to be the individual consideration of the case of each prisoner, taking into account the condition of the district from which he comes. And thus acting, I am glad to say that it has been recently found possible to considerably diminish the number of prisoners. When we find a district not disturbed by the discharge of prisoners, there is encouragement to further release. And, though the condition of the country does not at this moment warrant a general liberation, I earnestly hope that before long the Government may be able to protect persons and property from outrages without making use of the exceptional powers which Parliament has intrusted to it for this purpose."

PRESS COMMENTS.

The *Times* in a leading article says: "It must be confessed that the present, when there are weekly accounts of murders and murderous assaults, is not the time to call for the release of all the suspects. No Government, however mercifully inclined, could afford to appear frightened into clemency. The League sets no example of moderation. Exceptional cases may deserve consideration of the Government, but there is too much reason to fear that most of the imprisoned men would resume their criminal courses. It would be well if the numbers of imprisoned 'suspects' were increased by some Irish-Americans, who, not out of patriotism but of spite against everything English, have been at no pains to conceal their advocacy of armed insurrection. If there is a semi-military police, if there are soldiers and coercion acts in Ireland, the English people deplore such means of government. But it is the attitude of a section of the Irish people themselves under unscrupulous leaders which has rendered these things necessary."

THE "IRISH TIMES"

admits that the Government might release the suspects without offending Irish opinion, if it is really determined to insure fair play for the Land act by a vigorous administration of the law.

THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE"

says: "Secretary Forster seems to have spoken to Messrs. Dickson and Gavan fairly, but to have evaded the expression of a definit opinion. As the Cabinet, which he says he must consult, will not meet for some time, there is no prospect of an early release of the suspects. The continuance of the irritation strengthens the hands of the agitators. The satisfaction of punishing unconvicted criminals is not to be weighed against the risk of playing into Mr. Parnell's hands on the eve of the semi-Socialist campaign, which he appears to contemplate."

A DISPATCH FROM DUBLIN

to the *Times* says: "The merchants, the independent traders, and the professional men were not represented at the late convention. Their absence is significant, and in this respect it furnishes a marked contrast to other national assemblies. Their places were occupied by representatives of local publicans and tenant-farmers. Among the deputies were many whose fierce looks and defiant swagger showed them to be types of the village tyrants spoken of by Secretary Forster."

NIHILIST EDITORS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 19.—Four Nihilists will be tried on the 28th of this month. They are: Marie Kryloff, daughter of a nobleman, a friend of Vera Sassoulitch and guardian of a younger brother of Notchaief, who was given up by Switzerland ten years ago; Innocent Plankoff, son of a merchant; Peter Fesmenk, a nobleman, and a son of Lieut. Perpletchikoff. They are accused of having a secret printing-house and of printing and distributing revolutionary journals. Two of the accused have already been condemned for political crimes. One of them had escaped from a town in which he was confined. The printing-press, type, and all the fittings which were seized in the house came from Smolensk. Two of the prisoners refused to answer any of the questions put to them by the magistrates. The other two answered, but most laconically, and all four refused to give the names of their accomplices who assisted them in the business. The latter have not yet been captured. The prisoners acknowledged, however, that a fellow-conspirator named Alexander Jarkoff had been put to death by the Revolutionary Committee for having informed the police of the existence of their printing-house.

THE REVOLUTIONARY PRESS.

Another sheet of the revolutionary newspaper, the *Will of the People*, recently found circulation in the society of St. Petersburg. It is double dated the 3d and 14th of August, the interval between these dates being the duration of printing. It has seven well-printed pages, headed "*Listok Narodnia Volia*"—sheet or supplement of the *Will of the People*—revolutionary chronicle. A noteworthy point is that the title page announces the second year in the issue of the paper. It contains, first of all, three black-bordered obituary notices of the deaths of revolutionary chiefs. The first refers to Ignatius Yakimovitch Grenevistky, who was the thrower of the second bomb before the feet of the late Emperor and the man who actually accomplished the crime and perished in the act. This is the first time that his real name has become known. At the time the official statement gave the name of this assasin as Yelnikof. This, it now seems, was a false one. The next notice is of Nicolas Alexeiwitch Tablin, who fell by his own hand in the conspirators' lodgings in the Telejaskaya street when the police effected an entrance on the morning of the 15th of March. The third and last notice gives the names of the five assasins who were executed. Next comes a detailed description of a Government spy named J. Iscoer, who, says the warning paragraph, is of medium hight, has an intelligent face, a dark beard, wears blue spectacles, or a *pince-nez*, speaks in a deep voice, and lives sometimes in Paulovsky and sometimes in St. Petersburg. The following paragraph announces that since the issue of No. 5 of the *Will of the People* last winter the Executive Committee has published the following proclamations only—namely, the last address to the society of Europe, proclamation to the Russian peasantry, a letter to the Czar, and another proclamation referring to the execution of the 15th of April. The editorial staff also announce that a mass of material and correspondence has reached them during the last few months which they have been unable to print, owing to the discovery of one of their printing-offices, and that a full number of their paper, with much of this matter, will in all probability appear within a month.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The most remarkable feature in the contents of the present number is the extraordinary list of subscriptions received for the furtherance of the revolutionary cause between the 13th of March and the 27th of July of this year, amounting in all to about 5,000 or 6,000 rubles. One donation alone from a certain Philipa is 2,000 rubles, and there are several sums of 500 and 900 rubles each. The chronicle of arrests made among the members of the party gives the names of about 400 who have been captured in St. Petersburg, which has furnished the greater number; in Moscow, Kief, Kharkof, Odessa, Kursk, Poltava, Warsaw, Kowno, Vitebsk, Kostroma, Mirgorod, and Bichostok, beginning in November last. Besides this chronicle there is a long article which gives some account of the anti-Jewish disorders and the connection of the peasantry therewith, and is profusely interspersed with quotations from the Little Russian dialect, and also a leading article of considerable length. The latter says: "A review of the life of Russian society during the last few months has fully convinced us that the path we have chosen is well directed toward the end in view. At the present moment the fundamental position of our program is of great interest, but we defer this subject to our next issue, and will here confine ourselves to a short account of the characteristics of the Czar who has been prematurely placed at the head of the State by ourselves. The year 1865 found Alexander Alexandrovitch—then 20 years of age—altogether unprepared for the difficult post of future monarch. Two vacancies at that moment were suddenly opened to him, the inheritance of the throne and the position of husband to the fiancée of the deceased heir to the throne. He was compelled to accept both these gifts. In 1877 the heir of prospective victories went to the war, and during the whole of the campaign quietly passed his time with Gen. Vanofsky before Rustchuk in the name of Slavonic liberty. There is not a man in Russia who sets any hopes on the future Emperor." The article goes on to describe the present Czar as an example of how a large body may be inhabited by but a small mind, and how his Imperial Majesty was but chance heir to the throne, and partly also by chance became Emperor of all the Russias.

SENOR SAGASTA OUTLINES HIS FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC POLICY.

MADRID, Sept. 19.—Since the present Spanish Premier assumed office his house is no longer guarded, as in the days of Canovas, by strong detachments of gendarmes. Only a few policemen and porters stand beneath the gateway, and in the court beyond you may generally see the carriages of the Ministers and their footmen, who are easily recognized by the gold bands on their hats. Several well-known faces of Deputies and journalists passed me as I ascended the clean, well-carpeted staircase and entered the prettily-furnished waiting room, already, alas! occupied by nine persons. Presently Señor Sagasta entered.

HOPES OF PROGRESS.

After the usual courtesies were exchanged we plunged at once into politics. "You wish to know what I think of the elections?" said the Premier, replying to my question. "I am much pleased with them, as they have shown how every party, even the Carlists and Federals—despite the prohibitions of their more fanatic leaders—have gone to the polls and voted instead of sulking and conspiring. Look at the Democrats, for instance; we have all their leaders, all their orators, and at a pinch they will support my policy. You can tell every one that in religious matters we shall give liberty alike to all—Jew, Protestant, or Mussulman. No worship, no propaganda, no religious societies, even, will be interfered with. But I call upon the dissenters' sense of fairness not to provoke our fanatic masses by imprudent zeal. We shall also reform our marriage and education laws so as to increase liberty of conscience. Give us time, and, in our home tariffs and our commercial treaties on both sides of the Atlantic I trust we shall show a spirit of reform and liberty. As regards Cuba and Porto Rico, it is my firm desire and intention to give them such reforms as will assimilate them completely to our own provinces.

FOSTERING THE COLONIES.

"Every tariff or legislative measure, every negotiation with America that can develop the prosperity and loyalty of the islands, will have my unconditional support. Their exports to Spain will also be better treated in future, and you know that in my Cabinet nearly all are pledged to Cuban reforms. As to home politics, I must not anticipate his Majesty's speech of tomorrow, but I can say this: He is disposed to let us carry out fully the most liberal policy ever attempted under a Spanish monarchy, even though in so doing we should have to reverse all our predecessors' work. As regards foreign relations, we want peace and neutrality. With France we have adjusted our mutual claims on principles of equity and reciprocity, and have obtained tranquillizing assurances as regards the French policy in Morocco, the only foreign land which must ever deserve our serious attention. Regarding finance, I can only tell you my belief that Señor Camacho's budget and plans when made public will show that we have honestly endeavored to reconcile the interests of the bondholders with those of our people. In conclusion, Señor Corresponsal, do ask the foreign countries to be indulgent to poor Spain. Give her time for a fair trial of monarchy and reform reconciled under a liberal policy."

A GERMAN UNIVERSITY IN AMERICA.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The project to establish a German university in America has collapsed. A number of prominent people who signed the prospectus withdrew their names, and now the central bureau of the German University of North America is closed. The office fixtures, which were not paid for, were seized by the creditors.

A SPECIAL TRAIN,

left Hesse Cassel on Monday with 500 emigrants, 400 being Russian Jews en route for America at the expense of the Israelitish Alliance.

IT IS STATED ON GOOD AUTHORITY

that Prince Alexander of Bulgaria recently asked permission to attend the royal wedding at Carlsruhe, with the object of proposing for the hand of the Princess Marie, the Grand Duke's niece, and now only 17 years of age. He received a courteous but firm refusal to his request to attend the wedding, with the excuse that the wedding is to be strictly a family affair.

OHIO POLITICS.

An Analytical Review of the Present Campaign—Bookwalter's Still Hunt, and the Counter-Check Applied by the Republicans.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CALDWELL, O., Sept. 17.—Gov. Foster was here, as reported in your telegraphic columns, last Friday at the great reunion, and left a splendid impression on the Boys in Blue who were here. They were, as soldiers everywhere are, nine-tenths of them intelligent working Republicans, and the reunion, though non-partisan in character, stirred their patriotic impulses, awakened their recollections of political history, and stimulated them to renewed activity in the good cause. Disguise it as you may, a soldiers' reunion is in fact and in spirit the highest type of a Republican mass-meeting. All the traditions and glories of the Army of the Union, all the history of Union soldiers fighting the battles of the Union, are intensely and emphatically Republican, and the very reverse of Democratic. Not a trophy of that glorious War for the Union but is marked Republican inside and outside and all over. No wonder Democrats hate reunions. No wonder they stand off silently and wish them to prove failures. In all our reunions here not a single Democratic leader or newspaper ever yet gave a dollar to defray expenses, or said one good word to help it on. But now that the reunion has proved a success, much to their mortification, their wretched Copperhead sheet here, when the boys are gone, this week launches out in two columns of abuse and slander of the veterans. I will not name the accursed sheet. It is like all Democratic papers—it despises and fears the Union soldiers and their reunions, because they mean Democratic disgrace and defeat. Before the reunion, these Democratic journals say nothing good or bad. After the veterans are gone, they break out in vituperation and abuse. In such large crowds some men get disorderly and are arrested, and that happened with five or six here out of six or seven thousand present, and now out comes the Democratic press and characterizes the whole thing as

A DRUNKEN MOB,

and a disgrace to the town. It is nothing new. It is so everywhere that a reunion is held, as any soldier will testify who has had the opportunities I have had to observe it. The Democratic press dare not attack the soldiers directly or in mass, but it never loses an opportunity to strike a cowardly blow from behind at the Union veteran when it can do so and run no risk of punishment. This is the experience at all the reunions held in all the North annually—we have become used to it, and expect no better treatment at the hands of the Democratic leaders. They will never pardon us for wearing that blue blouse—never. Neither Gov. Foster, Judge Lawrence, nor any of our speakers named politics. Yet the Democrats stood off on the outskirts of the crowd and looked pale and ugly as they heard the glorious story of Democratic defeat told once more, and the old veterans cheered the charming old legend until the wild woods rang with Union cheers. It made votes for Foster, saved two members of our General Assembly, and awakened our people out of that dangerous torpidity and indifference which constitute our only danger in an off-year. Gov. Foster assured me that the spirit and enthusiasm of the campaign have surprised him. He expected

NO SUCH TREMENDOUS OUTPOURING

of the masses as greeted him here at our reunion, and I may add that he will be as pleasantly surprised at the magnificent reception he will receive today at the great soldiers' reunion at Cincinnati. He is to attend two other soldiers' reunions, one at Mansfield and one at Tiffin, within a fortnight. The soldiers are with Foster because he was with them with his sympathy, his vote, and his active charities of the purse during the dark days of the War. I never saw so many reunions, great and small, as we are having in Ohio this year, and though the Governor does not name politics at them, he is invited to them, and is royally received at them all, and if the Democrats say he is making votes that way I shall refuse to deny the charge or to weep! The Democrats set out with a purpose to make a still hunt in Ohio. For a time it seemed that our fellows were going to imitate them, and we had the promise of a campaign that should abound in monotony and lack interest and enthusiasm. In such contests so conducted the Democrats always carry Ohio. Our only safety is in a bold, aggressive, fighting campaign, and such a one is now fairly inaugurated. We ask no quarter and will give none from now on. Meetings are billed everywhere, the Republican press is active, our best speakers are abroad, and the campaign is beginning to boom.

GOV. FOSTER

left our great reunion well pleased, on the 10th, and on the 13th he he came back again to this county, and attended a mass-meeting, which had been previously announced for him, at Summerfield, twelve miles east of this place. Coming so soon after the reunion, not one, least of all the Governor, expected anything more than an ordinary crowd of 400 or 500 persons; but when he got there he found that six bands of music had come in from various parts of three counties, followed by a crowd which no Democrat there estimated at less than 5,000. I write the figures advisedly, for Gov. Foster estimated the crowd at precisely that number. He spoke two hours and one-half, and was listened to with close attention—something more than ordinary, and at the close the applause which followed showed how earnestly Eastern Ohio is for him.

The Democratic hope was this: The township Democratic workers all over the State last winter had been working up the temperance issue to increase the division in the Republican party on that question. Every township had a Democrat who would sneakingly avow himself a pronounced Prohibitionist. He would come out and boldly declare that he had no confidence that either political party would give the people the necessary liquor-legislation, and so he was now a Prohibitionist, unless the Republican Legislature then in session would grant the legislation desired, then he would be a Republican. He talked this way to honest, sincere temperance Republicans, and managed to hornswaggle one or two in every township. Now, if he could induce two Republicans in every township to vote the Prohibition ticket, that would give his party the Governorship, the Legislature, and two-thirds of the Ohio delegation in Congress, for the Democratic Legislature would gerrymander the State so as to fix that.

THE NEXT STEP

was to attend church, and look pious, and talk temperance, get up petitions, and send them to our Republican Legislature. That body was petitioned to pass the most extravagant laws on the temperance question. The Democratic intriguers were the leaders in all that. And when the Legislature of Ohio adjourned, red-nosed, watery-eyed, and seedy old Democratic bummers all over Ohio began to snivel and look solemn in the presence of sincere Republican temperance men, and say: "Our only safety is in voting the Prohibition ticket." Would you believe it, these old deadbeats actually came very near capturing the Methodist Church by that very trick? But there happened to be a majority of shrewd, far-seeing men and women in the Methodist Church and in other churches who saw through their little game, and declined to play into their hands.

I saw one of these Democratic bummers play it this way in our county, where the vote between the Republicans and Democrats is very close. He was an habitual drunkard, but held up a little until he could manage this matter for his party. He was a member of the Democratic Committee; but somehow he managed to get into the good graces of a few Republican temperance men, and induced them to call a Prohibition convention and nominate a ticket. When they consented, he got on his horse, rode round to the Democratic headquarters, had the Prohibition bills struck amid uproarious laughter, and then straightening up his face and looking as solemn as he could, went around town sticking the Prohibition call up. He had to pass several saloons, and they were kept by Democrats, who enjoyed the joke, and before he got his bills all up

HE WAS SO DRUNK

that he stopped a Republican on the street and unfolded the whole scheme that had been concocted to beat us in this county. the convention met, and some open-eyed Republicans were there to expose the trick, and the whole thing ended in a screaming farce. Those Democrats who urge Republicans into such nonsense waste no votes. The Democratic intriguers and spies in our camp decoy all the simple-minded Republicans they can into voting the Prohibition ticket, but they never dream of voting it themselves. This is getting to be well understood all over Ohio, and you will find precious few Republicans except soreheads, disappointed officeseekers, and scalawags who have votes to sell for cash or whisky, voting the Prohibition ticket.

We have sumptuary laws enough. We need no more. If we enforced the liquor laws now unrepealed and in force on the Revised Statutes of Ohio no man could sell or buy one ounce of intoxicating liquors by this time next week. I am a lawyer. The statutes are before me. As Prosecuting Attorney of this county I have enforced these laws, and I know whereof I speak when I say we have in Ohio now laws enough to close every dramshop in Ohio in three days! But the laws are not enforced. They never were. They never will be. Why? Because men will drink liquor, and no law ever made can stop them. We have too many laws now. Yet the shrewd Democratic demagog cries, "Give us more liquor laws,

GIVE US MORE LIQUOR LAWS,

and down with the Republican party because it will not multiply liquor laws on our statute books." That is the Democratic cry in Ohio. What we need is not more laws, but more enforcement of the laws we have. We need no more laws than we have to close every saloon in Ohio if the moral sense of our people would back it up. But we are not educated to that yet. And until we are, a hundred liquor laws such as we now have, stringent, almost prohibitory, will remain as they have remained for nearly forty years, most of them a dead letter in the lawyer's library.

There are honest temperance Republicans who deplore, as we all do, the horrors of intemperance, who lately were driven off to Prohibition by designing demagogs, who now see plainly that the only trouble there is in this whole matter is that we have already too many laws on the subject But there is another view of it still. You go to any Democrat of prominence and tell him you are a Prohibitionist. He will smile and wink so and treat you very cordially, though he may be half drunk himself. Ask him, however, to vote the Prohibition ticket this fall, and he will answer: "Well, between you and me, I have been considering that a long time. I voted for Andy Jackson. I never voted anything but the (hic) Democratic ticket in my life. But I am so worked up by this (hic) infernal liquor traffic that I am almost persuaded to (hic) vote with you. Still, my friend," he concludes as he goes off for a fresh drink, "while I advise you to vote the Prohibition ticket, and admire your (hic) courage in that holy (hic) cause, yet I regard it my solemn duty before (hic) God to vote the straight Democratic ticket." And this is about the status of the

OHIO CAMPAIGN

at present, and these are the low and villainous methods by which the very scum and dregs of our society here, the Democratic demagogs, hope to dupe and mislead silly Republicans. They have counted much on the simplicity and gullibility of temperance Republicans, and they will find that they counted without their host.

There is an important consideration in this Ohio canvass that is making us hundreds of votes every day, that is apt to be overlooked. Of course I do not refer to the issue on the indorsement of the Garfield Administration. That is paramount. If that were the only question in the canvass Ohio would still be safe for 20,000 majority this fall. That is the supreme issue, and is working like a sacred charm, binding all Republicans together as one man, and solemnly resolving them into one compact and determined mass of Garfield's friends, even as the Democracy by a sacramental oath are bound to condemn Garfield. They may speak sympathy. It is false. It is from the teeth only. At the October ballot-box their old hatred of Garfield will ring out as it did last year, savagely, unrelentingly, subdued or softened in no single note of hatred and wrath by

THE TERRIBLE STROKE OF THE ASSASIN.

I am one of those who never fool themselves with fancies, and am never afraid to see and state facts as they exist, and I read the Democratic heart of Ohio greatly amiss today if there is in it yet anything but hatred of Garfield, and only the opportunity of the October election is needed to show how uniform and unchanged that hatred is.

In this hasty survey of the political situation in Ohio there would be no danger of overlooking a fact of that importance, but here is one that is almost as potent as that, and yet likely to be overlooked or, at least, underestimated. The race, you know, is for the Governorship and the Legislature. Well, it happens that the people of Ohio, especially the soldiers, have a memory, and not a very pleasant one, of the last Democratic Legislature of 1877-'79. It is known to the people of this State—even to little children—as the O'Connor Legislature, because one O'Connor, three-fingered, deformed, depraved, a confessed burglar, bounty-jumper, and deserter from the Union Army who had served three years in the Michigan Penitentiary was its chosen and cherished leader for a full hundred days after all these damning facts had been stated by me and proved on the floor of the House! Like master, like man. The rest of that infamous Legislature were but little better. Their acts disgraced Ohio. Under that Democratic régime the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, costing $60,000, was burnt to ashes, the young girls debauched, and other atrocities committed which I dare not recapitulate in a family journal, but which everybody in Ohio clearly remembers today.

Now the Democrats demand the control of the Legislature again.

THE PEOPLE AND THE SOLDIERS

point them to the O'Connor Legislature, and say "We will no more on't." That is a large factor in the result that is to be wrought out at the ensuing election. It is talked of at our reunions. It is referred to in all our local papers, and the people discuss it quietly whenever they meet. Ohio cannot bear a repetition of that terrible crime and disgrace. And, as if the Democrats were proud of the crimes of that Legislature, they have actually insulted public decency and challenged patriotic indignation and scorn by nominating for the Legislature four men at least who were prominent in the infamies of that abominable Legislature. It moves the people to indignation and it excites them to earnest efforts to save Ohio the shame and disgrace of another O'Connor Legislature, and this I count as one of the chief of all our weapons of offense and defense, and as the strongest inducement we have to bring out every vote and defeat the Democratic party, as I doubt not we will by 30,000 majority.

PRIVATE DALZELL.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

The old adage that lightning never strikes twice in the same place came very near being upset in the storm of yesterday afternoon. Several years ago in a storm similar to the recent one the house of Patrick Tierney, at the corner of Forty-first street and Emerald avenue, was badly riddled by the electric fluid, and several members of his family had narrow escapes from instantaneous death. Shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a thunderbolt struck the house adjoining on the north—a low unpainted frame cottage owned and occupied by the widow Entee and her two daughters, Mary Ann and Jennie, aged 18 and 16 years respectively. At the time the storm broke the widow was visiting a neighbor whose house is just across the way. She concluded to remain there out of the rain. Scarcely five minutes elapsed when there was a deafening crash, and Mrs. Entee saw her humble dwelling shattered by the bolt. She ran in terror across the street and found both daughters lying apparently dead on the floor. Medical attendance was speedily summoned, and in a short time the younger girl revived. The elder sister had, however, been instantly killed. The girls were seated near a sewing-machine, upon which one of them was at work when the crash came. The deceased was a very estimable young woman, and was a great aid to her widowed mother.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate—A Cooling Drink.

A teaspoonful of Acid Phosphate mingled with a glass of water, properly sweetened, serves to quench the thirst in a more satisfying manner than the juice of lemons or limes.

The Tribune.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. Engagement of Salsbury's Troubadours. "The Amateur Benefit."

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposit new Court-House. Engagement of the Union-Square Theatre Company. "The Banker's Daughter."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of J. M. Hill's Comedy Company. "All the Rage."

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, between Clark and Dearborn. Engagement of Robson and Crane. "Twelfth Night; or, What You Will."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Engagement of Hyde & Behman's Comedy Company. "Muldoon's Picnic."

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison, West Side. Variety entertainment.

Lyceum Theatre.
Desplaines street, near Madison, West Side. Variety entertainment.

Criterion Theatre.
Corner of Sedgwick and Division streets. Variety entertainment.

Industrial Exposition.
Lake-Front, opposit Adams street. Open day and evening.

Lake Front (Circus Grounds).
Between Madison street and Exposition Building. The Monster Whale.

O'Brien's Gallery.
208 Wabash avenue. Art Exhibition—"The Court of Death."

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

APOLLO COMMANDERY, NO. 1, KNIGHTS Templar.—Attention, Sir Knights. Special Conclave Friday evening, Sept. 23, 1881, at 7:30 o'clock, to perfect the arrangements for the Cleveland pilgrimage to attend the funeral of our deceased Frater Sir Knight James A. Garfield. Every member is requested to be present. By order of the Eminent Commander.
H. S. TIFFANY, Recorder.

PROGRESS LODGE, NO. 524, I. O. O. F.—The members are requested to be at their hall, corner of Madison and Jefferson-sts., promptly at 12 o'clock to-day to attend the funeral of Brother Clesson S. Pratt. Funeral from residence, 38 East Harrison-st., at 1 o'clock, by carriages to Rosehill. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
S. S. RIESENFELD, Secretary.

R. E. SIR JOHN C. SMITH, GRAND COMmander of Knights Templar in Illinois, has ordered a general dispensation to issue, permitting all Commandries of Knights Templar to participate in the funeral services on Monday next, Sept. 26.
GIL. W. BARNARD, Grand Recorder.

HOME LODGE, NO. 508, F. & A. M.—A regular Communication will be held Friday evening, Sept. 23. Important work and amendment to by-laws. Members are requested to attend. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
JOHN I. D. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

WAUBANSIA LODGE, NO. 160, A. F. & A. M.—Regular Communication at 76 Monroe-st., to-night at 8 o'clock, for business and work. Visiting brethren cordially welcomed.
JOHN C. BARKER, W. M.
FRED W. PORTER, Secretary.

ORIENTAL LODGE, NO. 33, A. F. & A. M.—Hall 122 La Salle-st.—Special Communication this evening at 7:30 p. m., for work.
CHARLES CATLIN, Secretary.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1881.

THERE were present in Washington yesterday the dead President, the new President, and the two only living ex-Presidents. It is a mournful coincidence that the two ex-Presidents were also present at the inauguration of him who now lies dead, but what a sorrowful contrast between the character of the two occasions that summoned them to the National Capital!

THERE was some dispute during the campaign concerning the place of Gen. Arthur's nativity. The New York *Sun* has kindly removed all doubt on that score. It has instituted a special examination into the facts, and has learned that the twenty-first President of the United States was born in a Vermont village just the right side of the Canadian line. President Arthur is, therefore, "a Green Mountain boy," and will be known as such from this time forward in juvenile literature.

THE number of doctors who have suddenly discovered that the President's life might have been saved by more judicious treatment is very large. But no surgeon of eminence in the profession has yet given his authority to the statement that the wound was not mortal. It is easy to make a diagnosis and be wise after a post-mortem examination. It was not so easy immediately after the shooting. If there were any mistakes of treatment the Surgeon-General of the army, Surgeon Woodward, and Dr. Reyburn shared the responsibility for them with Dr. Bliss. Drs. Agnew and Hamilton were called in later, when the mischief, if any, had been done. The New York *Herald's* diagnosis, for which Dr. Hammond is commonly credited, was as faulty as any other. The *Herald* of Wednesday, in an article written before the result of the autopsy was known, takes great pride in the fact that it had stated "as early as July 7" that the ball was on the hip-bone under the psoas muscle, or about eighteen inches from the place it was found.

THE proficiency of English school-children competing for scholarships offered by the city companies is amusingly illustrated by the reports of examinations recently held. One child answered a question concerning the climate of England with the startling information that "It determines to be rather unhealthy on account of its having so many smells and stinks, such as tanners and many others." Another being asked to define "the Old World," answered, "It was naturally Europe, and now the new world is Europe, Asia, etc."—a reply that may cause some reflection. The nomenclature which includes Africa in "the Old World" may admit of revision. Another English candidate for a scholarship was of the opinion that "Buenos is in Germany, Ayres in France." One thought that "Milton wrote a sensible poem called 'The Canterbury Tales'" Then the answers came thick and miscellaneously. The first King of Israel "was Saul, otherwise called Paul." Henry II. "got drinking intoxicating liquors till he was commonly called drunk." Magna Charta was "so that the people should not worship the spot where Moses died"; it was also an instrument which "ordered that the King was to be beheaded—he fled to Italy, but was captured and executed." With these evidences of English children's ignorance of the history of their own country, it may not be so mortifying for Americans to reflect that the public-school children of the United States are not much better off. They may know more of Magna Charta, but probably less of the Declaration of Independence, than the English children do.

A RESIDENT of Chicago now traveling abroad picked up in the sitting-room of a Scotch hotel the fragments of a curious pamphlet. It is apparently a document prepared by the Kentucky Commissioner of Immigration, and is chiefly devoted to setting forth the disadvantages of the Northwest. Thus it is said of Kansas: "It is a country too barren to keep grasshoppers alive." "The official report of the Commissioner of Agriculture of Kansas for 1874 states that 12,089 persons were requiring food." (Nothing is said of the years since 1874.) Another part of the circular sets forth the terrible severity of the climate in Wisconsin and Minnesota; the demoralizing effects of "the bonanza farms" on the Northern Pacific, etc. If this circular could be seen in full it would doubtless prove Kentucky to be a very Garden of Eden and the Northwest a sort of Great American Desert. Fortunately the Scotch are a canny people. They do not make up their ideas of the United States from the reports of State Commissioners of Immigration. They know possibly where the churches and schools are to be found; where the grain is grown; and where their relatives and friends are settled. They have no personal objection to the consumption of whisky and tobacco in limited quantities, but they have a prejudice against engaging in the production of either of these great staples. Hence Kentucky is not the place for them. One private letter from a friend who has gone before is worth a ton of circulars from Commissioners of Immigration.

THE country, during the interval between the 2d of July and the death of the President, has changed its opinion and judgment of Gen. Arthur. It has ceased to believe, or any longer entertain the idea, that he is a mere cipher, and that his elevation to the Presidency would be in fact making Mr. Conkling the real Executive, and that the change would be the restoration of some of the most offensive administrative abuses which Gen. Garfield had been elected to discontinue, and on which he had already placed the stamp of condemnation. The country has learned to think better of Mr. Arthur. Pending the recent calamity, he passed under the careful scrutiny of the country, and passed it with such honor as to impress the world with his chivalry, his tenderness, and his truth. The country has searched his history, and they find him to be a man of ability and possessed of that independence fitting in a man called to his present high office. Instead of being the dependent or the agent of any man, Gen. Arthur enters the office as free from all personal influences and control as any man ever elected President. Instead of being the dependent of Mr. Conkling, he is as free of all obligations to that gentleman as he is to any other. He owes Mr. Conkling nothing. He was not nominated by Conkling, but in defiance of Conkling's protest. When urged to withdraw from the ticket, that it might be defeated in New York, he refused, avowing his purpose of reversing the Conkling policy in 1876 by laboring to secure the vote of New York. He owed his election in no sense to Conkling. The obligation, if any exist, is upon the other side. Nor does the country now believe that Mr. Conkling, if able, would exercise the power of overturning the Garfield policy of government and going back to the old theory of personal government, with its wrangles and quarrels over the distribution of patronage as a matter of rewards and punishment. Mr. Conkling cannot fail to have discovered the temper of the American people, nor their admiration for the late President, who in his brief term of official life had silenced partisanship and given the country a political peace to which it had long been a stranger. Bold, defiant, and unscrupulous, indeed, must be the man who will venture to destroy this peace and unity, who will revive old hostility and factions, and in disturbing the harmony of the Republican party give the country over once more to the intrigues of desperate and reckless officeseekers and spoilsmen. We do not believe Mr. Conkling is the man to do this, nor the man to ask an Administration to insult the memory of the late President and the country by such a direct departure from his declared policy.

THE DEAD PRESIDENT.

All that remains to earth of the great man lies in the august repose of death under the dome of the Capitol, on the spot where, six months ago, he stood erect, the embodiment of physical force and intellectual vigor, there to receive investiture of the highest Republican honor. What an awful contrast these scenes present! On the one hand the towering, almost gigantic form of the chief figure, with bared head, hand raised toward Heaven, and lips giving voice to the portentous words of the oath of office; the venerable mother, swelling with honest pride; the loving wife, tremulous with the sympathy of a lifetime of tender accord; the dignitaries of State, conscious not only of the august nature of the ceremony, but of the high worthiness of its object; the vast multitude, full of joy, eager, and applauding; and in this presence the new President's graceful recognition of the mother and the wife as the true springs of all his honors with the kiss of filial, devoted affection. On the other hand, the sombre trappings of wo, the wailing tones of the dirge and funeral march, the muffled tread of soldiers with trailing weapons, the spectre Death holding all in awe, the poor emaciated body of the President, shattered by the assasin's bullet, racked by disease, hacked by surgeons, the vital spark fled, lying there in state, the cortége passing on, leaving it with the guard of honor, leaving it with a vast multitude of citizens who press forward timidly, shrinkingly, for one last, fond look, and retire weeping, shuddering. For on that wasted, scarred face there are such marks of suffering as to appall the stoutest heart.

What a contrast is presented by the splendor of power, the lustre of glory, the pomp and circumstance of high official station, the lustiness of physical health, the quick activities of sentient, intellectual life, and "the dull cold ear of death," the awful dumb show at the grave—the shrunken form, the glazed eye, the ghastly features, the nerveless, pallid hand lying listlessly on the pulseless breast, the narrow coffin home, and the silence of despair which has usurped the place of breezy, bustling hope. It was but yesterday that Garfield's faintly whispered word of courage went round the world and cheered all mankind as it speeded on its way. But the next word came from the surgeons, and it was death; and that word death, as it trembled and flashed along the wires, convulsed millions upon millions of hearts with anguish. But yesterday the people hung fondly upon Garfield's dreams. As he moaned in his sleep, "The great heart of the Nation will not let the old soldier die," they seized the hopeful phrase and made it the loving refrain of their prayers. But the great, tender soul will dream no more. There under the dome of the Capitol he sleeps a dreamless sleep.

The shadows of night deepen about the bier, and the lights flare up and add a new ghastliness to the scene. The guards watch, and the throng, with muffled tread and quick-beating hearts and tear-stained eyes, file slowly past and look upon the still, white face of the Nation's dead—old men with white hair and trembling limbs; young men flushed with the glow of health as Garfield was on that fatal July morning; women sorrowing for the dead President, and grieving for his bereaved mother far away, and his broken-hearted wife so near and yet so helpless; little children bowed down by the general grief, they know not why—all these thousands form a guard of reverent love, an ever-changing, ever-renewing guard, about the remains of the great dead.

Soon the poor bruised body of the dead President will make its last journey—the journey to its long home. And all the weary way the people will form a guard of honor about it. At every station thousands will assemble, and with heads uncovered and reverently bowed silently stand and wait to pay the last tribute of respect to the poor remains of he whom they trusted and loved with a devotion so rare as to form an epoch in the history not only of this country, but of the world. And on the day of the final obsequies there is not a corner of the land where tears will not be shed in memory of Garfield. In that funeral the whole people will take part; high and low, rich and poor, will assemble in thousands of churches and celebrate a solemn burial service in memory of the public and private virtues and the cruel sufferings of the second martyr-President—one of the greatest and best of men.

How much there is to treasure in the life of the illustrious dead! What a splendid example his career affords for the profit of the living—his unsullied domestic virtues, his patient, laborious struggles in pursuit of culture, his modest assumption of the humble duties of a teacher of youth, his self-sacrificing devotion to his country in the field in its hour of need, his conscientious painstaking devotion to the duties of statesmanship, his self-poise in every trying position, his indomitable will, his cheerful disposition, his courage, his hopefulness, and his great achievements. Living, he was the embodiment of the pagan aphorism, "The gods give us everything for toil"; dying, he was a monument of patient fortitude and Christian resignation; and dead, his memory will survive, imperishable, in the hearts of his countrymen as a noble example of the truest manhood.

THE WISCONSIN REPUBLICANS.

The Wisconsin Republican State Convention has just adjourned, after adopting an admirable platform and placing an excellent ticket in nomination for Governor and other State officers. The convention assembled under the gloom of a great National bereavement, but the presence of a common sorrow did not prevent the intelligent and patriotic Republicans who composed it from thoroughly discharging the important duty which had called them together. The State is reliably and radically Republican, and a nomination by that party is regarded as equivalent to an election; hence the multiplicity of candidates that put in an appearance for all the offices from Governor down to Insurance Commissioner. The principal interest centered, of course, in the nomination of a candidate for Governor, and one of the embarrassments that confronted the convention on the start was to make a choice from among the many ambitious aspirants whose friends were pressing their claims for promotion to the head of the ticket. The choice finally fell upon Gen. Jeremiah M. Rusk, of Vernon County, after a good-natured contest, and the other candidates were selected without delay.

Mr. Rusk emigrated to Wisconsin long before the State was admitted into the Union, and has witnessed its rapid development from a wild Territory to one of the most prosperous States of the great Northwest. He is a self-made man, a little past 50 years of age, and began his career in the West as a contractor on an out-of-the-way stage route—not a modern star mail route—and when help was scarce, or there was a strike for higher wages among the drivers, the incipient Governor took the reins himself, and to his credit be it said that he drove four horses exceedingly well. He was soon sent to represent his Assembly district in the State Legislature, and there his political life commenced. He was not a graceful speaker nor a fine scholar, but a man of superior judgment, with an abundance of good, hard "horse sense," eminently practical and matter-of-fact, and knew much more of men than of books. Twice he was nominated and elected by the Republicans of the State as Bank Controller before the late Rebellion had obliterated the State banking-system. When the War broke out he raised a regiment and marched at once to the front as its Colonel, and did not return until he was well battered with Rebel bullets and Gen. Lee had handed over his sword to Gen. Grant under the famous apple-tree at Appomattox Court-House. After the War closed Gen. Rusk was chosen to succeed Gen. C. C. Washburn in Congress, in which capacity he served three terms. His Congressional record is clean, but in no wise brilliant. He was known as a working member who was always in his seat, and who never allowed the business of his constituents or district to suffer for want of proper attention. He is popular with the old soldiers and the farmers, and will be elected by a large majority.

The Hon. S. S. Fifield, the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, is the representative of the young men of the party, who has already won some political distinction as a member of the Legislature and Speaker of the Assembly. He is editor of the Ashland *Press*, and, like Rusk, has worked his way up from the foot of the ladder. Neither Rusk nor Fifield are in the habit of making what are popularly called stump-speeches.

The candidates for the other offices are more or less conspicuous as local politicians, and they seem to have the confidence of their fellow-citizens and of the Republican party of the State. Out of this category we must take the Hon. L. F. Frisby, of Washington, who is the nominee of the convention for Attorney-General. The Judge has been a prominent Republican ever since that party was organized, and has made many personal sacrifices for the benefit of Republican principles. Two years ago he lacked only 140 votes of an election to Congress in the Milwaukee district, which was then strongly Democratic.

The Republican party of Wisconsin was never more united and harmonious than it is at the present time, and there is no doubt whatever of its ability to elect the excellent ticket just nominated by a decisive majority. Gov. Smith was elected two years ago by 26,000 majority, and last fall the Republican majority for Garfield was increased to nearly 30,000. Last winter there was some little discord over the election of two United States Senators—one of the vacancies being caused by the death of the late Matt H. Carpenter; but there is a general acquiescence now in the action of the Legislature, and the defeated candidates for Senator in that contest are all zealous supporters of the ticket just nominated.

Gen. Rusk may well felicitate himself upon the fact that he was able to defeat a field containing so many able and representative men of his party as appeared against him in the convention of Wednesday last. These were the Hon. Hans B. Warner, the present Secretary of State; the Hon. J. M. Bingham, now Lieutenant-Governor; the Hon. Hiram Smith, and the Hon. W. E. Smith, the present Governor. All of these gentlemen had a strong following in the convention, but, being unable to pool their issues, "the gentleman from Vernon" won the race by a good length. That the people of Wisconsin will ratify the action of the convention at the ballot-box in November there is not a particle of doubt.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD'S SUCCESSOR.

The European press in their comments upon the death of President Garfield join with striking unanimity in the appeal that the Acting-President, Arthur, will not attempt a departure from the wise policy marked out by the deceased Chief Magistrate. The press of all Europe seem to labor under the apprehension that all that was gained to mankind by the election of Garfield may possibly be lost by the succession of Arthur, and, lamenting such a result as an additional calamity, they strongly appeal to the new Executive not to thus dissappoint the American people, nor the hopes of mankind. From England and France and from Russia and Spain come the same grave anticipations, and the same earnest appeals.

Whatever apprehensions may have existed three months ago that Gen. Arthur's succession would be followed by a revolution in the policy of the Government, a complete change in the administration of affairs, and that Gen. Arthur, instead of being President in fact, would be the mere instrument of some Mephistopheles intent upon a policy of revenge and punishment, no such apprehensions are felt at this time in this country. The opinion that Gen. Arthur was the mere shadow of some other and stronger mind has long since passed away, and the country, better informed and having had a fuller opportunity of measuring the man, is prepared to welcome the new President, who comes into office knowing the feelings and expectations of the people. Gen. Arthur has had since the 2d of July the fullest opportunity of gathering public sentiment as regards the late President personally, and as regards the political purposes, aims, and designs of Gen. Garfield. He needs not to be told that the country asks for no change, desires no change, and will treat as a lamentable mistake any change in the general course of the Government as marked out by the late President.

The tone of the press of Europe, its general unanimity, both as to the apprehension concerning Gen. Arthur's future course and as to what that course ought to be, shows how world-wide have been the fears and hopes of mankind. A French paper, speaking of the sorrow for Garfield, describes it as "The globe in mourning." The universality of grief has been accompanied with a like universality of hope and fear as regards Gen. Arthur's future course. This anxiety and fear have measurably given way to stronger hopes and confidence in this country, and the President's inaugural address yesterday will extend that hope and confidence to other and distant nations.

Gen. Arthur takes office as the successor to a President and to a National policy which have filled the world with pride and admiration. No man is more conscious than he how jealously the country and the world will watch every act that he may perform and every word he will utter, and how gratefully will be accepted his devotion and adherence to the wise policy of his predecessor. We think it safe to say that the Government generally and in detail, will continue under the new President just as it had so auspiciously begun under the late President.

ONE DAY'S RECORD OF CRIME.

The criminal news of yesterday was remarkable for its amount and variety. The local columns of THE TRIBUNE reported the sudden reappearance of C. N. Walls, of Paris, Ill., who has been missing for two months, and had a harrowing tale to tell of his adventures; also the curious confession of the wife-murderer Stern. The telegraphic dispatches gave some account of the trial of Dr. Cream at Belvidere for a singular murder; a crazy attempt to murder near Anoka, Minn.; the murder of a young wife and her mother by an infuriated husband near Schuyler, Neb.; and the shooting of the Mayor of Kokomo, who was caught in the act of stealing, by a Sheriff's posse.

The narrative of Mr. Walls will be taken with a liberal allowance of salt. He is an editor at Paris, Ill., and has trained his luxuriant imagination in the exercise of rural journalism. He came to Chicago July 20, and then had in his possession $1,150, which he intended to use in the purchase of presses and printing material. July 23 he mysteriously disappeared, and was not again heard from until Wednesday, Sept. 21, when he walked into a Chicago hotel and asked for a room. His story is that he was overcome by heat at the driving-park when the races were going on; that he was cared for by two strangers, who probably robbed him; that in a scuffle, the circumstances of which he does not remember, he was severely stabbed; that for weeks he was in bed and received surgical attention and careful nursing in a strange house, at the hands of strangers; that he did not remember who he was, or what had happened to him, until he found himself at the hotel; that he is now totally unable to say who the persons were that carried him away from the driving-park, or to describe them in any way, though he furnishes a minute description of the two men who took him there. Mr. Walls' narrative is not fully credited. Two suspicious circumstances are that his clothing, which was the same when he returned as when he was lost sight of, had not been stained by blood, and that his complexion was bronzed as if by exposure, and showed no traces of recent illness. Still, the facts may easily have occurred as related. There are persons in Chicago capable of such a crime.

The story of Stern is genuine. The body of his wife was found in a ditch far out on the prairie. It was uncovered. The clothing and ornaments had not been disturbed. Stern says that he and his wife had agreed to die together. They had sought this lonely spot for that purpose. He first shot her through the head, but the sight of her blood horrified him, and he had not the courage to complete the contract and kill himself. The story is believed.

The Cream trial brought out damaging testimony against the accused. The wife of the dead man admitted that she had been improperly intimate with Dr. Cream; that the medicine which caused death was obtained by her from a reputable drug firm; that the Doctor took it from her and kept it in his laboratory for several hours; that she then administered it to her husband, and he soon afterwards died. Death was shown to have been caused by strychnine. The sole conceivable motive for the murder was a conspiracy to obtain damages from the druggists on a false allegation of malpractice and criminal carelesness. We venture to say that a parallel to this case cannot be found in the history of crime. It is difficult to say whether the atrocity or the ingenuity of the deed was the more remarkable.

Another dispatch reported the killing of the Mayor of Kokomo. He was a reputable citizen and had the confidence of the community. His property was said to amount to some $20,000. Yet he was, according to the report, caught in the act of stealing flour from a mill, and was fatally shot by the Sheriff's posse while trying to escape. A revolver was found firmly clenched in each hand of the dead man.

Some of these crimes are extraordinary on account of the circumstances which attended them; but the mere fact of killing is disgracefully common. THE TRIBUNE has often been called on to notice in one day as many murders and trials for murder as in yesterday's issue. There are now some twenty murderers confined in the jail of this county. Whether the fault is entirely due to the laws provided for the punishment of murder or to the loose administration of justice, it would be difficult to say. There is a strong sentiment in this community that no more murderers should be saved from the gallows on mere technicalities and legal quibbles. The Criminal Code of New York, which provides that a verdict shall not be set aside or a new trial granted except for a material error, is in this respect worthy of imitation and adoption.

One feature of most of the murders lately reported is their dastardly nature. They almost uniformly agree in this, though they may have no other quality in common. They are done for money, or out of simple brutality—in a drunken rage, or in the indulgence of some other depraved appetite or passion. No argument can be addressed to persons capable of such crimes except the argument of force. The community does not care to undertake the reformation of those who have actually committed the crimes; the experiment would be hazardous and expensive. Those who are merely cultivating the habits and the dispositions which may end in murder can be most effectually reached and impressed by example. This region is suffering from a scarcity of hangings.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR'S INAUGURAL.

President Arthur yesterday formally took the oath of office in the Capitol Building at Washington in the presence of the Justices of the Supreme Court, two ex-Presidents, and under the same roof where rested the remains of the late President. The occasion was solemn and impressive beyond precedent.

Gen. Arthur's address was particularly appropriate. The language and the sentiments expressed were dignified and worthy the solemnity and the importance of the occasion. The President spoke of the wisdom of the Constitution which secured the permanency of the Executive against any interruption from death or other calamity. He referred to the peace and prosperity of the country, and to the well-ordered condition of all departments of the Government, which, being regulated by law, would continue to be administered without change or disturbance. To the whole people of the country there could be no more assuring and comforting message than his manly declaration:

> All the noble aspirations of my lamented predecessor which found expression in his life; the measures devised and suggested during his brief Administration to correct abuses and enforce economy; to advance the prosperity and promote the general welfare; to insure domestic security and maintain friendly and honorable relations with the nations of the earth, will be garnered in the hearts of the people, and it will be my earnest endeavor to profit, and to see that the Nation shall profit, by his example and experience. Prosperity blesses our country; our fiscal policy is fixed by law, is well grounded, and generally approved. No threatening issue mars our foreign intercourse, and the wisdom, integrity, and thrift of our people may be trusted to continue undisturbed the present assured career of peace, fraternity, and welfare.

The address of the President, the first official paper from his pen, will be read not only with great interest, but will be gratefully accepted by the country. It is an admirable paper in all respects, especially because of its appropriateness.

"THE ERA OF GOOD FEELING."

In 1820 the American people, in the reëlection of President James Monroe, gave expression to the popular feeling of unity, peace, and harmony which had grown up under the previous Administration of the same President, and the eight years covered by the two terms of Mr. Monroe have passed into history as the "era of good feeling." At the end of that eight years there was but one party in the country.

The election of President Garfield sixty years later was the nearest approach to a second National "era of good feeling." It is true that, as in the case of Mr. Monroe's first election, there was a bitter contest; but, as was also the case in 1816, the new President immediately captured the hearts of his countrymen, and, by his ability and his integrity and fearless independence, so won the confidence and respect of the country that his election was accepted as a National blessing.

Gen. Garfield, though elected in 1880 after a political canvass hardly equaled for its bitterness and for its excitements and personal vilification, at once won the confidence and admiration of his countrymen. Long before the time for taking the Executive chair the party strife of the year before was so far silenced that the whole country greeted the new President with a welcome as cordial as that given to Monroe in 1817. The new Administration was heartily accepted by men of all parties, and throughout the land there was not a voice heard against extending to it a general and a liberal support. During the four months which followed the inauguration the country had learned still more to admire the soldier-statesman who had become President, and this admiration and confidence was increased by the character for ability and integrity everywhere accorded to the persons the President had called to his Cabinet. On that memorable 2d of July there was universal peace throughout the land; the voice of party strife had become silent; men and parties had abandoned the petty quarrels of politics, and the whole country rested securely in the wisdom and the ability of President Garfield and his Secretaries. Had the question been then submitted to a vote of the people, there would hardly have been a dissenting voice heard throughout the Union to the declaration that the new President and his Administration was worthy of the approval and support of the whole country, and that in carrying out the policies it had foreshadowed it had the hearty wishes of the whole people for its success. The "era of good feeling" which had departed in 1825 had been practically reëstablished, when the assasin in his insane desperation shot down the great and the noble President.

So long as there was a hope of President Garfield's recovery, and that hope continued until he was dead, the National peace and tranquillity had been undisturbed by any partisan act or speech. President Arthur has the rare opportunity, and at the same time the great responsibility, of holding the people of the country in this peace, union, and good feeling in which Garfield had bound them, and in which he left them. The whole country is prepared to follow him in carrying out the policy of his predecessor, and it is in his power to continue to himself the glory of being a President of the whole people, knowing no divisions or contests inconsistent with the cordial and united support of the National Government.

THE RELIGIOUS POWER OF ISLAM.

A writer in a Philadelphia paper, discussing the movements of European Powers in Northern Africa, arrives at the conclusion that Mohammedanism as a political and religious idea is in the course of extinction. The proofs which he assigns, however, are conclusive only as to a part of his assertion. He instances the freedom with which the tourist may now travel through the regions about the Dead Sea and the Jordan Valley, the advances made by England and Russia in Western Asia, the loss of the Sultan's power in Turkey and in Egypt, where he now exercises only a nominal suzerainty, the advance of the French in Tunis and their operations in Algiers, and the certainty that they will overcome the revolt of the fanatical Arabs, as proofs that the Mohammedan religion is rapidly disappearing, and that before the century is out its downfall will be consummated. If the writer had restricted himself to the political bearings of these events his conclusions would have been correct, for the Sultan exercises his rule, which has everywhere been diminished, only at the sufferance of the European Powers, and the Mohammedan has no more hope in making a physical resistance to the advance of the Frank than the Frank had when the Mohammedan was thundering at the walls of Vienna. There is no question that Mohammedanism as a political power has received its death-blow, and that before the new century begins almost every vestige of that power, especially in Europe, will have disappeared. But to assume that it is disappearing as a religious idea because its leaders hold political power only by sufferance is as rash as it would be to assume that Roman Catholicism is weakening in its spiritual control because it has been dispossessed of its temporal functions in Italy and its temporal influence in France. Besides this, the facts are against the assumption. The Mohammedan pilgrimages have never been so numerously attended and have never developed greater enthusiasm and more frequent manifestations of fanatic determination than they have done this year. Mohammedan proselyting has never been attended with more success in India than during the past year, and it has had such stupendous results as almost to discourage the Christiam missionaries from the continuance of their work. While the latter have converted a few hundred low-caste Hindoos, and these mainly children, whose ultimate adherence to the Christian faith remains to be proven, the Mohammedans have enrolled whole villages under the banner of Islam. Their numbers in India alone amount to fifty millions, and in the world they have increased two hundred millions. In Europe they have lost foothold, for they are exotic; but even in Europe they have vanished no faster, and not so fast, as they have pushed the Christians out of Asia.

The political power of Islam is rapidly declining, and will soon be a relic of the past. The Franks are the power of the future, but, as religious fanatics, there is no evidence that the Mohammedans are in their decadence, or that any other religion is taking the place of Islam. In Asia their growth is extraordinary, and late intelligence from African explorers goes to show that they are rapidly absorbing the whole of the Dark Continent. Stanley found them at the heads of the Nile. All north of the Equator already belongs to them, and now they are pushing south of it. Military force can crush a political power, but there is no instance in all history where it has been able to crush a religious power or extinguish a religious idea, for religion always thrives under persecution. Thrones may be upset, civil law be set aside, and all the machinery of political power smashed by force, but religious belief is above and beyond all physical power.

AS TIME has passed on since the assasination of the President, the conviction has grown stronger and stronger that no punishment that can be inflicted upon the miserable wretch Guiteau can make any compensation for the life he so needlesly, maliciously, cowardly, and cruelly took. It is as if a mangy cur had bitten a person, imparted its virus to him, and killed him. Whatever might be done to the animal could make no compensation for the life of the person destroyed by it. So it is with Guiteau. He will be hanged; he might be drawn and quartered, or be tortured by the most slow and terrible processes; he might be torn to pieces by a mob, and, after it was all over, what compensation would anything done to this worthless, abject reptile make for the loss of his victim? The death of ten thousand such vagabonds might satisfy a feeling of vengeance, but it would not make one pang of sorrow less poignant, it would not mitigate in the least degree the overwhelming weight of grief which bears down not only upon his own countrymen, but upon the world, and, as one of the foreign papers expressed it, has "plunged a globe into mourning." To such a degree has this feeling gained a hold upon the community that any talk of punishment outside of the law seems repugnant to the mournful nature of the occasion. All that can be done, all that ought to be done, is to vindicate the majesty of the law, to try this wretch by the proper forms of law and legal procedure, and to punish him as any other murderer is punished. The wretch is too insignificant to talk about vengeance. The deaths of a thousand Guiteaus could make no compensation for the great and good man whom he assasinated.

MR. W. C. MITCHELL, formerly a resident of Chicago, is manager of a theatrical company, and last Tuesday evening this organization was billed to appear at a St. Louis theatre, the Grand Opera-House. Owing to the death of President Garfield the theatre had been draped in mourning, and it was generally supposed that no performance would be given, this being the wish of the manager, Mitchell, and all the members of his company. Norton, the man who runs the opera-house, seems to have had no sense of decency, however, and insisted that a representation of "Our Goblins" should be given. When this was announced to the members of the company they addressed the following to their manager:

> *Mr. W. C. Mitchell:* For reasons that are too patent to require explanation, we, the members of your company, positively and most peremptorily refuse to play tonight.
>
> FRANCIS WILSON, EMMA CARSON,
> WM. GILL, MIRA BARRIE,
> WM. FORRESTER, ELLINOR DEERING.
> J. M. NORCROSS,

This document was at once laid before Norton, who declined positively to recede from the position he had taken, and demanded $200 in case of no performance. The members of the company at once made up the requisit sum, and the theatre was closed. It seems that in the possession of mean men St. Louis takes the lead.

DURING the month of July the Scotch importations of butter and cheese from America were very heavy. For Glasgow alone the boxes of cheese during the month numbered 137,852, and the tubs of butter 39,650, of which latter 2,500 were oleomargarine. This was an increase of 47,000 boxes of cheese and 19,900 tubs of butter, the largest increase known in any month of the year. For the seven months since January last there had been an aggregate importation of butter of 98,220 tubs, which was an increase of 13,518 over the same period last year. Of cheese, the aggregate was 257,724 boxes, and the increase 81,492. More than one-half these 257,724 boxes of cheese came in the month of July, and for the last weeks of that month 40,000 boxes were arriving every seven days. Every lot of American cheese, as soon as it arrives, is picked up in Scotland, and the quality is described as "very fine." Prices have gone up to $30 per ton.

THE friends of the Malley boys, now on trial at New Haven for the murder of Jennie Cramer, are evidently using every means that money and influence will command to clear the young men. Mrs. Kane, a woman who swears to have gone out pleasuring with another man than her husband, is the principal witness on whom the defense rely, it being claimed that she was mistaken for Jennie Cramer on the evening of the day previous to the murder by the witnesses who testified to seeing Jennie riding on the "flying horses." It is doubtful if the Malleys can be convicted of having caused Jennie Cramer's death, but in any event there ought to be a strong enough public opinion in New Haven to cause them to leave that place forever after the trial is ended.

NO GREATER evidence of the remarkable esteem in which the deceased President was held by the people of England could be adduced than the fact that the bells of parish churches in all parts of the Kingdom were tolled when the announcement of his death was made, this being an unprecedented tribute to a foreign ruler. The fact that the London *Times*, whose proprietor is now in this country, surrounded its eleven columns of news regarding the sad event with a mourning border, is also significant as showing how highly the virtues of the dead man were appreciated by the class of people whose opinions that paper reflects.

DR. AGNEW upon his return home to Philadelphia after the autopsy said that the President's case was one in which from the first there was very little hope, and that the autopsy should be satisfactory as setting the public mind at rest upon that point. The penetration of the spine by the ball and the scattering of small slivers of bone, wounding the surrounding tissues, would sufficiently account, he remarked, for subsequent septic conditions, and, with injury to the vertebra, was the inevitable cause of that train of sequences which resulted in the bursting of the mesenteric artery and the ensuing fatal hemorrhage.

AN exchange says:

> A new variety of young man has been developed by the pool business. He is a beardless loafer who tries to ape the manners of a professional gambler and who overdoes the business. He dresses more vulgarly, hoists his cigar higher, obtrudes himself more offensively, and leers at ladies more indecently. He recounts his ventures so that pedestrians may hear him, and, unlike the hypocritical and frequently-pinched professional, wears his colors. He lowers his neck, widens and lifts his mouth, cocks his hat, rolls his eyes, and chews his words, while he reckons his profits and losses on the curbstone. The pool-rooms have furnished a fine lot of vulgar young men for the low haunts of the gamblers.

MR. WALTER, the proprietor of the London *Times*, is now paying his third visit to this country, and, in conversation with a reporter regarding Chicago, expressed great regret that the beautiful and picturesque Wabash avenue of ante-fire days was no more. Mr. Walter should not lose hope entirely. The old Wabash avenue is gone, but the Bridgeport stench-factories are still with us.

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

"My regards to the Grand Jury."—*Jack Sturges.*

Commissioner Waller says he will reply briefly to Gen. Lieb. A long Democrat is soon curried.

"I notice that four American trotting horses have left New York for this country. We shall need a united Germany more than ever now."—*Emperor William.*

The fare from between Detroit and New York is now only $4, and it is believed that if the present rates continue for a week or so the Detroit Base-Ball Club will be able to get home again.

Mrs. Livermore has been admitted as a delegate to the Massachusetts Republican State Convention, and we shall now learn just how many words per minute can be taken down in shorthand.

"Virtue is the safest helmet, the most secure defense," says a Cleveland paper, and the friends of the editor are wondering what naughty thing he has done that reminds him of the fact so forcibly.

The friends of Mayor Cole, of Kokomo, Ind., who was shot and killed while robbing a mill at that place, claim that he was "the victim of a conspiracy." Similar claims have been made on behalf of gentlemen who, while addressing an audience from an elevated platform, have suddenly become entangled in a rope and severely choked.

A convention of ticket agents in St. Louis Tuesday peremptorily declined to listen to arguments from the Commercial Travelers' Association on the subject of a reduction of rates to members of that organization, saying that the arguments might be submitted in writing. The ticket agents evidently believe with Solomon that anything is preferable to having a drummer begin talking to you.

> Between the sunset and the sea,
> My love laid hands and lips on me;
> Of sweet came sour, of day came night,
> Of long desire came brief delight.
> O, love, and what thing came of thee,
> Between the sundown and the sea!
>
> —*Charlie Swinburne.*

> Between the front door and the gate,
> Her father met me, rather late;
> Of loitering steps came sudden flight,
> Of box-toed boot came kick of might.
> O, girl, that night I met my fate
> Between the front door and the gate.
>
> —*Chicago Young Man.*

A cable dispatch says that "the Vatican demands of Germany the abolition of civil tribunals for ecclesiastical causes, permission for the return of expelled religious orders, and unrestricted control by the clergy of religious teaching in the schools." The little boy who wanted the Captain of a St. Lawrence River steamboat to stop the vessel when going through the Lachine Rapids at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour because he had lost his apple overboard must have been some relation to the Pope. Modesty like this often runs in families.

> I've a letter from her brother,
> Baby mine, baby mine;
> I would like his talk to smoother,
> Baby mine, baby mine;
> He desires to perforate
> Me with bullets, but I hate
> To this world evacuate,
> Baby mine, baby mine,
> And to Heaven's shining gate
> Quickly climb.
>
> —*Mr. Christiancy.*

PERSONALS.

The Marquise de Rochambeau, who has a great liking for America, will, it is reported, accompany her husband upon his visit to this country.

The good brethren from this country attending the Methodist Ecumenical Council in London are very much shocked at being offered ale and other wicked beverages by the distinguished divines of England.

The young Czar is described as a man of sincere piety, and a regular attendant at church. He is particularly fond of the chants, and maintains at his own expense two splendid choirs at the chapel of Peterhoff.

Lord Beaconsfield's home of Hughenden Manor has just been let, it is rumored, to Madame Elise, the fashionable London dressmaker. "Madame Elise," who is Mrs. Isaacson in private life, is a person of wealth.

The monument to be erected to Bayard Taylor, at Kennett Square, Pa., by his widow, will consist of a circular Greek altar of granite three feet six inches high and two feet eight inches in diameter, bearing on the top a lamp with a flame, and on the round a bronze bas-relief portrait by Laurent Thompson.

A good story is told of a rich financier who died the other day in Paris. He fell down on the boulevards in a fit, and was carried into a private house. The inmates, seeing him at the point of death, and not knowing what his religion was, brought a crucifix and held it to his lips. The old Hebrew stared at the emblem with a glazed eye, and, with his parting breath, murmured: "I can't lend more than two francs on it."

It is not generally known that Cardinal Newman early in life had some thoughts of devoting himself to a journalistic career. When he was a young man at Oxford, in anything but affluent circumstances, he made such an impression upon the directors of the *Times* by some letters on education which he contributed to that journal under the nom de plume "Catholicus" that he was offered an engagement on the staff at a handsome salary—£1,000 per annum is the figure that report says was mentioned. "Shall I be free," asked the young man to whom this temping offer was made, "to say what I think?" The reply was in the negative.

THE PRESIDE

Chester A. Arthur Takes the Oath of H High Office.

The Act Witnessed by Grant, and Many Other Distinguis Men.

Hayes and John Sherman the First to Congratul the Executive.

A Short Inaugural Rea Mr. Arthur Outlinin His Course.

The Cabinet Formally Tender Resignations, but Are Aske to Wait.

An Extra Session of the to Be Called in October.

Proclamation Appointing Sept. 26, "a Day of Humi tion and Mourning."

Mrs. Mary McElroy Will Prob the Mistress of the White House.

The Living President Will Not Cleveland with the Body the Dead.

THE CHIEF IS DEA
BY WILLIAM C. RICHARDS.
For The Chicago Tribune.

> "The King is dead! Long live the K
> Thus swift is rank upon the wing—
> The monarch drops to dust, and the
> A monarch springs from humbler m
> Our Chief is dead! Long live our Ch
> Transition solemn, real and brief.
> A night of sorrow, by the sea,
> Gives Death a mighty mastery,
> Who leaves there silent, stark, and
> The Ruler of a Continent.
>
> The morning breaks, and o'er the la
> Another Ruler waves his hand.
> Men die, but States and Kingdoms li
> Tears to the dead the people give:
> And to the living Chief our trust—
> That he in all things will be just.
> Let him like Briton's Arthur wear,
> Among his nobles, rank as fair;
> And the great love that Garfield wo
> Shall fall on him for benison!

TAKING THE OATH
THE SCENE.

THE PRESIDENT.

Chester A. Arthur Again Takes the Oath of His High Office.

The Act Witnessed by Grant, Hayes, and Many Other Distinguished Men.

Hayes and John Sherman Among the First to Congratulate the Executive.

A Short Inaugural Read by Mr. Arthur Outlining His Course.

The Cabinet Formally Tender Their Resignations, but Are Asked to Wait.

An Extra Session of the Senate to Be Called in October.

Proclamation Appointing Monday, Sept. 26, "a Day of Humiliation and Mourning."

Mrs. Mary McElroy Will Probably Be the Mistress of the White House.

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That he in all things will be just.
Let him like Briton's Arthur wear,
Among his nobles, rank as fair;
And the great love that Garfield won
Shall fall on him for benison!

TAKING THE OATH.

THE SCENE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22.—The formal induction of President Arthur to office took place at noon today in the Vice-President's room at the Capitol. The fact that he was to take the oath of office for the second time was not generally known, and would not have been known outside of official circles had not the announcement in these dispatches last night been telegraphed back to Washington. It was thought best that the ceremony should be as private as possible, and, although thousands of persons a few feet distant were gathering about the remains of the martyred President, few knew that his successor was formally assuming the functions of his great office. The Cabinet had at an early hour this morning been notified where the oath would be administered, as were the few Senators and Representatives who are in the city, and shortly before 12 o'clock these Congressmen began to assemble in the lobby back of the Senate Chamber leading to the Vice-President's room. Among

THOSE WHO CAME EARLY

were Senators Edmunds, Davis, Kellogg, and the venerable ex-Senator Hannibal Hamlin, Minister to Portugal. Until three minutes before the President arrived the corridor remained open, and a number of sightseers passed unheeding by the door where, in a few moments, such an important event was to occur. Had they known that fact, the crowd to see the living President would doubtless have been as great as that which gathered about the martyred dead. A few moments before 12 o'clock Mr. Reed, President Arthur's private secretary, went to the office of Sergeant-at-Arms Bright and had a whispered consultation with him. That official started immediately for the house of Secretary Blaine, and two doorkeepers immediately took their position at the door of the Vice-President's room. Secretary Reed, in a low voice, directed them to admit to the room no one but the Senators and Representatives. A little before 12 o'clock a messenger from the Sergeant-at-Arms hastened through the corridor and directed the doorkeepers to clear the way. That announcement was unnecessary, and was unheeded. There were no persons to remove from the corridor. Its darkness and the disorder in which it was, owing to the repairs that were going on, made it an unattractive place. A moment later

SENATOR KERNAN AND EX-PRESIDENT HAYES

arrived, and were immediately conducted to the Vice-President's room. They were followed into that room by Senators Dawes, Blair, and others. The door had only just closed behind them when the tall form of President Arthur, with Gen. Grant on his right and Senator Jones, of Nevada, on his left, appeared at the top of the private stairway which leads from the basement to the Senate Chamber. The party had left Senator Jones' house, immediately facing the Capitol on the south side, had entered the southern basement door, and had walked the entire length of the Capitol to the Senate end. Their journey was a peculiar one. They were entirely unattended. Neither military officer, policeman, or detective attended them. They came as simple citizens, one of them to enter upon the chief office of the Nation, accompanied by one who had held that place for eight years. On their way they passed through the crypt, the subterranean cavern directly beneath the dome. Above the head of the living President rested the body of the dead President, and hundreds of people were joining in an unending column above him.

THE COMMON PEOPLE

who passed down into that ghastly coffin little knew that a few feet beneath it the man who was to succeed the dead was going to enter upon his functions. By selecting this method of arriving at the Vice-President's room the great crowd which surrounded the Capitol for the purpose of viewing the remains was avoided, and the Presidential party entered unobserved. Secretaries Windom, Hunt, Lincoln, James, and MacVeagh arrived at about the same time. Secretary Blaine was the last of the Cabinet to come. A few newspaper correspondents who had had previous notice of the ceremony, and who were at the door, requested to be admitted, and their request was granted by the President. Among them was your correspondent. In the room there were perhaps forty people present. At 12 o'clock the doors were seen to open, and

CHIEF-JUSTICE WAITE,

wearing the sable robes of his office, entered. Immediately following him was Mr. Kenney, Clerk of the United States Supreme Court, who bore the Bible upon which the President was to be sworn. He was followed by Justices Miller, Bradley, Strong, Harlan, Stanley Matthews, and by the officers of the Court. While awaiting their arrival, the President, pale, with a careworn expression, stood talking with those who were about him. Upon the entry of the Chief Justice, those who were about the room grouped themselves in the best manner possible to witness the ceremony. The President stepped forward to the end of the desk, and the Chief Justice, who stood behind it, advanced and extended his hand. As he did so the President bowed gravely, reverently, and listened intently to the oath as it was administered. It was the form usual on all such occasions. The President's eyes, while taking the oath, rested upon the large portrait of George Washington, immediately before him. The bronze bust of the murdered Lincoln looked down upon him from a mantel piece behind. The son of the murdered Lincoln, the Secretary of War, stood at his right, watching the proceedings with emotion. The body of another martyred President lay a few yards distant in the rotunda. When the Chief Justice began to read the oath, the President placed his hand upon the book, which was opened at the place upon which the hand of the dead President had rested, six months before, when in the vigor of manhood and at the summit of the world's fame he stood upon the front portico of the Capitol and swore to protect and defend the Constitution of the United States. The voice of the Chief Justice was clear and firm, but his eyes seemed dim.

HE READ THE OATH

in a low, distinct voice. At its conclusion President Arthur, bowing his head, said: "I do, so help me God," and, bending forward, he kissed the book. The President was faultlessly dressed, as is his usual custom. His black broadcloth coat fitted his fine figure perfectly. Gen. Grant stood immediately behind the President, with George H. Sharpe on one side and Col. George Bliss on the other. Next to Col. Bliss stood Postmaster-General James, and behind the Chief-Justice, looking upon the President, was ex-President Hayes. Next in order were Associate Justices Hunt and Stanley Matthews. Secretaries Blaine, Hunt, Windom, Kirwood, and other members of the Cabinet formed the group in one corner of the room. Gen. Sherman, in full uniform, stood near Secretary Lincoln. Near him, also, stood Senators Jones, Dawes, Anthony, Edmunds, Garland, and Blair. Representatives McCook, Townsend, Russell, Errett, and a few others formed a group by themselves. Immediately after the oath was administered the President drew from his pocket a manuscript of some six note pages, and read in a firm voice his address.

THE PRESIDENT'S MANNER

in reading the inaugural was easy. He read slowly, and his enunciation was clear. Several passages he repeated almost from memory. As he finished the last sentence Chief-Justice Waite stepped forward and took him by the hand. Six months before the Chief-Justice had in a like manner congratulated Gen. Garfield. Secretary Blaine was the next to congratulate the new President. Then all the Cabinet and Congressmen who were in the room did likewise, as did Gen. Grant and ex-President Hayes. The party remained some twenty minutes in the Vice-President's room after that, during which ex-President Grant and ex-President Hayes had quite a chat. Soon afterwards Private-Secretary Reed whispered to the Senators and Representatives that the President desired to see the Cabinet in the room alone, when all save the Cabinet and the President retired.

WHAT HAPPENED AT THAT CONFERENCE

is not yet officially known, but it is pretty well understood that the first official utterance of the new President, after his formal oath of office at the Capitol, was to request all the members of the Cabinet, for the present at least, to retain their positions. The address of President Arthur was very much in the light of an inaugural, and is well received. Several members of the Cabinet, commenting on the passage which made suggestions regarding reforms inaugurated by the Garfield Administration, said that that passage could only refer to star routes. It is, perhaps, significant that Col. George Bliss, who has been retained as a special counsel in the star-route cases, is a very near personal and political friend of the new President. One of the first official actions of the President is to be performed tonight, in the removal of two Postmasters who have been guilty of malfeasance. They are Postmasters at minor places.

THE INAUGURAL.

TAKING THE OATH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22.—President Arthur took the oath of office in the marble room at the Capitol, in the presence of the Cabinet, the Justices of the Supreme Court, a few Senators and members of the House of Representatives—all who could be notified in the morning in time to be present. There were present also Gen. Sherman, Gen. Grant, Rear-Admiral Nichols, the Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Gen. Beale, and a few others. This step was taken after a conference between the President, Secretary Blaine, and the Attorney-General. Very few persons knew that the oath was to be administered until the ceremony was over. The President and members of the Cabinet had assembled in the marble room shortly before 12 o'clock. Chief-Justice Waite, in his full robes of office, accompanied by the Associate Justices, proceeded from the Supreme Court room to the marble room. The doors were immediately closed, and without any formality President Arthur arose, and, standing upon one side of the centre-table with Chief-Justice Waite on the other, took the oath of office.

THE PRESIDENT'S MANNER

was calm and composed, and his response, "So help me God," was in a firm tone and without a tremor. The President then read from manuscript notes the following:

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

For the fourth time in the history of the Republic its Chief Magistrate has been removed by death. All hearts are filled with grief and horror at the hideous crime which has darkened our land, and the memory of the murdered President, his protracted sufferings, his unyielding fortitude, the example and achievements of his life, and the pathos of his death will forever illumine the pages of our history.

For the fourth time the officer elected by the people, and ordained by the Constitution to fill the vacancy so created, is called to assume the Executive chair. The wisdom of our fathers, foreseeing even the most dire possibilities, made sure that the Government should never be imperiled because of the uncertainty of human life. Men may die, but the fabrics of our free institutions remain unshaken. No higher or more assuring proof could exist of the strength and permanency of popular Government than the fact that, though the chosen of the people be struck down, his constitutional successor is peacefully installed without shock or strain except the sorrow which mourns the bereavement. All the noble aspirations of my lamented predecessor, which found expression in his life; the measures devised and suggested during his brief Administration to correct abuses and enforce economy; to advance the prosperity and promote the general welfare; to insure domestic security and maintain friendly and honorable relations with the nations of the earth, will be garnered in the hearts of the people, and it will be my earnest endeavor to profit, and to see that the Nation shall profit, by his example and experience. Prosperity blesses our country; our fiscal policy is fixed by law, is well grounded and generally approved. No threatening issue mars our foreign intercourse, and the wisdom, integrity, and thrift of our people may be trusted to continue undisturbed the present assured career of peace, fraternity, and welfare. The gloom and anxiety which have enshrouded the country must make repose especially welcome now. No demand for speedy legislation has been heard; no adequate occasion is apparent for an unusual session of Congress. The Constitution defines the functions and powers of the Executive as clearly as those of either of the other departments of the Government, and he must answer for the just exercise of the discretion it permits, and the performance of the duties it imposes. Summoned to these high duties and responsibilities, and profoundly conscious of their magnitude and gravity, I assume the trust imposed by the Constitution, relying for aid on Divine guidance, and the virtue, patriotism, and intelligence of the American people.

COMMENT ON THE ADDRESS.

CONGRESSMEN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22.—President Arthur's inaugural address is favorably commented upon by the Senators and Congressmen now here. It is interpreted as indicating that the general policy of the Administration will not be changed. Republicans generally were warm in praise of the address, and the Democrats find much in it that they approve. A Democratic Senator said: "There are two things I especially like. The President is opposed to extra sessions of Congress and speedy legislation, and he expresses confidence in the ability of the American people to take care of their institutions. There is no talk about the necessity of a strong Government, or that sort of nonsense."

THE VENERABLE HANNIBAL HAMLIN

said: "It is an admirable address. He says just enough and not too much. The country will like it. He is going to be President of the United States and not the leader of a faction." That part of the address in which the President promises to carry out the measures devised by his predecessor, "to correct abuses and enforce economy," is taken by many as a hint that the star-route prosecutions will not be abandoned. A gentleman associated with the prosecution says:

"THE ONLY IMPORTANT ABUSES

that Gen. Garfield had set out to correct were the star-route thefts. What else could President Arthur have referred to? There is deep significance in the words when one reads them closely. I know as a fact that the prosecutions will be carried on vigorously under the new Administration. The cases are being prepared with all possible expedition, and if the indicted men escape it will be because they are acquitted by a jury of their peers after a fair trial."

NEW YORK "HERALD."

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—The *Herald* quotes a few lines from President Arthur's address to the country, and says: "They will be accepted as the promise of a sincere patriot to set a standard for his Administration higher than any political party dares profess, and, therefore, as a vow to be independent, not merely of factional, but even of partisan, control in his Presidency."

NEW YORK "TRIBUNE."

"The brief address to his fellow-citizens will be well received throughout the country, and will, if possible, intensify the universal disposition everywhere felt and expressed among all classes of Republicans and many fair-minded Democrats to give President Arthur in his trying position the most cordial good wishes and sincere support."

NEW YORK "WORLD."

"People will like the address none the less inasmuch as it contains, with all its modesty, the plain intimation of the resolute purpose of its author to decide for himself how he shall discharge the duties of an office, the responsibilities of which he cannot divide."

PROCLAMATION

BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22.—The following proclamation has just been issued by President Arthur:

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, In his inscrutable wisdom it has pleased God to remove from us the illustrious head of the Nation, James A. Garfield, late President of the United States; and,

WHEREAS, It is fitting that the deep grief which fills all hearts should manifest itself with one accord toward the throne of infinite grace, and that we should bow before the Almighty and seek from Him that consolation in our affliction and that sanctification of our loss which He is able and willing to vouchsafe.

Now, therefore, in obedience to the sacred duty, and in accordance with the desire of the people, I, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States of America, do hereby appoint Monday next, the 26th day of September, on which day the remains of our honored and beloved dead will be consigned to their last resting place on earth, to be observed throughout the United States as a day of humiliation and mourning, and I earnestly recommend all people to assemble on that day in their respective places of divine worship, there to render alike their tribute of sorrowful submission to the will of Almighty God and to their reverence and love for the memory and character of our late Chief Magistrate.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, on the 22d of September, in the year of our Lord 1881, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and sixth.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

By the President:

JAMES G. BLAINE, Secretary of State.

CABINET AND SENATE.

POLITICAL TALK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22.—There will not be much open political talk here until after the late President is in his grave. That is the very decorous policy which has thus far been pursued by President Arthur and by those who are nearest to him. But there nevertheless is among the fifty or sixty Congressmen who have already arrived here considerable quiet political discussion. The greater part of it undoubtedly consists of guessing, but some of these guesses will probably come very near to the facts. President Arthur, in the communication to the Cabinet and the American people, which perhaps may fairly be considered his inaugural, indicated that there was no necessity for

AN EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS,

and no adequate occasion for one. This sentence has been taken by some to indicate that the President does not think it necessary to call an extra session of the Senate, only in order to provide for the Presidential succession by the election of a President pro tempore of the Senate. That interpretation of that passage in the inaugural is not, however, confirmed by those who ought to be presumed to know President Arthur's purpose. Indeed, one gentleman who is very near to the Executive said tonight that it was most probable that an extra session of the Senate would be called in ten days or two weeks.

THE REPUBLICAN SENATORS

who are here, in view of the anomalous position of parties in the Senate, which have been still farther complicated by the death of Senator Burnside, are suggesting the propriety of nominating David Davis to be President of that body. The theory seems to be that the Democrats could not fail to support a Senator who was elected as a Democrat, who has distinctly avowed that he was elected as a Democratic Senator, and who has voted with the Bourbons on the most vital questions. The Republicans, if they should carry their point on the election of Davis, would place the Democrats at some disadvantage, as the latter would thereby undoubtedly be deprived of the party vote on many important questions. That Judge Davis would accept even so onerous and tedious a position as that of presiding officer of the Senate is scarcely to be doubted, in view of his past ambitions and of the fact that there stands but one life between that office and the greatest office in the land.

AMONG THE CURIOUS RUMORS OF THE DAY

is that notwithstanding the President has requested the Cabinet for the present at least, to retain their portfolios in some time not far distant the position of Secretary of State is likely to be tendered to Ulysses S. Grant.

RESIGNATIONS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22.—The Cabinet today, through Secretary Blaine, tendered their resignations to President Arthur, at the Cabinet meeting at the Capitol, after the President was sworn in. The act was accompanied by an expression of the warmest sentiments of personal regard, and the President was given to understand that the members of the Cabinet desired only to relieve him of all embarrassment, without regard to past political events. The President, without formality, said that he did not desire to accept the tendered resignations, and would esteem it a personal favor if they would continue in the discharge of their duties. The condition of public business and the sensitiveness of the public mind, in view of the recent great National bereavement, warranted him in asking this indulgence at their hands. Secretary Blaine assured the President that he could depend upon them to use their best efforts to tranquilize the country, and to aid him in the performance of his duties in the present trying circumstances. It is understood, however, that the resignations have not been formally declined or accepted, but that the Cabinet will simply continue to discharge their duties until a more suitable time arrives for a decision of the question of their retention. It may safely be said that before the close of next week a proclamation will be issued by the President calling

THE SENATE

in executive session. The time fixed will not be later than the 18th of October. It is understood that the President was adverse to the calling of the session, but has yielded to the weight of Senatorial opinion, which has been freely expressed during yesterday and today. In declining to accept the resignations of the Cabinet, President Arthur did not commit himself to anything definit. He remarked that under the present distressing circumstances he could not be expected to give his attention to National affairs, except such as demand consideration, and therefore any thought to the subject of selecting his advisers. His request was that the present Cabinet continue in the discharge of their duties, leaving the question of their resignation until such time as he can determine what is best for him to do.

SENATOR DAWES

called upon President Arthur today. He strongly advised the calling of an executive session. In the conversation he pointed out that no political result would be affected by an early session. The Senate is Democratic, but it is no more so than it will be in December. There could be, in his judgment, no doubt that a Democratic Senator would be elected President of the Senate. He thought law and custom required a President before any Senator could be properly sworn in. It seemed to him almost as certain that a Secretary would be necessary to a proper organization of the body, else no formal record of the election of a President could be made. The next business would be the admission of the new Senators from New York and a successor to Senator Burnside. Their admission would constitute a question of the highest privilege. With these added to the Republican side there could not be any change in the committees, even if the Democrats should desire to change them, which, in his judgment, is not at all likely. Neither party would peril its reputation with the country by indulging in another wrangle. Either would prefer to suffer a wrong rather than to precipitate another deadlock. With the presiding officer and Secretary, Democrats would make no contest for the minor offices, and these would probably be conceded to the Republicans.

EXECUTIVE BUSINESS.

ARTHUR ACTIVELY EMPLOYED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22.—President Arthur will not again leave Washington, except, possibly, to visit New York for a day, until the meeting of the Senate. There is a great press of purely routine business awaiting his action. There are, besides, important appointments to be made in the army and navy. There are seven vacancies on the retired list of the former, and several in the latter service. The vacancy on the Supreme Bench is an urgent case for Executive action.

"J. STANLEY" SOLID.

J. Stanley Brown, private secretary of late President Garfield, has been requested to continue in the discharge of the same duty for President Arthur.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

GEN. ARTHUR'S INTENTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22.—The White House looks deserted. A few attendants were engaged today in making the last arrangements preparatory to the removal of the personal effects of Gen. Garfield to Mentor. His private papers have been carefully arranged and packed. His books, which he loved so well, a few of which he had with him at the White House, are put in cases for transportation. The household attendants have been arranging the effects of Mrs. Garfield and of the family. It is a work that has been done mostly by the servants. President Arthur, meanwhile, remains at the house of Senator Jones, of Nevada, which he will make his home for the present. It is even said by some of Gen. Arthur's more intimate friends that he does not intend to take up his residence at the White House, especially at this season, but that he will use it for the Executive offices, and live elsewhere.

SANITARY REASONS,

if no other, would entirely justify the President in this step. The malarial influences which possibly helped to hasten the death of the late President, and which prostrated little Jimmie Garfield, who lies now suffering at Williamstown from intermittent fever, and twelve of the attendants of the President, is of itself a warning to Gen. Arthur, who is not acclimated to Washington in the summer time, not to risk his life in such a habitation, and, although by the calendar in Northern cities fall has begun, there are no evidences in Washington as yet that the heat of summer is passed. Those who have called upon Prksident Arthur all mention his tributes of respect and sorrow to the one whom we all loved.

ALBANY.

THE MISTRESS OF THE WHITE HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 22.—President Arthur has two sisters living in this city, Mrs. Mary McElroy and Mrs. Caw, and it is thought that the former will be called upon to preside over the White House when the new President takes up his residence at the Executive Mansion. Mrs. McElroy is the President's youngest and favorit sister. Since the death of Mrs. Arthur, in the winter of 1880, she has often been at her brother's house in New York, and has exercised a mother's care over his two young children. Allan has spent much of his time here, while his little sister Nellie has been almost constantly with her aunt for the past eighteen months. Gen. Arthur will find it necessary to have one of his female relatives act as mistress of the White House, and his friends think it probable that Mrs. McElroy will be selected.

SHE IS A LADY OF CHARMING MANNERS,

highly cultivated, and a woman of much intellectual force. She will be very reluctant to assume the position if asked, as she has a family of four young children, who demand her care here. Mr. John E. McElroy, her husband, thinks it doubtful if President Arthur breaks up his New York establishment at present and moves his family to the White House. His only son, Chester Allan, has just entered Columbia College, and his daughter, who is only 10 years old, is here with her aunt. Gen. and Mrs. Arthur were, in former years, frequent visitors in Albany, and are remembered very pleasantly by their acquaintances, who tell many anecdotes of the new Chief Magistrate. During the early part of the Civil War Gen. Arthur was

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL OF THE STATE,

and had full control of the mustering, equipping, and furnishing troops for the State. Immense amounts of money passed through his hands. Large contracts were at his disposal, and many opportunities for making money were under his hands. But he left the office poorer than when he took it, and no breath of suspicion was ever raised against his strict integrity and honesty. On one occasion after the War it is remembered that Mrs. Arthur brought down an old army blanket before a group of friends and said that it was the only plunder they had received from the War. Gen. Arthur had been presented with many valuable gifts, costly saddles, equipments, etc., all of which he returned to the donors. This blanket had come into the family by accident. Mrs. Arthur was suddenly taken ill in this city during the War, when this army blanket was bought, and she was wrapped up in it and carried to the cars, whence she was taken home to New York. In the confusion the blanket was unnoticed until after her recovery, when it was put away as a relic.

FEELING AT CINCINNATI.

BETTER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 22.—The effect upon business of the accession of Gen. Arthur to the Presidency has been much more healthful than many had anticipated. It now appears that what was needed was a certainty. The strain and long season of waiting is now off, and the business community is experiencing a keen sense of relief. The final issue of the President's sickness was very far from what was desired, but any issue, with an accompanying certainty, could not help being an advantage to trade. The improvement is felt in all lines of business—wholesale dealers, manufacturers, commission men, brokers, and money dealers, all feel it. Orders which had been countermanded are being renewed, and new orders are coming in in numbers unexpectedly large. There is a feeling that Gen. Arthur will follow in the footsteps of his predecessor, which is

OF GREAT BENEFIT TO BUSINESS.

This feeling is of recent development. The belief in Ohio always has been that he would be a mere tool, and that the policy of the Government would be radically changed in case of his accession. Recently this idea has very generally been dismissed, and Gen. Arthur has grown rapidly in public favor. Then, in addition to the improvement which business has experienced from recent and wonderful events, it has been materially helped by the late rains and the enterprise of Cincinnati merchants in seeking trade in the South. Country merchants are ordering goods, who, owing to the last drouth, had not expected to replenish their stock. The outlook from the business standpoint is certainly favorable.

SENATOR FERRY.

HIS BELIEF.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21.—Senator Ferry, of Michigan, who is temporarily in this city, in an interview with a *Call* reporter this evening expressed an opinion that no special session of the Senate would be called. Such action would arouse apprehension of radical changes impending, and the Senator was of opinion that Arthur intends to follow the line of policy marked out by Garfield. He believed the Republicans would organize the Senate, and that Arthur would not ask that body to make any Cabinet changes.

SENATOR HAMPTON.

HIS OPINION.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 22.—Senator Hampton thinks President Arthur will follow a conservative course, not only from his own convictions, but because public opinion will demand this of him. "Should he do this, I do not see why there should be any shock to the business interests of the country, and I have strong hopes everything will move on smoothly. In this event no harm can come to the South. As a member of the Senate, I propose to treat President Arthur precisely as I treated President Garfield, sustaining his Administration in all measures that meet my approval and opposing those that do not. But in no event shall I oppose him in a partisan or factious manner."

CANADA.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 22.—The German delegation here at the invitation of the Dominion Government have returned from an extended tour of the Province and are delighted with what they have seen and heard of the country. They left for home this morning with valuable collections of products. Prof. Hansworth, of Boints, Switzerland, who has arrived here, will make a tour through the Province and report for the advantage of his fellow-countrymen. Dr. Rudolph Myer, editor of the *Vaterland*, Vienna, Austria, has arrived with Count Srehenepi. They both leave tomorrow for Ossawa, and afterwards go to Selkirk and Brandon.

THE VICE-REGAL PARTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 22.—The members of the Governor-General's staff left here yesterday for Helena, Mont., via Omaha and Salt Lake City, where, according to instructions, they expect the Vice-Regal party. A special car has also been dispatched from St. Paul to Omaha to await the arrival there of his Excellency by the Union Pacific Railway. The party is supposed to reach Helena tomorrow.

A TERRIBLE STORM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Sept. 22.—A terrific tornado swept through Clare County last night, doing immense damage to lumber, and killing two men at Whitney & Remick's camp, five miles north of Clare. Thirty men were in the tent when the gale came on, and were buried under the débris of falling trees. William Delair, of St. John's Lake, Province of Quebec, had his back broken and was terribly mutilated, and Joseph Reppin, of Bay City, had the top of his head torn off. Both died instantly.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

HAMBURG, Sept. 22.—Arrived, the Herder, from New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Arrived, the Belgenland, from Antwerp.

THE INDIANS.

SAN CARLOS, Sept. 22.—The Indian count today at the Sub-Agency showed 4,843. There are about 200 agency scouts serving the military, and ten with the hostiles, which makes the agency nearly right.

WHAT TO DO.

This year, of all others, something practical should be done. Young men and young women should strive more than ever before to make themselves useful. Some sort of preparation should be had that will make their services more valuable. A thorough course at H. B. Bryant's Chicago Business College and English Training School is the best kind of capital for a young person to start out with.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Progress of Dr. Cream's Trial for the Murder of Daniel Stott.

Testimony Concluded, and the Jury Now at the Mercy of the Lawyers.

The Coroner's Inquest on the Body of Mayor Cole, of Kokomo, Not Satisfactory.

Extraordinary Friendship of Western Grand Juries for Swindling Mail Contractors.

DR. CREAM'S TRIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BELVIDERE, Ill., Sept. 22.—The third day of the trial of Dr. Thomas N. Cream for the murder of Daniel Stott was resumed in our Circuit Court to-day. They finished cross-examining Mrs. McClellen. She testified that she had hard feelings toward Dr. Cream; that she went his bail on a postal-card scrape, and that he skipped out.

Dr. Charles Scott was the next witness called. "Have been a physician in Belvidere for six years. It is not customary to put sugar and calomel in capsules."

Frank Nordstrom, a brakeman on the Galena Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, was called next. "Have seen Dr. Cream with Mrs. Julia A. Stott at the Wells street depot in Chicago about half a dozen times."

Charles Warren was sworn next. He had roomed in the same cell with Dr. Cream since he had been in jail. Cream admitted to him that he had slept with Julia A. Stott several times. He said he never had been convicted of any crime.

The people here rested the case.

The first witness sworn for the defense was Dr. Thomas N. Cream, the defendant. He is about five and a half feet tall, very thick set, very good and intelligent looking, and 35 years of age. He says he never has been convicted of any crime in his life. "I was arrested June 18 for threatening to expose a man in a postal-card, and was put under $1,200 bail. Mrs. McClellen, of No. 105 Thirteenth street, went my bail. I left for Canada before my case came off. I knew Daniel Stott, of Garden Prairie. I doctored him about five or six months for epileptic fits. I gave Mrs. Stott in my office a prescription June 11 for Mr. Stott. She got the prescription filled at Buck & Rayner's drug-store. She came home and gave him the medicine as I directed. From the effects of it he died. In my prescription there was nothing to cause death. I did not direct what drug-store Mrs. Stott should go to to get the prescription filled. I did not have the medicine in my hands after she got it at the drug-store. After I heard of Mr. Stott's death I suspicioned foul play, as he was improving under my treatment and I understood he died quite suddenly. I suspected Mrs. Stott had poisoned him. I had several reasons for so thinking. The first one was that some time ago she wanted to get a prescription from me for strychnine. She said she wanted it to give to her husband to fix him. The second reason was that I was not notified of Mr. Stott's death until after he was buried, and they asked me for no certificate of death. The third reason I suspicioned Mrs. Stott was I had heard her make several threats against her husband. For these reasons I thought there had been foul play, and I telegraphed to the Coroner of Boone County to have the body disinterred. I never made love to Mrs. Stott, and never had criminal connection with her. I have been a practicing physician in Chicago for two years." The Doctor told a very straightforward story, and talked very intelligently.

Mary Dunlap was the next witness sworn. She lives in Garden Prairie: "Have doctored with Dr. Cream. Have been to Chicago to see Dr. Cream with Mrs. Stott. I never heard him make any improper proposals to Mrs. Stott or myself."

Mrs. Adell Gridley, of No. 434 West Madison street, was the next witness called: "Dr. Cream's office is on the same floor that I live. He has the front rooms. I live in the back rooms. I rent him the rooms. I know Mrs. Stott. She never lodged with Dr. Cream in his office. Dr. Cream was at home all day Sunday, June 12."

Mr. Frank Gridley, husband of the last witness, was sworn next: "Dr. Cream was in his office all day Sunday, June 12, to my certain knowledge. I remember it because I lent him 25 cents. The witness is a very small man, and wants to verify his statements by betting on them. The defense here rested their case.

R. W. Coon, State's Attorney, commenced to argue the case to the jury at a quarter past 3 o'clock. He was followed by the Hon. A. B. Coon, who made a very intelligent and able speech. Col. D. W. Munn will argue the case tomorrow forenoon on behalf of the prisoner, and Senator Fuller will close the case in the afternoon for the State. Court adjourned until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

THE KOKOMO TRAGEDY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KOKOMO, Ind., Sept. 22.—The terrible tragedy enacted in our city on Monday night last is yet all the talk, and, notwithstanding the verdict of the Coroner that the deceased came to his death at the hands of the officers of the law while in the discharge of their duty, many of our best citizens are not satisfied of Mayor Cole's guilt, and the general sentiment is, the man was at least unnecessarily murdered. The testimony of the five men who killed him would have been just as strong, if not stronger, with him living, and one fact against them is that all but two of them were his inveterate enemies. A certain class of citizens, his friends, denounce it as a conspiracy to murder him by men who wanted him out of the way, while another class feel and say that his murder was certainly unwise, and think under the circumstances he could have been taken alive. As a physician, Dr. Cole practiced in the best families, and ranked high in his profession. He has lived here twenty-one years, and among the poorer classes he was very popular, as he was always ready to go when called, and was rarely known to take a fee from such for his services. He was repeatedly elected to the council from a strong Republican ward, and last spring ran as an independent candidate for Mayor, and was elected. His funeral was the largest ever seen in Kokomo. There is no denying the fact that Dr. Cole has had a bad reputation for years. Some years ago he shot and instantly killed one Allen here for the seduction and ruin of his wife. His widow is heartbroken over the affair, and is now lying at the family mansion in a most critical condition. The matter will be fully investigated by his friends, and future proceedings will no doubt throw more light on both sides of the case. The autopsy showed that he was shot in seven different places, the fatal one being a back shot that entered the body below the left scalpula and penetrated the right auricle of the heart. An old physician said a few moments ago, in the presence of your correspondent, that the doctor never ran the distance claimed, 150 yards, with that shot in his heart. There are a great many circumstances connected with the affair that do not look right.

MAIL SWINDLES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 22.—Superintendent Corbin, of the Black Hills Stage Line, owned and operated by Gilmer, Salisbury & Co., and his assistant, Iddings, were arrested at Sidney on Tuesday by United States Marshal Bierbower, on complaint of John B. Furay, Post-Office Inspector, charging them with conspiring to induce Postmaster Clary, at Sidney, to make false reports showing the mails to have arrived there on schedule time. Clary made a written confession to that effect, and also testified against them at the examination before United States Commissioner Allen, who nevertheless discharged them. Postmaster Sol Starr, of Deadwood, helped the contractors out at his end of the route by making similar false reports, and he too confessed to Furay in writing, but the Grand Jury at Deadwood would not indict him. People can draw their own conclusions, says Furay, who declares he will have them all indicted in this city by the United States Grand Jury in November, and that more arrests are soon to follow, some of which will create a decided sensation. This is an expedited route, and considerable money must have been obtained fraudulently from the Government, for which the contractors will be sued.

JENNIE CRAMER.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 22.—In the Malley trial this afternoon John S. Haswell testified that he was at the flying-horses Friday evening, Aug. 5. He saw Mrs. Kane, who appears to have been mistaken by some of the State's witnesses for Jennie Cramer, upon one of the horses and Thomas Degnan upon another alongside her. When the horses stopped he heard her say, "My God, I'm paralyzed." The remark was recalled to memory two weeks ago by Degnan, who said to Mrs. Kane in his presence that the word "paralyzed" would get them into trouble, and that all had better keep still about it in order to keep out of the case.

ON TRIAL FOR MAIL-ROBBERY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Sept. 22.—The prosecution in the Keller mail-robbery case finished their case this afternoon, and many witnesses were examined. It is thought Mr. Keller, from the evidence given, will be found guilty of the charge, but it is understood he has good evidence in his favor. Should he be acquitted Mail-Agent T. A. Jackson will be tried on the charge, as the package missed was stolen from him. Mr. Jackson was at the time running between this city and Milwaukee, but is now on the River Road north.

"TEXAS FRANK."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FRANKFORT, Ind., Sept. 22.—An old farmer named Henry Amy, living near Sedalia, was attacked in his own house Tuesday night by a robber, who forced a couple of revolvers under his nose, so to speak. Amy succeeded in knocking one of the weapons from the fellow's grasp, and it was discharged. The report brought Amy's sons to his aid, and the interloper retreated. The fellow claimed to be the leader of a gang, and threatened Amy with death if he did not give up his money. Pursuit was made, but the stranger succeeded in getting away. He called himself "Texas Frank."

SEEKING REVENGE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 22.—George Howard, a planter living near this place, and whose crop was recently sold under attachment, has sworn to kill everyone connected with the case. He has left home and is hiding in the woods preparatory to carrying out his threat. Three men whom he singled out as the first victims have sworn out warrants against him, and a posse, including nearly every man in the township, is looking for him today. A bloody encounter is anticipated.

THIEF CAPTURED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 22.—The city police were notified to look out for one James P. Holmes, who had skipped out with $3,500 which he had stolen in St. Louis. He was captured today, $3,200 and a new gold watch being found in his possession. He will be sent back to St. Louis.

CRIMINALS SENTENCED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 22.—In the Municipal Court to-day John Schundt, who recently shot and wounded Miss Emily Habearle, who had discarded him, was sentenced to three years in State Prison; and George Stevens to one year in the House of Correction, for grand larceny.

COUNTY TREASURER ROBBED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—The safe of the County Treasurer of Toulumne County was robbed Sunday night of $6,800. The doors were found unlocked in the morning. Treasurer McLean has notified his bondsmen of his readiness to surrender all his property to them.

RESPITED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 22.—The execution of Felix Munshower for the murder of James Wetzell, which was to have taken place tomorrow at Frederick, Md., has been postponed at the request of the citizens of Frederick until Nov. 11 by Gov. Hamilton, on account of the death of the President.

POST-OFFICE ROBBED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Sept. 22.—The Post-Office at Evart, Osceola County, was entered by burglars at an early hour this morning and $1,068 stolen.

RELIGIOUS.

IOWA UNIVERSALISTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Sept. 22.—The State Convention of Iowa Universalists was formally called to order this morning by the Rev. O. Clute, of Iowa City, and the sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. Whitney last evening was thoroughly criticised. On the whole it was pronounced a very able production with but few essential faults. Essays were then read by the Rev. Heoyt on ministers' work and the Rev. Straub on "Cooperation of Ministers in Carrying Forward the Work of the Church." Both were able productions. At noon the convention adjourned to meet at the call of the chair. At 2 occurred the council of the convention with the Hon. J. F. Upton, of Cedar Rapids, the President of the convention, in the chair. At 3 p. m. the Rev. O. Clute preached, and this evening the Rev. Dr. Ryder, of Chicago, occupied the pulpit. The attendance is already large, and the convention promises to be the best attended and most interesting ever held in Iowa.

WISCONSIN METHODISTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WHITEWATER, Wis., Sept. 22.—The Wisconsin Conference began its session at 8:30 this morning, spending half an hour in devotional exercises, after which the business of the conference was taken up, and Presiding Elder Coleman, of the Milwaukee District, made his report respecting the state of the work in his district. The superannuated ministers' characters were examined and passed. At 2:30 p. m. the annual missionary sermon was preached by the Rev. Thomas Clithero, of Racine, and in the evening the Rev. S. Halsey, of Fond du Lac, gave a strong, spicy sermon from the words of Peter: "We have not followed cunningly devised fables."

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 22.—At the meeting of the State Board of Equalization today, the reports of the Committees on Town and City Lots, Lands, and Personal Property were received. The Committee on Town and City Lots equalized the value of that class of property at $185,884,839, the assessed value being $176,023,751, making an increase of $9,861,088. This committee added 20 per cent to the Cook County assessment and 8 to that of Macoupin County. The Land Committee reports the assessed value of lands in the State at $329,287,959, and proposes to equalize their value by making the extraordinary addition to the sum named of $926,707. They only propose to increase Cook County's assessment by 10 per cent and Macoupin County's by 86 per cent. The Personal Property Committee is somewhat more modest. The assessed value of this property is $168,490,023, from which they deduct $184,754, but they do not fail to also take a whack at Cook County, to which they also add 20 per cent.

MICHIGAN STATE FAIR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSON, Mich., Sept. 22.—This, the fourth day of the fair, has been the greatest of all. Fully 30,000 visitors were in the city, and the grounds were alive with people. The receipts for tickets were $1,024, the largest of any day in the history of State Fairs in Michigan. The fair has been a gratifying success in exhibition and point of numbers in attendance. The old officers were unanimously reëlected.

It is impossible to remain long sick or out of health where Hop Bitters are used.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

To Consumptives—Wilbor's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime has now been before the public twenty years, and has steadily grown in favor and appreciation. This could not be the case unless the preparation was of high intrinsic value. The combination of the Phosphate of Lime with pure Cod-Liver Oil, as prepared by Dr. Wilbor, has produced a new phase in the treatment of Consumption and all diseases of the Lungs. This article can be taken by the most delicate invalid without creating the disgusting nausea which is such an objection to the Cod-Liver Oil when taken without Lime. It is prescribed by the regular faculty. Sold by the proprietor, A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston, and by all druggists.

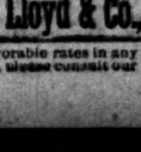
PILES! PILES!! PILES!!!

A sure cure for Blind, Bleeding, Itching, and Ulcerated Piles has been discovered by Dr. Williams. A single box of DR. WILLIAMS' INDIAN PILE OINTMENT has cured the worst chronic cases of twenty-five years' standing. It gives relief in five minutes after using. WILLIAMS' OINTMENT absorbs the tumors, soothes pain, allays the intense itching, especially after getting warm in bed, acting as a poultice. It is prepared for Piles, itching of the parts, and nothing else. Sold by druggists, or mailed on receipt of price—$1, by
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., Chicago.

Arend's Beef, Iron, and Wine, with Cinchona, the standard medicinal tonic of this progressive age. It enriches the blood, promptly invigorates the brain and nervous system, improves digestion, etc. Result: A round form, bright eyes, happy state of mind. Arend's drug-store, corner Madison street and Fifth avenue.

$25 to $25,000 used judiciously in grain dealing yields large profits. For pamphlet and electric pen reports write to W. T. Soule & Co., Brokers, 130 La Salle-st., Chicago.

SCALES.



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Be careful to BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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MARINE NEWS.

Grain Freights Fall to Two and a Half Cents on Corn to Buffalo.

An Advance of Five to Ten Cents Per Ton on Coal from Buffalo to This Port.

The Collision Between the Propeller Buffalo and Schooner Gen. Worth.

A Fierce Squall from the Northwest—A Gallant and Heroic Sailor.

Around the Lakes—Miscellaneous—Arrivals and Departures—Dock and Other Notes.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

GRAIN.

Grain freights took another downward jump yesterday, 2½ cents being the best bid by shippers for corn to Buffalo. Many agents and owners refused to charter their vessels even at 3 cents, and express their determination to either lay their vessels up for the present or put them in the iron-ore trade rather than carry grain to the lower lakes at the present low rates. There was quite a demand for carriers, but the wide difference of opinion regarding carrying rates beween shippers and carriers prevented any considerable number of engagements being made. Some of the largest grain-carriers on the lakes are now in port, and have been for several days, but, as said before, those controlling them prefer to let them lie in port rather than load at the prevailing figures. The following comprise the vessels taken yesterday, and were all for corn:

	Bushels.
For Buffalo.	
Propeller Commodore, corn	73,000
Propeller Jay Gould, corn	32,000
Propeller Arabia, corn	50,000
Schooner Polly Rogers, corn	21,000
Schooner F. W. Blanchard, corn	32,000
For Collingwood.	
Schr F. B. Gardner, corn	25,000
Total capacity	232,000

LUMBER.

No further advance in lumber freights was reported yesterday, but rates were very firm at the recent advance, with a very good demand for carriers, especially for east-shore ports. The following are the ruling figures:

From East Saginaw to Lake Erie ports	$2.25@2.50
From East Saginaw to Chicago	3.25@3.50
From Bay City to Lake Erie ports	3.50@3.75
From Bay City to Chicago	3.00@3.25
From Manistee to Chicago	2.37½
From Ludington to Chicago	2.12½
From White Lake to Chicago	2.00
From Grand Haven to Chicago	1.87½
From Muskegon to Chicago	1.87½

IRON-ORE.

There was no change yesterday in iron-ore freights, but vessels were in urgent and active demand at the advanced rates. Rates remain firm at the following figures from the points named:

From Escanaba to Chicago	$ 1.00
From Escanaba to Lake Erie ports	1.60@1.65
From Marquette to Lake Erie ports	2.00@2.25

COAL.

Advices from Buffalo represent coal-carriers very scarce, and an advance of 5@10 cents per ton has been conceded by shippers. The shutes at that port are full to overflowing, and room for the immense amount arriving there must be made, and the prospect is that still better rates will be paid by Monday next. At Oswego and Lake Erie ports the same is true, and better rates from those ports may also be looked for the coming week. The following are now the rates from the points named:

From Buffalo to Chicago	$1.15@1.20
From Buffalo to Milwaukee	1.15@1.20
From Lake Erie ports to Chicago	1.30@1.35
From Lake Erie ports to Milwaukee	1.30@1.35
From Lake Erie ports to Escanaba	1.10
From Lake Erie ports to Duluth	1.30
From Lake Erie ports to Detroit	45@ 50
From Cleveland to Buffalo	75
From Oswego to Chicago	2.35
From Oswego to Milwaukee	5.32

By Lake Erie ports is meant any ports on Lake Erie west of and including Erie, to which iron-ore is consigned, and from which coal is shipped.

HOME GATHERINGS.

THE COLLISION BETWEEN THE SCHOONER WORTH AND PROPELLER BUFFALO.

The propeller Buffalo, of the Western Transportation Line, arrived at Milwaukee about 6 o'clock Wednesday morning towing the schooner Gen. Worth in a waterlogged and wrecked condition. The vessel's jibboom, bowsprit, and headgear were gone, and a large hole was stove in her port bow, which indicated that she had collided with the Buffalo, as a portion of the bulwarks and several stanchions on the starboard side forward were carried away on the latter vessel. The Worth previous to the time of the collision was heading south by west, running free, the wind being nearly northwest. The Buffalo was seen coming for some time before they met, but the mate of the Worth, who was on deck, hoping that she would keep away, did not change the vessel's course, wishing to take advantage of the fair wind while it lasted. The Buffalo, however, tenaciously held to her course, and about 7:30 the vessels collided. As they came into close quarters the mate of the Worth called to the officer on watch on the Buffalo to keep off, but the latter told him to keep his own vessel away. This the mate could not do, as the vessel would have to be jibed, which operation could not be accomplished in time to avoid the collision, and the Worth sailed directly into the Buffalo, damaging herself as above. In addition to the damages given above the Worth has a large hole stove in her port quarter, her foremast is split, and she is badly sprung all over. This was caused by the force of the meeting of the boats as they swung together after the first meeting. The Worth filled in less than an hour after the collision. The Captain of the Worth was compelled to jettison 35,000 feet of dry lumber, which formed a portion of her deck-load, in order to prevent her from sinking. Capt. Drake, of the Buffalo, at once took the Worth in tow and brought her to Milwaukee. The Worth's decks are sprung, and the men claim that several cabbages floated out of the large hole in the port quarter. The owners of the Worth, Messrs. Miller and Christie, have entered a protest with a view to commencing suit against the Buffalo for the amount of the vessel's damages, which will aggregate $3,000. Capt. Drake, of the Buffalo, saw the schooner an hour before the collision, but the fog obscured her lights, which led him to believe that she was bound in the same direction as the Buffalo, and continued on a straight course, blowing his whistle at regular intervals, which was promptly answered by the Worth. When the Captain of the Buffalo discovered the Worth approaching his steamer it was too late to avoid the collision which followed. The weather at the time was very foggy, making it difficult to see any great length ahead.

A FIERCE SQUALL.

Yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock this port was visited by a very sudden and fierce squall from the northwest, accompanied by a heavy rain, which lasted about fifteen minutes and made things quite lively during its continuance. Several vessels in the river that had their sails up airing had them split and otherwise damaged. The schooner R. B. Hayes, lying at the dock opposit the tannery on Goose Island, parted her stern-lines and swung across the river against the tug J. H. Martin, and squeezed her rather roughly, but fortunately did not injure her. Capt. Sinclair and his crew, seeing the Hayes coming, got on shore without delay, preferring to take the chances of flying débris to being crushed if their boat should be mashed by the wild schooner. The damage to the Hayes consisted in having her foresail torn to ribbons. The squall was quite severe outside, but no casualties were reported up to a late hour last evening. The roof of the tannery on Goose Island was blown off and landed on Burns' marine boxes, lying in the river quite a distance away.

DOCK AND OTHER NOTES.

The tug Union lost her pilot-house in the river yesterday.

A sailor named Tom Howe was recently suffocated by gas at Toronto.

A fleet of eighty vessels was lying at Cheboygan during the gale of the 15th and 16th.

David B. Cadotte has been appointed Captain of the schooner Shawnee, vice John Curdalte.

The schooner Kate Richmond made the run from Port Huron to East Tawas in nine hours.

The tug Asa Ransom, injured by fire at Green Bay a few days ago, arrived in port yesterday.

Capt. J. J. Folkes has been assigned to the command of the fine schooner G. C. Trumpff, vice Capt. Albert Geff.

A. Terris, of Dresden, Ont., is about to begin the construction of a steam-barge for the grain trade, to be 150 feet long. The machinery of the old propeller Iron City will be used in the new barge.

The coal cargo of the schooner Jessie Linn, ashore on Bois Blanc Island, is insured for $8,000 in the Detroit Fire & Marine.

The frame of a new schooner is now laid at Kingston that will carry 50,000 bushels. This will be the consort of the Gaskin.

The schooners P. J. Gibbs, Groton, and Lena Johnson are all at the Chicago Dry-Dock Company's docks for bottom-calking.

The steam-barge C. H. Starke left for Traverse yesterday on her maiden trip. It is claimed that the new boat will make eleven miles an hour.

The schooner Dan Newhall is credited with the quickest run ever made between Chicago and Muskegon—seven hours and twenty-five minutes.

It is rumored that a company of capitalists of this city intend to establish extensive ship-yards at South Chicago for the building of both steam and sail vessels.

Col. J. M. Wilson, Acting Lighthouse Inspector, will soon arrange the details for the construction of a new light on Crossover Island, just below Alexandria Bay.

The propeller Starucca, during yesterday's gale, ran into South Halsted streeet bridge and knocked it off the turn-table. The gale rendered the propeller unmanageable. She is above the bridge and cannot get past until the bridge is replaced on its wheels.

The Western Elevating Association of Buffalo announce that on and after Oct. 1 the charge for elevating, including five days' storage, will be three-quarters of one cent per bushel; storage each succeeding ten days, or part thereof, one-quarter of one cent per bushel. The vessel pays in addition to the above, one-eighth of one cent per bushel.

At latest advices the hull of the sunken schooner Regina still remains in the same position as when she went down. Search for Capt. Tripp's body has thus far been unsuccessful. Wreckage of the vessel, consisting of standing rigging, running gear, fore and main booms, but no canvas, has been picked up by a tug, between Cove Island and the mainland, and landed at Owen Sound.

Capt. Maloney, of the schooner Phœnix, had relatives drowned on a vessel wrecked at the Manitous, who, it is said, he claims, were robbed after their bodies washed ashore, and Capt. Maloney wishes the Government officials to investigate the matter. Certain parties at the Manitous, who heretofore have been rather impecunious, are said to be spending considerable money, and Capt. Maloney thinks they are the parties who robbed his dead relatives.

Harbormaster McCarthy has had his hands full of late. The big fleet arriving the fore part of the week gave him all he could conveniently attend to. Yesterday he was engaged all day in removing a lot of old piles at Twenty-second street bridge, which dropped into the draw and were a source of extreme danger to craft passing. He pulled at them with tugs but was unable to remove them, and was compelled to employ the services of a steam-dredge to get them out.

The fine schooner Stampede, commanded by Capt. Aga, the gallant sailor who rescued the life-saving crew at Waukegan last fall, who were swept out of their life-boat while on their way to his schooner, which was on the beach, is at South Chicago unloading a cargo of iron-ore. Capt. Aga was in the city yesterday and was warmly greeted by his numerous friends. The only fault that could be found with the giant Captain by his friends was that he had attempted to disguise himself, and slip in on them unaware, by having his mustache shaved off. But after the proper apologies by the Captain they forgave him.

VESSEL CHARTERS.

AT BUFFALO, N. Y.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 22—Freights are unsettled. There is a large quantity of coal on the docks for shipment, and but seven or eight weeks remain for moving it westward. The unsatisfactory condition of grain freights and the withdrawal of grain vessels to go into the ore trade will cause a continued scarcity of vessels at this port for carrying coal up. Shippers are consequently very anxious to get hold of the few vessels arriving, and this gives rates a strong upward tendency. Today the rate may be put at $1.15 from the shutes and $1.20 from the docks. It was reported that as high as $1.25 had been offered for several vessels to arrive within a day. Engagements—Schooner Maria Martin, coal to Chicago, $1.20; schooner Montana, coal to Duluth, $1.55; schooner Donaldson, coal to Racine, $1.45; schooner E. P. Dorr, coal to Cleveland, 50 cents; schooners C. B. Benson and S. H. Peters, coal to Toledo, 45 cents; schooner David Stewart, coal to Walkerville, 50 cents. Canal freights were quiet and unchanged, the rates being 5 cents on wheat, 4½ cents on corn, and 3¾ cents on oats to New York.

AROUND THE LAKES.

ON COLCHESTER REEF.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AMHERSTBURG, Ont., Sept. 22.—Last night the schooner F. W. Gifford, with iron ore for Erie, ran aground on Colchester reef, within ten rods of the wreck of the tug Mayflower. There was no light on Colchester reef, the lightship having been taken in for repairs last Friday and nothing having been put out to replace her. The Captain took the dome of the Mayflower for a can buoy and a Lime-Kiln light on the main land for the lightship. On striking, and finding out where he was, the Captain, much to his credit, immediately lowered the yawl and hastened to warn the other vessels, six having come down the river in the same tow, two of them being only a few rods from the reef when he warned them to keep off. The Captain came here for a tug, and the Merrick went down. The Jessie was also working there this evening. They were throwing the ore overboard.

STARTING OUT UNFORTUNATE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AMHERSTBURG, Ont., Sept. 22.—At 10 o'clock this morning the new steam-barge Columbia, on her first trip up, while passing the Lime-Kilns, kept too far to westward and struck her heel. She immediately swung completely around towards the westward, and now lies with her bow down right upon the rocks in a similar position as the schooner Foster a couple of weeks ago. The tugs McClellan, Salty Jack, Gladiator, and steamer City of Dresden pulled on her without success, and at 5 o'clock they commenced lightering her cargo of coal on the barge P. Mic and ferry-boat Hope. This is the Columbia's first trip, the carpenters still being at work on her cabins. She was drawing fourteen feet nine inches. The steam-barge Ackley passed a hundred yards ahead of the Columbia.

CHANGE OF MASTERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 22.—The Union Steamboat Company announce several changes in masters. Capt. W. Thorne, of the James Fisk, will take command of the Arctic, vice Capt. Pratt; Fred Provost, First Mate of the Nyack, takes control of the Fisk, and John Taylor, of the B. W. Blanchard, takes Provost's place on the Nyack.

THE TUG MAUD S.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 22.—The new harbor-tug Maud S., Capt. Bedell, will hereafter take regular turns with the tugs of Maytham's and Hand & Johnson's lines.

WENT ASHORE IN A GALE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SELKIRK, Ont., Sept. 22.—The schooner Maple Leaf, of Port Dover, wheat-laden, ran ashore near this place during the gale last night. She will likely be got off.

MACHINERY BROKEN DOWN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 22.—The tug Brockway, en route from Chicago to Ludington with a barge, is here making repairs to her machinery, having broken down.

ALONGSIDE THE JESSIE LINN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Sept. 23.—The tug Leviathan is alongside the Jessie Linn with lighter, and is taking her coal off and putting a pump aboard.

SOLD BY THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 22.—The schooner Nabob was sold at United States Marshal's sale today to Wolf & Davidson for $1,015.

AN UNKNOWN SAILOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 22.—The schooner James E. Gilmore picked up a floater off Black River this afternoon. The body was badly decomposed and unrecognizable, but was evidently that of a sailor.

IN A LEAKING CONDITION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 22.—The scow R. H. Becker arrived today in a leaking condition, and will be put into dry-dock when unloaded.

CAPT. JONAH RICHARDS DEAD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MANITOWOC, Wis., Sept. 22.—Capt. Jonah Richards, the well-known vesselowner of this place, died this evening of typhoid fever, after an illness of only a few days.

DRAWING TOO MUCH WATER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AMHERSTBURG, Ont., Sept. 22.—The propeller Thomas W. Palmer and consort, bound up, drawing fourteen feet nine inches, is detained here. They are shifting the Palmer's cargo.

NOTHING DONE AS YET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AMHERSTBURG, Ont., Sept. 22.—Nothing has been done as yet towards raising the schooner Canfield.

MUSKEGON LUMBER SHIPMENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Sept. 22.—Clearances today, 71; lumber shipments, 3,780,000 feet.

THE LIME-KILN CROSSING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AMHERSTBURG, Ont., Sept. 22.—The water on the crossing is fourteen feet nine inches.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AMHERSTBERG, Ont., Sept. 22.—There is no light on Colchester Reef.

THE LIZZIE A. LAW.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AMHERSTBURG, Ont., Sept. 22.—The tug Prince Alfred left with the schooner Lizzie A. Law for Buffalo last night, having a steam pump on board.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUSINESS AT POINT EDWARD.

Toronto *Mail:* "A prominent grain merchant of Toronto, who has recently been on a trip to the great West, gave the following particulars of the state of affairs at Point Edward, where he stayed several days after his return from Winnipeg. He was greatly surprised at the enormous business which was being done at that place. It is the Canadian terminus of the Grand Trunk, and all freight and passengers have to be transferred to and from the American side. This work is done by two immense ferry-boats, which have accommodation in each trip for twenty-seven loaded cars. The traffic is so great that the boats are kept running night and day. Besides this, the Grand Trunk has a large lake business, the extent of which can only be guessed at, as at the time the gentleman was at Point Edward there were fourteen vessels—containing over 250,000 bushels of grain—awaiting transshipment, and the narrator was informed that this business could be very much increased if proper accommodation were available. As it is some 4,000,000 bushels are handled annually, the bulk of which is for Eastern markets, and would otherwise go via Buffalo. The river is only 250 yards wide. A statement is made on good authority that on an average during the season of navigation a vessel passes through every three minutes. The gentleman informed the reporter that he had traveled through the whole of North America, and could assert that there was no other spot in Canada—he might safely say the world—where so much traffic in the staple article of life could be seen as at this point."

THE WORST EVER ENCOUNTERED.

Detroit *Free Press:* "Masters of steamers and vessels arriving from Lakes Huron and Erie yesterday report the blow on Thursday night as positively the worst of the season, and some go so far as to say that it was the worst storm they ever encountered. The propeller Annie Young arrived from Lake Huron, and her Captain says the heavy swells never left the boat till she entered the St. Clair River. While out on Lake Huron the waves were simply immense, sometimes sweeping over the decks of the propeller. Those on board the schooner Miami Belle, which was out on Lake Erie all night, declare that the seas sometimes completely buried the schooner. About 2 o'clock a. m. it was thought that she would never reach her destination. Several waves had gone completely over her, and everything in the cabin and elsewhere about the boat was drenched. She was, however, brought safely into the river."

KINGSTON HARBOR.

A chart has been made showing the positions of the shoals and the depth of water in the Kingston harbor, and has been forwarded to the Government at Ottawa. It illustrates the Carruthers shoal, opposit Gun's wharf, which is oval shaped, the depth of water upon it being nine and a quarter to eleven feet. On the inside of it, and nearest the city, the soundings marked are fifteen, nineteen, twenty-three, and twenty-four. The other shoal is at Point Frederick. It is almost round, with eleven and a half feet of water at the north end and thirteen feet at the south end, and on one portion of it there is only ten feet. Beyond the shoal, and toward the other shore, there are thirty-six feet of water. Between the two shoals the water ranges from thirteen and a half to twenty-three feet. It is said by experts that the cost of removing these shoals would not be so excessive as one would imagine.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS AT OSWEGO.

Toronto *Mail:* "As a general thing when improvements are made to a harbor they are for the benefit of the shipping interests; but so far as the works at Oswego are concerned, the unanimous verdict of Canadian Captains is that they are for the purpose of enriching the contractors or to give American wreckers a chance to make a haul at the expense of Canada vessels. So far the new west pier has been constructed so as to cause a heavy back-sea, with a westerly gale, but still there was a chance for vessels to make the harbor. Now that has been taken away, and a pier built across the entrance, which converts the harbor into a man-trap. A narrow passage of 350 feet has been left, but it will be a hard thing for lumber vessels to make it on a dark night and in any sort of a blow. Of course it is a matter that can only be remedied by the American Government, but sailors predict it will be the grave of more than one of their vessels, if not of their crews, this fall."

A GALLANT CAPTAIN.

Kingston *Whig:* "Capt. Mathews, schooner John Wesley, gallantly saved the second daughter of Mr. Miller, near Ferry Point, by rescuing her from drowning. The young lady had gone down for the third time when the Captain with great effort succeeded in getting her ashore, when she was resuscitated. About nineteen years ago Capt. Mathews saved the lives of his mate and wife. His vessel had been stranded, and they were going ashore in the yawl, when it capsized and they were thrown into the water, but were rescued from a watery grave by the heroic Captain."

CANADIAN RESPECT FOR PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

Toronto *Mail:* "An order has been issued from the Government House requesting all vessels to hoist their flags at half-mast in respect to the memory of the late President Garfield, but most of them have already done so. It is not so long since a Garfield and Arthur flag floated from an American vessel in this port."

GRAIN AT KINGSTON.

Belleville *Intelligencer:* "The quantity of grain transhipped to Kingston at date this year is 4,500,000 bushels, as compared with 10,400,000 for same time last year.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Grace Grummond, South Haven, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Green Bay, sundries.
Stmr Corona, Milwaukee, sundries.
Prop Champlain, Cheboygan, sundries.
Prop Boston, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Skylark, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Burnham, Ludington, lumber.
Prop Mamie, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Buckeye, Bluffton, lumber.
Prop Badger State, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Oceanica, Cleveland, coal.
Prop Northern Queen, Collingwood, sundries.
Prop Lehigh, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop B. W. Blanchard, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Charles Luling, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Patomac, Whitefish Bay, ties and bark.
Schr Peoria, Red River, lumber.
Schr Sunrise, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Ruby, Pine Lake, bark.
Schr Grace M. Filer, Ludington, lumber.
Schr D. N. Forrest, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Seabird, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr North Star, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr Annie O. Hanson, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Morning Star, Green Bay, pig-iron.
Schr David Stewart, Buffalo, coal.
Schr J. O. Moss, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr Cuba, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Dan I. Davis, Pentwater, bark.
Schr Yankee Blade, Alpena, posts and poles.
Schr Sodus, Grand Haven, bark.
Schr Hattie, Alpena, ties.
Schr H. B. Perene, South Haven, sundries.
Schr Merchant, Beaver Island, bark.
Schr Nellie Hammond, Northport, lumber.
Schr George B. Sloan, Charlotte, coal.
Schr Clipper City, Manistee, lumber.
Schr York State, Bluffton, lumber.
Schr George L. Wrenn, Masonville, poles.
Schr Herschel, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Four Brothers, Frankfort, lumber.
Schr Lady Dufferin, Kincardine, salt.
Schr South Haven, Muskegon, wood.
Schr Truman Moss, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Paragon, St. Joseph's Island, posts.
Schr Milwaukee Belle, Green Bay, ties.
Schr C. C. Trowbridge, Drummond's Island, ties.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Stmr Corona, Milwaukee, sundries.
Stmr Grace Grummond, South Haven, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop Delaware, Erie, 50,000 bu corn.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Skylark, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Main, Bluffton, Bluffton, light.
Prop St. Louis, Buffalo, 15,000 bu corn, 9,000 bu wheat, and sundries.
Prop Albert Miller, Manistee, light.
Prop Buckeye, Bluffton, light.
Prop A. L. Hopkins, Buffalo, 34,000 bu corn.
Prop Arabia, Buffalo, 42,000 bu corn and sundries.
Prop H. B. Pereme, South Haven, sundries.
Prop Inter-Ocean, Escanaba, light.
Prop S. C. Hall, Muskegon, light.
Prop S. C. Baldwin, Escanaba, light.
Prop Waverly, Buffalo, 38,000 bu corn and sundries.
Prop Albert Soper, Muskegon, light.
Prop G. J. Truesdell, Ludington, light.
Schr Clara, Menekaunee, light.
Schr H. B. Moore, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Isabella Sands, Manistee, light.
Schr Ottawa, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Leo, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Guido Pfister, Erie, light.
Schr Evaline Bates, Grand Haven, light.
Schr G. C. Trumpff, Escanaba, light.
Schr M. W. Page, Buffalo, 43,500 bu corn.
Schr A. J. Coville, White Lake, light.
Schr Maine, Muskegon, light.
Schr Japan, Ludington, light.
Schr John Kilderhouse, Buffalo, 32,000 bu flaxseed.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, light.
Schr Fayette, Manistee, light.
Schr Onward, Ford River, light.
Schr T. Simms, Manistee, light.
Schr Glad Tidings, Ludington, light.
Schr Magdalena, Paul's Pier, light.
Schr H. A. Richmond, Muskegon, light.
Schr L. M. Mason, Cedar River, light.
Schr Jennie Mullin, Red River, light.
Schr Skylark, Midland, 21,013 bu corn.
Schr Driver, Carlton, sundries.
Schr Dan Newhall, Muskegon, light.
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, light.
Schr William Jones, Cedar River, light.
Schr C. F. Allen, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Moselle, Escanaba, light.

OTHER LAKE PORTS.

PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 22—1:30 p. m.—Up—Propellers Scotia, Samuel F. Hodges, Montana, Idaho, Ogemaw, William H. Barnum, Toledo, Atlantic, John Pridgeon Jr., Tempest and barges, Charles Chaffee and barges, Peter Smith and barges, Egyptian and consort, Vienna and consort; schooners Thomas Gawn, Gallatin, L. S. Lamb.

Down—Propellers City of Richmond, Wissahickon, James Davidson, Mary Pringle and barges, Lothair and consort.

Wind southeast, brisk; weather fine.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 22—9:30 p. m.—Passed up—Propellers Roanoke, David Ballentine and consort; schooner Pride of America; tugs Masters and barges, Wright and barges.

Down—Propellers Japan, H. P. Schnoor, Nelson Mills and barges, Salina and barges, W. H. Gratwick and barges, John N. Glidden with schooners H. J. Webb, Sophia Minch, and C. P. Minch, and Henry Howard and barges; tug Rummage and barges.

Wind southeast, gentle; weather fine.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Arrived from Chicago—Propeller W. T. Graves, corn; propeller Conemaugh, corn; propeller New York, corn; Schooner P. A. Georger, corn; Schooner Maria Martin, corn. From Duluth—Propeller Hiawatha, wheat; schooners Goshawk and Montana, wheat. From Bay City—Barges Golden Rule and G. W. Bissell, lumber. From Saginaw—Barges Troy and Isabel Reed, lumber.

Cleared for Chicago—Propeller W. T. Graves and schooner Nellie Redington, coal. For Toledo—Propeller Russell Sage. For Detroit—Schooner H. P. Murray, coal. For Bay City—Propeller Music and barges Isabel Reed and G. W. Bissell, coal.

PORT COLBORNE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Sept. 22.—Passed down—Schooner L. S. Hammond, Chicago to Oswego, corn; schooner Nassau, Chicago to Oswego, corn; propeller Prussia, Chicago to Montreal, general cargo.

Up—Schooner F. D. Barker, Oswego to Milwaukee, coal; schooner O. M. Bond, Oswego to Milwaukee, coal; schooner Leadville, Oswego to Milwaukee, coal.

Arrived to unload—Schooner Queen City, Chicago, wheat.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Sept. 22.—Passed down—Propeller China.

Arrived—Propeller D. W. Powers and schooner Swallow.

Cleared—Propeller Sparta and schooners Sumatra, Merrick, Laura Belle, George Sherman, and James Wade.

ESCANABA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., Sept. 22.—Arrived, loaded, and departed—Steamers City of New York, W. L. Brown, and Minnesota; schooners J. B. Kitchen, John Miner, Itasca, and Negaunee.

Departed—Schooner H. M. Scov.

CHEBOYGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Sept. 22.—Cleared—Propeller Fountain City and schooner Canada.

Arrived—Steamer Pearl.

Wind south, light. Raining tonight.

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 22.—Cleared for Chicago—Propeller Milwaukee, merchandise; propeller Ranney and schooner C. H. Burton, coal.

COLLINGWOOD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., Sept. 22.—Arrived—Schooner Barbarian, from Chicago, with passengers and freight.

THE MICHIGAN SUFFERERS

Another Appeal to the Public for Aid for Stricken People of the Burned Districts of Michigan.

PORT HURON, Mich Sept. 22.—Another appeal for the sufferers by fire in Michigan is made. While the recent terrific fires in this State were yet smoldering we made an appeal to the people of the Union. That appeal met with generous response from thousands of sympathetic hearts. The memory thereof will be lustrous long after the devastation that evoked it shall be made to bloom again in renewed prosperity. Relief was furnished to the multitude as promptly as it was bestowed by the noble donors. Thousands were fed amid the ashes of their homes. The distribution of clothing began before the smoke lifted its shadow from the gloomy scene. Hospitals were opened where the scorched and shriveled sufferers found relief and attention. Habitations rude but comfortable began to appear in the stricken regions. Wheat has been furnished and sown upon a waiting soil, and is making green the fields blackened by fire, and new hope has been awakened in the hearts of thousands of sufferers paralyzed by the overwhelming suddenness and extent of the calamity. In company with members of our Relief Committee the Governor visited the burnt region and issued a proclamation confirming the dreadful tidings we were appointed to announce, and in which among other things he says: "The whole work of those to whom contributions have been intrusted gives evidence of having been inaugurated and conducted with care, skill, and fidelity in this good work. The people of Port Huron, from their proximity to the scene of disaster, were the first upon the ground, being represented by a committee composed of some of their best citizens, prominent among whom was United States Senator Omar D. Congar. By the exertions of this efficient organization, aided by the Managers of the Port Huron & Northwestern Railroad, with extra trains, relief reached the sufferers before any could come from more remote points. In conjunction with other organizations, that work thus begun is being prosecuted still." The Detroit Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, whose jurisdiction covers the entire burned district, at their annual conference in Port Huron just closed, signalized its appreciation of the great need of further relief and of the facilities afforded here for prompt and efficient distribution by naming two gentlemen who have been added to our committee. This committee has received over $90,000 in money and a large value in needed supplies. The benedictions of more than 15,000 sufferers are borne to the people of the East and of the West, the South and the North, alike for that charity which has magically evolved life amidst ruin, and hope from despair. Still, in the language of the Governor, "the necessity of continued assistance to enable the sufferers to get through the coming winter, and become self-sustaining, is in nowise abated." In view of this new revelation of suffering and ruin, and the reasonable hope that relief may in some measure restore the waste places, and lift up this almost helpless, hopeless multitude, we appeal again, earnestly and confidently, to the generous hearts of our people to give aid and succor from their abundance and their strength.

O. D. CONGAR,
W. L. BANCROFT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 22.—Today Senator Conger's committee received the first Chicago donation of $700 (the list is headed by William Blair & Co.), and speaks in gratifying terms of Chicago, saying, "Now Chicago has got started we shall have grand results from there." Senator Conger and the committee are working day and night, doing nobly, but more money, wheat, and flour are specially needed. Let Chicago respond in her usual noble manner. Michigan did when Chicago was in need.

THE RELIEF MOVEMENT IN CHICAGO.

Yesterday forenoon Mr. John B. Lyon, of this city, received from the Hon. W. G. Thompson, Mayor of Detroit and Chairman of the Michigan Relief Committee, a long and interesting letter relating to the condition of the sufferers from the recent terrible forest fires north and west of Port Huron, and from it the following extracts are taken:

"We have arranged the work of relief from these headquarters in a thoroughly systematic manner, having divided the burned country into districts, and appointed excellent men in each to whom the supplies are shipped, for distribution. . . .

"There are over 2,000 families burned out in this State, and they must be supported until they can get something out of the ground. Therefore the contributions in money and kind from charitable people must be husbanded and distributed in a systematic manner, or else, even if a sufficiency were contributed, it might be so frittered away as to fall far short of affording relief. . . . The gentlemen who have been appointed to serve on the Relief Committee are among the first citizens of Detroit, and we are giving to this work our whole time and attention. . . .

"We have thus far received something over $100,000 in cash, which will be totally inadequate, and we are in hopes of receiving further contributions."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Will you have the kindness to state in your morning issue that I shall on Friday, I trust, be able to place the books prepared for that purpose in the hands of the committee appointed at the meeting Wednesday night for the purpose of aiding the sufferers by the forest fires in Michigan. A letter of instruction and request will accompany each book, and it is seriously to be hoped that each member of the committee will fully appreciate the emergency, and even make some personal sacrifice in the endeavor to forward the good work. Should any of the gentlemen appointed at the meeting be unable to serve it is hoped that he will send out his clerks, or provide a suitable substitute who will act promptly in the matter. No doubt many branches of business were overlooked in the formation of committees, in consequence of the necessary haste on the part of the Committee on Nominations, but contributions may be made to any of the authorized committees, or forwarded direct to my office. Checks should be drawn to my order. God speed the work of relieving the wants of thousands of destitute sufferers who turn appealingly to our citizens for aid.

By Tuesday night of next week the emblems of mourning which now decorate nearly every building in the city will have served their purpose and be taken down. To what better purpose could articles which have been made use of to express a people's sorrow at the loss of so excellent a man as the Chief Magistrate whom we mourn be devoted than to the relief of suffering. The people of Eastern Michigan will need at least 15,000 comfortables and bed-quilts during the coming winter. The mourning goods would answer a most excellent end in providing such necessary bed-clothing, and, if donated for that purpose, no doubt the ladies of our churches would gladly form sewing circles and make them up, so that, I believe, it is possible from this source to forward several hundred good warm comfortables within ten days from next Tuesday. My faith is so strong in the willingness of our citizens thus to denote the evidences of their patriotic sorrow that I will request such ladies as will coöperate in the matter to communicate with me, stating what part they will take in the project. And now that an authorized organization has taken in hand the matter of receiving the contributions of our citizens, let us see to it that the work is done quickly and thoroughly.

GEORGE W. HOTCHKISS, Secretary.

IRISH LEGENDS.

Several Interesting Ones Related by Mr. James Redpath.

The Landlords of Tory, and How They Oppress the People.

A Trip Through a Part of Ireland of Which the Outside World Knows Little.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

FALCARRAGH COUNTY, Donegal, Aug. 27.—Look at a map of the County Donegal, and, if it is large enough, you will find Tory Island on its northwestern coast. I am writing within sight of it now. Seen from mainland its eastern side presents the appearance of a grand cathedral of the Middle Ages. The most stolid traveler could not pass within sight of it without inquiring its name. I have seen no more picturesque scenery in Donegal—a county in which every parish can justly boast of most magnificent views.

I asked the car-driver what there was interesting about Tory. His answer caused me to visit it: "It's a regular Land *Lague* island," he said; "they haven't paid a penny of rent there for ten years."

Tory Island is twelve English miles from the mainland. You reach it in boats rowed by four stalwart fishermen. There are two smaller islands near it. But Tory, by its legends, and traditions, and historical associations, as well as by its greater size, has thrown its little island neighbors into more than their usual obscurity.

When I landed I called on Father Blake, the curate, and found with him Father James McFadden, of Falcarragh, or Tullaghobegly East, the adjoining parish to Gweedore.

With Father McFadden and Father Blake I visited every part of the island.

Tory is a corruption of Thor-Eye, which denotes (according to an Irish antiquarian authority) that "it was consecrated to Thor, the Scandinavian deity who presided over stormy and desolate places." Certainly Old Thor (I speak chronologically not irreverently) could not have selected a more appropriate headquarters than Tory Island in his character of President of Stormy and Desolate Places. It is a hilly, stony, sterile, bleak, and windy island. The storms of ages have bitten into its towering rocks and made its eastern coast a scene of grim and rugged grandeur. These gloomy cliffs are from 100 to 300 feet in hight and have forms of the most varied and fantastic beauty.

THE WESTERN COAST

is hilly but not mountainous. It slopes down to the seashore. From this side of the island the traveler has a beautiful view of the mainland with its dark hills and lonely valleys and sandy shores.

Tory Island is not quite three English miles in length, and it does not average more than three-quarters of a mile in width. It contains 769 acres, and is the home of sixty families, or over 300 souls. They are all Catholics and of the ancient Celtic race. Irish is the daily language of the people although many of them can talk English. The curate has not yet mastered the old tongue; and, therefore, Father McFadden, in whose parish Tory Island is included, had come over to hear the confessions of penitents in their native speech.

Tory is a representative Irish island—typical of all these western counties. This implies that its recorded history stretches away back a thousand years before the Christian era, and that its traditions hold, in their impartial embrace, and with an equal and loving fervor, Pagan druids and Catholic saints. It means that fierce invaders have been fiercely resisted on its soil; that the old generations were sometimes slaughtered in the name of religion, and that recent generations have been robbed for a century in the name of property. And it suggests that memorials of all these religions, these races, these wars, these persecutions, and these plunderings are still to be found on the island.

And this implied pledge is redeemed. Here is a village that tells the story of

THE POVERTY OF THE PEOPLE,

and of their incessant struggle for the poor privilege of existence here. The houses are one-story in hight, built of stone, and thatched with straw. Straw ropes are thrown over this roof, and they are fastened to pegs in the wall beneath the eaves. But for these ropes, common along the coast, the houses would be unroofed by the fierce Atlantic winds. These houses have little windows. They are better furnished than at Gweedore. But here as elsewhere the cow, and the pig, and the chickens, share the kitchen with the family. The calf is as tenderly treated as the youngest baby—for it, I noticed, instead of being kept behind the door, was tethered near the fire-place for greater warmth. The cabins, like all the one-room cabins along the coast, are smoky, and necessarily unclean. One great lack of Tory Island is peat. What was once here has been burned years ago, excepting a patch on the southern end of the island that the landlord reserved for his own use. This year the people have cut it, thereby destroying a good pasturage, and spoiling the beauty of the tract, but securing for one winter a good supply of fuel. The fuel now used is turfs of grass—common grass sods, which are ignited or made inflammable by having the oil arising on the water in which fish is boiled poured over it until the fire is "well burning."

"Why don't you go to the mainland for turf?" I asked a fisherman, for I had heard the people accused of laziness, while on every hand I saw evidences of ceaseless toil.

"Because at the time when turf is cut and dried, we need our boats for fishing; and then we must make the kelp. If we went over for turf we might often be kept out for two weeks, and that would ruin us at this time of the year."

The bar is a dangerous one; beneficent English Government will not build a harbor; and so the struggle for existence is made harder than even Nature has rendered it.

"What is the diet of these people?"

"Potatoes—and fish."

They are better off than the poorest class on the mainland; for *they* have not the fish with their potatoes. When the potatoes give out (in these parishes they rarely raise enough to last longer than from four to six months), Indian-meal stirabout takes the place of the potatoes. July, the month before the new potatoes are ripe, is known all over the West of Ireland as "hungry July."

I saw

A TORY ISLAND FAMILY AT BREAKFAST.

The old woman, the man of the house, and two boys were squatted on the earth floor near the smoky fire. There were no chairs in the cabin. The potatoes and the fish were in a flat shallow disk, made of wickerwork, that was laid over a pot in which the potatoes had been boiled. That was the bill of fare, and the "dining-room appointments."

The men and women and children are poorly clad. Their clothing is mostly made of patches—and air-holes. The women of all ages go barefooted, both in summer and winter.

And here, among this cluster of stone cabins, is a Round Tower, whose origin no man can tell. It seems certain only that the race that built these towers lived here two thousand years before the Christian era.

And around this Round Tower there are ruins of a later date, but yet it is more than 1,300 years since their builders reared them. This Celtic cross here was raised by St. Columbkill, the pupil of St. Finian, who was instructed in the Christian faith by the immediate disciples of St. Patrick. Here is a great stone trough—lying in the mud where pigs could sleep in it—and yet so sacred that no money could tempt a Tory Islander to carry it to the mainland—lying among rubbish and filth, and yet if it were presented to any Catholic Cathedral in America it would be put on the costliest pedestal, and have the place of honor—for it was the baptismal font of one of the Seven Churches erected here by St. Columbkill and his immediate successors.

At a short distance from these pagan and Christian ruins a little church has recently been built by the exertions of Father McFaddon. At one time, for eighteen years, there was no priest stationed on the island and no mass was said on it. Zealous efforts were made to convert the people to Protestantism. Only one man changed his creed. It is impossible to make Protestants out of these Western Irish, because in Ireland for 300 years Protestantism was the instrument of religious persecution. "We'll never become Protestants," said one peasant to me—"never!" and then, with a twinkle in his eye, he added, "Unless the English become Catholics, and then we'll become Protestant just to be furninst them!"

Passing from the site of the Seven Churches, where St. Columbkill, "the Dove of the Churches," as the Irish still tenderly call him, worked and prayed, and traveling east, you see on the approach to a hight a little pile of stones. This is all that remains of Balla's Castle—"Ballor of the Mighty Blows." Balla is described as "a warrior of the Days of Yore," which, as the editor of the "Annals of the Four Masters" very correctly remarks, was "a period beyond the reach of chronology."

Have you ever read of Ballor—

BALLOR OF THE EVIL EYE?

Ballor lived in Tory. Old man Ballor—or old god Ballor—for I am not quite sure whether he was a god or a man—had one eye in the middle of his forehead, and the other "in the back of his skull." This rear eye (so to speak), according to the Four Masters, or their editor, "by its foul distorted glances like that of the Basilisk, would strike people dead." To this day the Irish call an evil-looking eye *suil bhalorr*—a Ballor eye. But old man or old god Ballor, seems to have been, at times, a pretty good fellow, for it is recorded that he kept his back eye constantly covered, "except (or Ballor had an eye single on business, too) whenever he wished to get the better of his enemies by petrifying them with looks."

A druid told Ballor that he was destined to be killed by his grandchild. Now Ballor had only one child, a daughter—Ethnea by name. There was no nonsense about Ballor. An almost inaccessible cliff at the eastern extremity of Tory Island is called Tor-more. On its summit Ballor had a tower. Here he confined his young daughter. He put her in charge of twelve matrons. They were sternly told never to allow a man to come near her, nor to give her the faintest hint of the existence or nature of the other sex. Ethnea grew in years and in beauty. The mysteries of Nature puzzled her. How had she come here? And those creatures there, floating in *currachs*, with hair on their faces, who were they? But the matrons were true to their trust, and they would not let Miss Ballor know anything about the hairy-faced parties whom she could see from the summits of the Tower of Tor-more.

What was the cruel parent of the lovely Ethnea doing when his daughter was thus puzzling over her lonely conundrums? In the annals of the Kingdom of Ireland, in the history of the year of the world 3300—there or thereabout—you will find it recorded that Ballor now felt secure in his existence, and that he was regardless of the prediction of the druid. "He continued," we are told, "his business of war and rapine; he achieved many a deed of fame; he captured many a vessel; he subdued and cast in chains many an adventurous band of sea rovers; and made many a descent upon the opposit continent, carrying with them to the island men and property."

And yet Ballor was not happy. He had a secret yearning that could not be allayed. And why? He could not steal *Glas-Gaivlen*. And she? For, of course, there must have been a female at the bottom of this sorrow of Ballor? Correct. Glas-Gaivlen was the cow of MacKineely.

JAMES REDPATH.

A LETTER TO THE REV. DR. RYDER.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Sept. 20.—*Reverend Sir:* The public is greatly indebted to you for preaching and to THE TRIBUNE for publishing your excellent sermon of last Sabbath on the trial of Dr. Thomas.

Your view of the case is free from that namby-pamby sentiment that represents Dr. Thomas as being persecuted by a narrow, bigoted Church; but rather that the whole trial is the legitimate consequence of the theology and preaching of the suspended minister, and that the Methodist Church could not do otherwise than it did and be consistent with itself.

This view of the case is absolutely independent of the merits of Dr. Thomas' theology or the Methodists' alleged standard of religion.

There is a part of your sermon to which I beg to call your attention—the one in which you discuss and imply a future state of probation to the wicked. Now, sir, there is nothing these days that absorbs thoughtful religious minds more than this doctrine of future penalty. And there are scores of people who, like myself, are dissatisfied with the appalling teaching of an *everlasting* punishment, and yet are deeply troubled with what *appear* to be truths confirmatory of such a doctrine; and what intensifies the perplexity is that restorationists are either not informed of such truths or conveniently avoid them.

As I understand the state of the case the present day, liberal orthodox Christians do not rest the whole proof of the doctrine on Scriptural grounds. While to them it seems that Christ and his Apostles *did* expressly teach it, yet they readily grant that there is a learning deep, venerable, and pious that strenuously disputes that construction of Gospel doctrines, and they further say that it *may* be the right one. And because of the hopefulness of Universalism thousands would be glad to give it the "benefit of the doubt" on the construction of Scripture on this subject, and adopt it in the face of stern "orthodoxy."

Again: It is no longer preached in intelligent "orthodox" churches that the Eternal Father is so angered and revengeful toward His sinning children that He will thrust them from Him forever into an ever-consuming misery, while they cry out in the writhings of endless torments for a mercy that will be denied and agonize for a heaven that will never receive them—a spectacle to angels of the terrors of God's wrath. Against that eschatology the Universalist pulpit declaims as if it were a reality!

Now, as one out of myriad anxious minds I am never troubled but what God will *always* and *ever* receive a soul that will turn to Him and seek pardon. The door of Heaven will never close against a home-seeking prodigal; and the "orthodox" pulpits, no less than the Universalist, advocate that view of Divine love. The great principle presented in the present day as confirmatory of the everlasting misery of those who die in their sins is one of *natural* or *physical law*: it is suggested by our Savior (Mark, iii., 29), where He says that the man who sinned against the Holy Ghost should be never forgiven, but that he should be guilty of *eternal sin* (not "damnation")

Now, consider a man who in this life has knowingly, deliberately, and voluntarily lived in violation of the spiritual, moral, and natural laws of God (concrete examples are wofully abundant); he dies a "sinner." Now, all the forces of Divine love in the Gospel have failed to convert him in this life, and, as it is not promised that death changes the moral nature of man, he is the same in the spirit-world as he was here, and if he be converted from his sins there, it must be by a stronger grace or under more favorable conditions than the soul is in this world. Would not this view put a premium on a sinful life? Would not a natural man argue: "In this world the gate is straight and the way is narrow to enter into life eternal, and I must '*agonize*,' '*strive*,' 'deny myself,' 'take up the cross'; but if I wait until the life to come the conditions will be more favorable, and the fact that sin is *now* sweet is another inducement to postpone action." Are not men too loath to improve even when they believe that "now is the accepted time, and now is the day of salvation"? And is not holding forth to men eternal probation an encouragement to eternal sinning?

The condition of unholy souls in the spirit-world will be that of *sinfulness*. They there, as here, will be active *sinners*, guilty of "*eternal sinning*." But sin is always followed by suffering; they are as irrevocably united as are holiness and happiness; and eternal sinning is an assurance of eternal suffering.

Again, by an universal and irreversible law of nature human character tends to fixedness, permanence of condition, changing only with progress and intensification in that state.

As the body in development assumes a certain shape to which it adheres, the mind a bent that is permanent, so also does the moral nature of man make for fixedness in a given direction: the honest man becomes so as to be morally unable to deceive, and he is worthy of a reward, and conversely the depraved man comes into a state in which he loses the will, and at last the *desire*, to change. A German writer has expressed it: "Such is the condition of things that unwillingness to goodness ripens into a voluntary opposition to it."

The physician and the "orthodox" clergyman are much alike in their estimation of a man's nature, one of his physical and the other of his moral and spiritual. Both usually believe their patients may be healed—saved; but the physician is constantly meeting with cases that he "gives up," not because he is wanting in skill and care, nor because his medicine is without powerful virtue in it; but the sick man is "*too far gone*"; there is no vitality to respond to the action of medicine—his brain, vitals, or other parts are "beyond healing." But all of man is made on the same pattern; there is a wonderful analogy between his physical and moral nature, and the observation of great jurists and moralists is, and the claims of the "orthodox" are, that a man's soul may become so depraved as to be "too far gone" for the medicine of divine love to reclaim him. There is a *consensus* of Scripture teaching, and it finds a wonderful indorsement in the conscience of man as he approaches the event, that death marks a period when he attains unto a permanence of character. His progress will assume a changeless direction, so that more and more he will become attached to his sin, and it in turn will fasten upon him with a firmer grasp. But sin will not change its nature; then, as now, it will propagate itself, and each hideous offspring will have its twin companion—suffering. Such a soul will be self-banished from Heaven; for Heaven means God, and purity, and holiness, and the absence of all elements congenial to its unhallowed nature and desires. Thus it is that the order of nature and psychologica laws are appealed to as confirmatory of the doctrine of endless suffering.

Those arguments have not been satisfactorily met and controverted; indeed, I have not seen them touched. Appeals are made to the sympathies of men, to the general goodness of God, as conclusive proofs of restorationism. But sentiment should be precluded in treating truths, and as to the *goodness of God* there are a thousand events every day which are as inexplicable and incompatible with divine goodness as is the doctrine of endless suffering.

It is alleged that all sufferings are remedial and not punitive; and yet we see constantly inflictions of pain from natural laws that are purely vindicatory of law, and the sufferer is crushed.

What God may have in future æons as interruptions of the present order of the natural and moral universe we know nothing, hence we can promise nothing; but what do the facts and evidence of the present show? for they never deceive.

Reverend sir, I am conscious that my letter seems like an attempt to *argue* with you; but I beg to assure you that such is not my intention, and its appearance of controversy is due to my desire to present to you the view of this solemn subject that is riveting so many against their sentiments and sympathy to the idea that "those go into *everlasting punishment* as the righteous enter into everlasting joy; and in considering these questions publicly you will tread a ground the Universalist pulpit seems to have studiously avoided (for that pulpit is said to be as sentimental as "orthodoxy" is severe), and you will confer a favor on thousands beside. Yours with great respect,

TRUTHSEEKER.

Ben Butler's Family Ties.

New York Star.

Gen. B. F. Butler has a finer side to his character than most people would suspect who know him only as a man of brilliant and varied attainments, taking and giving knocks in the arena of public life. He is a prince of good fellows as an entertainer, and he has always been a model of the domestic virtues. The death of his amiable wife was a severe blow to him, and his declining years are now still more heavily clouded by the loss of his beloved son, a young lawyer of high promise. Unless I err, his only remaining child is the accomplished wife of ex-Gov. Ames, of Mississippi, who now presides over her father's hospitable household. Only those who knew the intensity of Gen. Butler's family affections can realize how sore a trial has come upon him.

NEW YORK.

Kalakaua, King of the Sandwich Islands, Expected to Arrive Today.

Joshua Draper, Hat Manufacturer, Makes an Assignment.

KALAKAUA.

THE KING OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS TO ARRIVE TODAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—King Kalakaua and suite are expected to arrive here tomorrow night on the steamer Celtic, of the White Star Line. The arrangements for his Majesty's reception have not been entirely completed, the death of the President having postponed for the time all preparations. By tomorrow morning, however, the details will be finally agreed upon by those having the public welcome to his Majesty in charge. Attorney-General William N. Armstrong, representative for the Hawaiian Islands, gave a great portion of his time to making all the necessary arrangements on the occasion of the King's visit to this country, and it is expected that he will conclude the preparations for welcoming his superior now. If the King should arrive here tomorrow he will in all probability proceed at once to Washington, and will also attend the President's funeral at Cleveland.

FAILED.

MADE AN ASSIGNMENT.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Joshua Draper, hat manufacturer of this city and Middletown, this State, has made an assignment. Liabilities estimated at $100,000.

ITEMS.

THREE PERSONS SHOT.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—This morning Frederick Lathamer, aged 26, made an attempt to murder his wife and her father at No. 435 West Thirty-ninth street. Pauline Lathamer is 26 years old, and her father, Henry Muller, 56 years. The enraged man shot both in the head with a revolver, and then turned the weapon on himself. All three were taken to the hospital, dangerously wounded.

POLITICAL.

Suffolk and Broome Counties have sent anti-Conkling delegates to the State Convention.

OBITUARY.

Henry Vail, President of the Bank of Commerce, died today.

THE WEATHER.

SIGNAL SERVICE.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D.C., Sept. 23—1 a. m.—The Chief Signal Officer of the Army furnishes the following special bulletin.

The barometer is highest on the North Carolina coast and lowest in the Northwest. The temperature has risen from 2 to 15 degrees in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, and from 4 to 8 degrees in the Lower Lake region. It has fallen from 3 to 8 degrees in the Upper Lake region. Light rain has fallen in the Upper Lake region and the Northwest. Cloudy and threatening weather prevails in New England. Southerly winds continue in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, the Lower Lake region, and the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, and easterly winds in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States. The indications are that fair weather will prevail in the South Atlantic and Gulf States today and tomorrow.

For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee fair weather, southerly winds, stationary barometer, and stationary or higher temerature.

For the Lower Lake region, fair weather, possibly followed by local rains, southerly winds, lower barometer, and stationary or higher temperature.

For the Upper Lake region, partly cloudy weather and local rains, variable winds, stationary or higher temperature and lower barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, partly cloudy weather and local rains, winds mostly southerly, stationary followed by falling barometer, and stationary or higher temperature.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22—10:18 p. m.

Time.	Bar*	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	29.950	66	80	E.	7	.10	Fair.
10:18 a. m.	29.974	73	74	S. E.	5	.00	Fair.
2:18 p. m.	29.898	73	64	E.	6	.00	Fair.
6:18 p. m.	29.885	71	69	S.	6	.00	Cloudy.
10:18 p. m.	29.887	71	73	S. W.	8	.00	Clear.

*Barometer corrected for temperature, elevation, and instrumental error.

Mean barometer, 29.912.
Mean thermometer, 70.2.
Mean humidity, 72.2.
Highest temperature, 75.
Lowest temperature, 64.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22—10:18 p. m.

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		R'n	Wthr.
Albany	71	69	S	Fresh	.01	[illegible]
Alpena	63	59	E	Light	.02	Cl'dy.
Buffalo	74	72	S	Light	0	Clear.
Cairo	87	76	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Cheyenne	63	57	S.W.	Light	.01	Fair.
Chicago	73	71	S.W.	Fresh	.10	Clear.
Cincinnati	87	77	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Cleveland	80	73	S	Light	0	Clear.
Davenport	84	74	S.W.	Brisk	.01	Lt rain
Denver	76	63	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Des Moines	83	72	S.W.	Light	.01	Cl'dy.
Detroit	81	76	S	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Dodge City	..	69	S	Brisk	0	Clear.
Dubuque	81	..				
Duluth	61	57	W	Fresh	0	Clear.
Erie	77	73	S	Light	0	Clear.
Escanaba	61	58	N.E.	Fresh	.02	H.rain
Fort Garry	..	47	W	Light	0	Clear.
Fort Gibson	74	79	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Grand Haven	74	68	S.E.	Fresh	0	Th'ng.
Indianapolis	85	76	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Keokuk	86	75	W	Light	0	Cl'dy.
La Crosse	70	65	N.W.	Light	.10	Cl'dy.
Leavenworth	87	77	S	Light	*	Fair.
Louisville	88	76	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Marquette	67	..			0	Clear.
Memphis	50	77	S. E.	Light	0	Clear.
Milwaukee	64	61		Calm	0	Fair.
Nashville	88	77	S.E.	Light	0	Clear.
New Orleans	..	79	E	Light	0	Clear.
North Platte	79	69	S.E.	Light	*	Lt rain
Omaha	80	70	S	Light	*	Fair.
Oswego	72	67	S	Light	0	Clear.
Pittsburg	90	75	S	Light	0	Clear.
Port Huron	81	73	S	Fresh	*	Fair.
Rochester	85	70	S.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Sandusky	83	73	S.W.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Shreveport	89	77	S	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Springfield	88	76	S	Fresh	0	Fair.
St. Louis	91	80	S	Fresh	.01	Clear.
St. Paul	56	55	S	Fresh	0	Fair.
Toledo	83	74	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Vicksburg	91	77	E	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Bismarck	58	54	E	Fresh		
Deadwood	58	..				Clear.
Denison	87	74	S	Light	0	Clear.
Ft. Assinnibo'e	61	50	S.E.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Fort Buford	63	57	S.E.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Fort Custer	65	61	N.E.	Fresh	.01	Clear.
Galveston	82	80	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Moorhead	55	50	E	Light	0	Fair.
San Antonio	87	76	E	Light	0	Cl'dy.
St. Vincent	..	51	S	Light	0	Clear.
Huron, Dak	67	51	N.E.	Light	0	Clear.

*Too small to measure. †Thunder-storm.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—Within the past twenty-four hours a moderate rain has fallen throughout the State, except the southern tier of counties.

NEW YORK CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Temperature: 3:30 p. m., 73; 6 p. m., 72; 9 p. m., 70; 12, 69; average temperature, 69½.

A Healthy State.

People are constantly changing their homes from East to West and from North to South or vice-versa, in search of a healthy State. If they would learn to be contented, and to use the celebrated Kidney-Wort when sick, they would be much better off. The whole system can be kept in a healthy state by this simple but effectual remedy. See large advertisement.

HAIR RESTORER.

THE
Admiration
OF THE
WORLD.
Mrs. S. A. Allen's
WORLD'S
Hair Restorer
IS PERFECTION!

For RESTORING GRAY, WHITE or FADED HAIR to its youthful COLOR, GLOSS and BEAUTY. It renews its life, strength and growth. Dandruff quickly removed. A matchless Hair Dressing. Its perfume rich and rare. Sold by all Druggists.

Established over 40 years. Enormous and increasing sales Throughout Europe and America.

ZYLO BALSAMUM (Mrs. Allen's)

A lovely tonic and Hair Dressing. It removes Dandruff, allays all itching, stops falling Hair and promotes a healthy growth with a rich, beautiful gloss, and is delightfully fragrant. Price Seventy-five Cents in large glass stoppered Bottles. Sold by all Druggists.

NEW YORK.

...King of the Sandwich ...s, Expected to Arrive Today.

...Draper, Hat Manufact... Makes an Assignment.

KALAKAUA.

...F THE SANDWICH ISLANDS TO ARRIVE TODAY.
...Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
...Sept. 22.—King Kalakaua and ...pected to arrive here tomorrow ...teamer Celtic, of the White Star ...angements for his Majesty's re... not been entirely completed, the President having postponed for the ...parations. By tomorrow morn... the details will be finally ... by those having the public ... his Majesty in charge. At... ...al William N. Armstrong, ... for the Hawaiian Islands, gave ...n of his time to making all the ...angements on the occasion of the ... this country, and it is expected ...nclude the preparations for wel... ...perior now. If the King should ...morrow he will in all probability ...ce to Washington, and will also at... ...ident's funeral at Cleveland.

FAILED.

...DE AN ASSIGNMENT.
..., Sept. 22.—Joshua Draper, hat ... of this city and Middletown, this ...e an assignment. Liabilities es... ...000.

ITEMS.

...REE PERSONS SHOT.
... Sept. 22.—This morning Frederick ...d 26, made an attempt to murder ...er father at No. 435 West Thirty-... Pauline Lathamer is 26 years old, ...er, Henry Muller, 56 years. The ...shot both in the head with a re... ...en turned the weapon on himself. ... taken to the hospital, dangerous...

POLITICAL.
... Broome Counties have sent anti... ...gates to the State Convention.
OBITUARY.
...President of the Bank of Com... ...day.

...E WEATHER.

...GNAL SERVICE.
...HE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASH... ...Sept. 23—1 a. m.—The Chief Signal ... Army furnishes the following ...
...ter is highest on the North Caro... ...d lowest in the Northwest. The ...has risen from 2 to 15 degrees in ... and the Middle Atlantic States, ... 8 degrees in the Lower Lake re... ...fallen from 3 to 8 degrees in the ... region. Light rain has ...e Upper Lake region and ...est. Cloudy and threaten... ... prevails in New England, ...ds continue in New England, the ...e States, the Lower Lake region, ...alley and Tennessee, and eastern... ... South Atlantic and East Gulf ...ndications are that fair weather ...n the South Atlantic and Gulf ...d tomorrow.
...io Valley and Tennessee fair ...erly winds, stationary barometer, ...or higher temerature.
...wer Lake region, fair weather, ...wed by local rains, southerly ...rometer, and stationary or higher ...
...per Lake region, partly cloudy ... local rains, variable winds, sta... ...er temperature and lower barom...
...r Mississippi and Lower Missouri ...y cloudy weather and local rains, ...southerly, stationary followed by ...eter, and stationary or higher ...

...OCAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, Sept. 22—10:18 p. m.

Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
66	80	E.	7	.40	Fair.
72	74	S. E.	5	.00	Fair.
73	64	E.	6	.00	Fair.
71	69	S.	8	.00	Cloudy.
71	73	S. W.	8	.39	Clear.

...rrected for temperature, elevation, ...al error.
...er. 29.912.
...meter. 70.2.
...y, 72.3.
...rature. 75.
...rature. 64.

...NERAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, Sept. 22—10:18 p. m.

Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		R'n	Wth'r.
71	69	S.	Fresh.	.01	†Lt.r'n
68	59	E.	Light.	.02	Cl'dy.
74	72	S.	Light.	0	Clear.
87	76	S.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
68	57	S.W.	Light.	.01	Fair.
73	71	S.W.	Fresh.	.30	Clear.
87	77	S.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
80	73	S.	Light.	0	Clear.
84	74	S.W.	Brisk.	.01	Lt rain
76	68	N.W.	Light.	0	Clear.
83	72	S.W.	Light.	.01	Cl'dy.
81	76	S.	Fresh.	0	Cl'dy.
..	89	S.	Brisk.	0	Clear.
81	..	......	......	....	......
61	57	W.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
77	73	S.	Light.	0	Clear.
61	53	N.E.	Fresh.	.32	H.rain
..	47	W.	Light.	0	Clear.
74	79	S.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
74	68	S.E.	Fresh.	0	Th'ng.
85	76	S.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
86	75	W.	Light.	0	Cl'dy.
70	66	N.W.	Light.	.18	Cl'dy.
67	77	S.	Light.	*—	Fair.
88	76	S.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
67	..	......	......	....	......
59	77	S. E.	Light.	0	Clear.
64	61	......	Calm.	0	Fair.
88	77	S.E.	Light.	0	Clear.
..	79	E.	Light.	0	Clear.
79	60	S.E.	Light.	0	Clear.
80	70	S.	Light.	*—	Lt rain
72	67	S.	Light.	*—	Fair.
80	75	S.	Light.	0	Clear.
81	72	S.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
86	70	S.W.	Light.	*—	Fair.
83	73	S.W.	Brisk.	0	Clear.
89	77	S.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
86	76	S.	Fresh.	0	Cl'dy.
91	80	S.	Fresh.	0	Fair.
56	55	S.	Fresh.	.07	Clear.
83	74	S.E.	Fresh.	0	Fair.
91	77	E.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
58	54	E.	Fresh.	0	Cl'dy.
58	..	......	......	....	......
87	74	S.	Light.	0	Clear.
61	50	S.E.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
62	57	S. E.	Light.	0	Cl'dy.
66	61	N.E.	Fresh.	0	Cl'dy.
83	80	S.E.	Fresh.	.06	Clear.
55	50	E.	Light.	0	Clear.
87	76	E.	Light.	0	Fair.
..	51	S.	Light.	0	Cl'dy.
67	51	N.E.	Light.	0	Clear.

...measure. †Thunder-storm.

CALIFORNIA.
...sco, Sept. 22.—Within the past ...ours a moderate rain has fallen ... State, except the southern tier ...

...EW YORK CITY.
...spatch to The Chicago Tribune.
... Sept. 22.—Temperature: 3:30 p. ..., 72; 9 p. m., 70; 12, 69; average ...9⅔.

...A Healthy State.
...onstantly changing their homes ...West and from North to South ... ...earch of a healthy State. If they ... be contented, and to use the cel... ...y-Wort when sick, they would be ... The whole system can be kept ...ate by this simple but effectual ...arge advertisement.

...IR RESTORER.
THE ...Admiration OF THE WORLD. ...S. A. Allen's WORLD'S ...r Restorer ...S PERFECTION! ...ORING GRAY, WHITE ...D HAIR to its youthful ...GLOSS and BEAUTY. It ... life, strength and growth. ...uickly removed. A match... ...Dressing. Its perfume rich ... Sold by all Druggists. ...ablished over 40 years. ...nous and increasing sales ...hout Europe and America. ...ALSAMUM (Mrs. Allen's) ...ic and Hair Dressing. It ...ndruff, allays all itching, ...g Hair and promotes a ...owth with a rich, beautiful ...s delightfully fragrant. ...enty-five Cents in large ...ed Bottles. Sold by all Druggists.

THE VETERANS.

Closing Day of the Grand Army Reunion at Chattanooga.

Federal and Confederate Hands Unite in Raising the Stars and Stripes.

Eloquent Speeches of Maj. S. A. Key and Gen. Keifer, of Ohio.

A Crushing Reply to Schofield's Aspersions upon the Gallant Thomas.

Extracts from a Paper the Latter Was Preparing When Overtaken by Death.

Incidents of the Journey of the Chicago Delegation to Chattanooga.

FINIS.

CLOSING PROCEEDINGS OF A BRIEF SESSION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn, Sept. 22.—The Society of the Army of the Cumberland met at 10 a. m., elected officers, determined to meet at Milwaukee, Wis., next year, and adjourned.

The officers for the ensuing year are as follows:

President—Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan.
Treasurer—Gen. J. S. Fullerton.
Corresponding Secretary—Gen. H. M. Cist.
Recording Secretary—Maj. John Steel.

A Vice-President was elected for every State represented by members of the society.

A resolution was adopted constituting a committee to be known as the Garfield Memorial Committee, and instructed to report to the next meeting plans for the erection of a monument to their late comrade.

Milwaukee was selected as the place of meeting on the 22d and 23d of September next year, and the society adjourned. Gen. Grosvenor was selected as orator at the next reunion, with Col. Jacob Blakeslee, of Pittsburg, as alternate, and Gen. Cox to deliver the oration in memory of Gen. Garfield.

CAMERON HILL,

the highest location in the city proper, overlooks the entire field of stirring scenes during the War. Off across the city Missionary Ridge presents its symmetrical and undulating lines to the view, showing where the Army of the Cumberland advanced, its soldiers for the nonce turning Gen—up, up over lines of fretful breastworks, over frowning artillery, over hell symbolized by flaming guns and mad Rebels, over bright relieve hopes and fond recollections of the disastrous field of Chickamauga. Away off to the right is barely visible the scene of Sherman's brave struggle to flank the Rebel lines, where bravery, and loyalty, and life, and hope, and everything dear to the Union heart was of no avail had not the grand and brave old Army of the Cumberland come to the assistance of their hard-pressed brethern. Away over yonder to the left the sinuous outline of the Tennessee River, looking like a waxed thread of old-fashioned hemp, washes the foot of the

FAMOUS OLD LOOKOUT,

and, making an abrupt double on its course, forms Moccasin Point, where during the dark days of the investment of Rosecrans' invincible handful of men, death's missiles were hurled in bold defiance back upon victorious Rebels stationed upon the sides and summit of Lookout. Off to the front, but out of sight, are Sequatchie River and Valley, and that rugged barrier of hills and mountains across which we were compelled to send wagons drawn by half-starved mules and horses, their destination being Bridgeport and Stevenson, where were luscious army supplies in the form of sowbelly and hardtack, which, transported to our besieged comrades at Chattanooga, might ward off, not "surrender," but "starvation." Now meet on this historic spot the representatives of the Blue and the Gray to exchange ideas, to listen to expressions of opinion, to find out what "you uns" think of "we uns," and to follow the Scriptural injunction: "Man, know thyself, and know thy brother also." Here, upon the scenes of probably the most memorable and the bravest struggle of the whole War, meet Unionists and Confederates upon a plane of certain equality—upon a common monument of glory on an occasion of common grief over the National calamity.

RAISING THE STARS AND STRIPES.

At 12 o'clock all the bells in the city tolled and business was suspended by proclamation of the Mayor, and several thousand former Federal and Confederate soldiers formed in line and marched to Cameron Hill, where requiem exercises were to occur. An immense flagstaff had been erected on the apex of the hill, and around this the veterans formed. As the Confederate division of the procession reached the crown of the hill their band played "Dixie," and they followed cheering, which was lustily responded to by the Federals. The Marshals of the two divisions of the procession, each with four aides, saluted and marched to the staff, and a flag draped in mourning was hoisted to the breeze by Maj. M. Grant, late of the Federal Army, and Maj. J. M. McCullom, late of the Confederate service. As the flag was being raised the band played the "Star Spangled Banner," and the crowd, estimated at 20,000, loudly cheered. The flag was lowered to half-mast, the band playing "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and all present standing with uncovered heads.

After exercises at the flagstaff

MAJ. S. A. KEY,

of Chattanooga, delivered the following address in the part of the Society of ex-Confederate Soldiers:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND: On behalf of the Society of the ex-Confederate Soldiers we rejoice that you have given us this opportunity to greet and welcome you here in sight of the battlefields which made your fame immortal and your names deathless. We feel particular joy in welcoming you here to our hearts and homes; but the pleasant emotions engendered by this peaceful scene of fraternal reunion are saddened by the overshadowing gloom of a National calamity, and we beg to join with you in mourning the loss of the most distinguished member of your society—distinguished for his great ability, pure character, noble domestic virtues, heroic sufferings, and high office. He was our President as well as yours. During the long and weary days of his suffering the sympathy of a warm-hearted South went out to him and to Heaven in earnest prayer for his recovery. Now that he is dead the people come and

MINGLE THEIR TEARS

with yours in mourning this great National calamity. The universal pall of sorrow which today enshrouds the American people illustrates with more force than words can express the strong hold upon their affections which he possessed. This is not the time or occasion to enlarge upon the noble virtues and political excellence of President Garfield. Our grief is too great—our loss too irreparable. He was a man of most generous nature, grand and noble in all things, and, to crown all, was possessed of a strong religious element in his character. What he himself so well said of Senator Ferry can with greater force be said of him: "No cloud obscured the effulgence of his hope." Clear and high his intellect and his faith rose above all storms and darkness, and sustained him in sweet companionship amid the unrevealed mysteries of pain, amid the

FULL TIDE OF A NATION'S GRIEF,

and in the presence of this great sorrow we can but stand in silent, reverential awe and pour out our tears—the heart's devotion, a pure tribute to the great qualities of the illustrious dead. We trust, gentlemen, that your visit here may be pleasant, that you will carry away with you kindly recollections of us, and that we may often renew the pleasure of personal intercourse with you, so that as the shadows of life lengthen the cords of friendship may be strengthened. Your country is our country, your flag is our flag, your destiny is our destiny, and we here now give you our pledge that we will stand by you and with you in defense of this country and that flag.

OUR LATE CONTEST

resulted from a conflict of ideas taught in the different sections of the Union. We differed honestly, and submitted our controversy to the arbitrament of arms. This terrible tribunal decided the contest in your favor. We have accepted this decision and abide by it. As a result of this we recognize the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution as of the same binding force as the other provisions of the Constitution. The august tribunal to which we appealed decided that you were right and we were wrong.

ITS DECISION IS IRREVERSIBLE,

and we give to it our hearty acquiescence. In the light of the years that have elapsed since the close of that contest we are satisfied that the results of the War are as beneficial to us as to you. We favor the free exercise by all the people of all the rights and privileges of American citizenship. We denounce that party, faction, or community which would prevent a free ballot and fair count at any election. We are unswervingly opposed to any act which suppresses or represses the just and legitimate decision of the ballot-box. We give you this expression of our convictions in order that you may judge whether you would be justified in accepting our offer of

CONFIDENCE AND FRATERNITY,

and, while we feel a conscious pride in the devotion and heroism of our comrades, and mourn for our dead with genuine grief, we do not intend, nor can we, thereby detract in the least from the immortal fame which crowns you and your comrades. Are we not today brethren jointly, and each interested in the same heritage of liberty and good Government, and alike responsible for its safe transmission to the people who come after us? And standing here in sight of the battlefields which made immortal many of the actors thereon, and upon which Federals and Confederates poured out their blood, the highest and fullest measure of their devotion to the cause for which they fought, and gazing now on the graves of these noble dead, the Blue and the Gray, sleeping side by side, we trust by this baptism of heroic blood this Nation may be purified and sanctified, and we with you will strive to perpetuate this Government of the people, by the people, and for the people, so that it may never perish from the earth.

GEN. KEIFER, OF OHIO, RESPONDED

as follows on behalf of the Society of Unionists:

GENTLEMEN OF THE SOCIETY OF EX-CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS: Chosen at the last moment to perform the very delicate though pleasing duty of responding to this hearty welcome, I feel incapable of doing justice to my comrades and to this no ordinary occasion. On behalf of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland I return thanks for this gratifying welcome here and to your homes, and we warmly and fraternally touch hearts with you under the same flag on this historic field. Peace is the mission of mankind, not war. In the presence of the battle-scarred veterans and the trusted and tried soldiers of the two largest armies that ever joined in deadly strife, I may say without contradiction from any that truly

BRAVE MEN LOVE THE PATHS OF PEACE,

not the wild energies of war. It is touchingly sublime to witness our Nation's emblem, the Stars and Stripes, raised by the same hands that on this ground eighteen years ago with almost demoniac madness were griped in mortal combat in easy hearing of this spot consecrated by the events of this day to peace. The memorable, bloody battle of Chickamauga was fought in sight of this hill (Cameron). The smoke of angry cannon on Lookout Mountain curled up above the clouds of heaven, and their roar commingled with the majestic thunder of the skies. Turning to the east our eyes meet on Missionary Ridge, which through the ages will attest the death-struggles of men along its slopes and on its crest. Yonder cemeteries (one Union and one Confederate), now tenanted with 17,000 of soldier dead from the two armies, at once prove the

APPALLING CHARACTER OF THE LATE WAR

and the bravery of those who participated therein. Beneath our feet are literally commingled the bones, blood, and ashes of those who paid the penalty of heroic devotion to country and cause. It is meet that on such doubly sacred ground, after the echoes of war have died away, that representative men of each of the contending hosts should join in consecrating anew to eternal and fraternal peace the banner of Liberty which blossoms above us. We should revere it for the memories that cluster around it. It is a costly flag. Our forefathers gave their hearts' blood for it. The treasures and blood of above ten years' war in the Revolution and the War of 1812 were expended on it, and the unmeasured cost of above four years of the most sanguinary conflict the world ever witnessed between men of the most heroic race that ever lived was voted to its preservation.

FIGURES WOULD FAIL

if they were at command to state the cost. Tears and sorrow are not measured by cold mathematical calculations. All these augment the cost. Heaven's record alone will compass all. That flag, baptized and sanctified in liberty's holy name, now has no peer among the National emblems of the world. I learn that the suggestion which led to this meeting and this raising of our country's flag came alone from the Society of Ex-Confederate Soldiers. It was fitting that it should. It does not denote anything but the promptings of the highest type of moral bravery—there is no other bravery worthy of the name. The members of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland and the other men of the Union army assembled here thank the Society of the Ex-Confederate Soldiers for this greeting. The

PATRIOT HEARTS

of all the good citizens of this Republic will throb a joyous response to this welcome. The scene here this hour will testify more to the true spirit of universal harmony than any words that may be uttered. If proof is needed that the War is ended and its consequent legislation has passed into irreparable law, it is proper that it should come from the soldiers of both armies in that war. Sir [addressing Mr. Key], it has pleased you to refer to our late martyred President in such fitting and touching terms of National sorrow that little is left for me to say other than to join in all you have so feelingly said. Through the blood of President Garfield may we not hope to unite and cement still closer the bonds of peace, fraternity, and good will regardless of State lines? He was in war a resolute soldier of the Union. In the first dawn of peace

HE WAS THE CHAMPION OF LIBERTY

to all, irrespective of race. In the progress of reconstruction his broad statesmanship, prompted by a Christian character and a firm faith in mankind, led him on to universal suffrage and universal amnesty. In his Administration, sad and short though it was, he proved that his grand utterances in the halls of Congress and elsewhere were not idle, vain words. In his eighty days' conflict with death was exemplified and typified all of the grandeur of highest manhood. In all that long period of suffering from his lips came no word of condemnation or complaint of the assassin. No fear of death was uttered by him. He appeared through the long weary days of patient suffering as if he were looking into the portals of eternity with an abiding conviction that

HIS HEROIC LIFE

on earth, his trust in the Christian religion, and his love for his fellow-men and his God had fitted him for Heaven's peace, joys, and glories for ever and ever. Sir, you truly say he was our President as well as yours. Personally, I know it was his highest ambition to be the President of the whole United States. He knew no North or South, save to know both as the happy home of loyal, liberty-loving American citizens. He believed that in the matter of devotion to liberty and love of country the Constitution of the United States, as interpreted by the War, leveled down all State lines forever. While I write on behalf of the society for which I speak in saying "He was our President as well as yours," let me add, with the full confidence of a hearty response from all present, that we, as citizens of the same republic, owe allegiance henceforth to

ONE FLAG AND ONE COUNTRY.

The Rev. A. S. Johnson prayed, and the Rev. J. J. Manker followed with a Scripture reading and address. The Rev. Dr. Montgomery and Chaplain Ernshaw spoke. The exercises concluded with the singing of the Doxology by the audience of 20,000 people.

Among the Illinois veterans who occupied seats in the grand stand were Gen. C. W. Earl, Thomas G. Lawler, Guy T. Gould, John Burst, Capt. James H. Murray, Col. William Hill, and Gen. J. C. Smith, all of Chicago.

At the 4 o'clock meeting Judge Key made appropriate remarks, when the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The Society of the Army of the Cumberland had appointed its thirteenth annual reunion at this city and preparations for their cordial welcome had been made by ex-Federal and ex-Confederate soldiers and citizens in general, but the promised occasion of joy has been turned to mourning by the death of President Garfield;

Resolved, That this meeting of citizens from all parts of the Union and of soldiers from both armies held here in the neighborhood of Gen. Garfield's most glorious battlefield, bows before this dread dispensation of the Almighty with deepest sense of grief and of personal loss and affliction.

Resolved, That in James A. Garfield we recognize a man whose life and character won the admiration of all who knew him and endeared him to the hearts of the toiling millions of the world, and more especially to those living under the institutions of our own country. Born in poverty, he entered the battle of life with only the armor of a brave, pure heart and the weapon of an earnest will. Toiling faithfully to discharge every duty, however humble, constantly striving upward, he was finally called to the helm of State, having won a great name in peace and war and endered himself to both his friends and his late foes. During the few brief months of his magistracy his wise and broad statesmanship, his deep and earnest good will for all his countrymen, and the pure and loving example of his life as husband, father, and son, had so endeared him to his countrymen that the men who wore the gray vied with those who wore the blue in admiration of the leader of our great, happy, and united land. The crowning glory of his great and useful life was seen in the brave and self-forgetting cheerfulness with which, on his couch of pain, calmly ready, with the brave heart of a man and the earnest faith of a Christian, he waited the will of the Almighty, cheering those around him and thrilling with pleasure on his couch of pain to learn how near he was to the heart of the people. To the brave wife whose loving care so long helped to ward off the final blow, to the loved children to whom his name will be so priceless a heritage, to the venerable mother, to whom in the midst of manhood's triumphs his soul turned as in boyhood for the sacred love and appreciation of a mother's heart, we can but join in the message of sympathy which reaches them from every part of the globe. Our pang is only less keen than theirs. Throughout the land it is shown in the broken prattle of childhood, the sobbing of womanhood, and the tears of hardy manhood, alike from those who went forth or sent their dear ones to battle by his side or in the opposing ranks.

In response to calls

GEN. J. E. WHEELER,

ex-Confederate, took occasion to pay a tribute of respect to the late President. He expressed his gratitude at having the privilege of meeting the distinguished soldiers of the North on this occasion, and hoped the soldierly valor displayed in the late contest would now lead to a sentiment of brotherly love, which should be the one quality above all others now to be cultivated and nurtured by the people of the two sections.

Gen. Willard E. Warner, of Alabama, ex-Federal, wished to know if the time had arrived in this free and enlightened country, where every man was free to enjoy all the blessings of our beneficent government, when a man elected to the Presidency was in danger of being shot down by a cowardly assassin. God grant that it had not yet come to this. No human being in the history of the world was so loved, is so mourned, as that great and good man whose life went out in pain at the little village on the Jersey coast a few days ago.

A FIGHTING PARSON,

in the person of the Rev. Mr. Bachman, ex-Confederate, spoke on the prevailing theme of the President's death, and formulated this beautiful sentiment: "Fifty millions of people today enshroud the dead with their love and embalm him with their tears."

Gen. J. D. Cox, of Ohio, closed the proceedings with a scholarly and feeling address.

During the evening there was a feeble and not very successful attempt at pyrotechnic display, a few rockets and Roman candles including about all there was of it.

Ex-Mayor Temple, formerly of Chicago, Chairman of the Reception Committee, had invited a number of old army comrades to a reception this evening, but the death of his little son forced an abandonment of the proposed festivities. The little fellow, in company of a youthful companion, started for the hills on a hunting excursion, each armed with a shotgun. In some manner one of the guns was accidentally discharged, killing the lad almost instantly.

A RECEPTION

is now being held at the Stanton House, many ladies and gentlemen of the town being in attendance. Most of the prominent visitors in the city are also there. Many visitors have taken their departure this evening, and by tomorrow noon the town will be almost entirely deserted by the excursionists. Much disappointment has been expressed at the non-attendance of many prominent ex-Confederates who had signified an intention to be present but at the last moment sent letters of regret. However, the reunion has been entirely successful from the standpoint of those participating in it.

THOMAS VINDICATED.

SCHOFIELD'S PRETENSIONS SHATTERED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 22.—The following reply to Gen. Schofield's paper read at the last reunion of the Army of the Cumberland has been filed to be read before the present session:

FORT LARAMIE, Wyo., June 30, 1881.—*Gen H. M. Cist, Corresponding Secretary Society Army of the Cumberland*—DEAR SIR: In a paper dated Sept. 15, 1880, addressed to the society, but printed and privately circulated prior to its acceptance by the society, Maj.-Gen. Schofield seeks to correct certain misapprehensions respecting his relations to our old commander, Gen. Thomas, and endeavors to do it under the guise of his friendship for Gen. Thomas.

To that paper I desire to file a reply, denying Gen. Schofield's asseverations of friendship for Gen. Thomas, and offering in proof what Gen. Thomas felt toward Gen. Schofield when he (Thomas) had become convinced of Schofield's insincerity.

Notwithstanding the General of the Army had stated, in the order announcing to the army the death of Gen. Thomas, that whatever he earned of rank and honor he did not earn them at the expense of others, and no one disputed his fame, two detractors have arisen: the one is Fitz Hugh Lee, of Virginia, and the other is Maj.-Gen. John M. Schofield, of the army.

The first has been fittingly answered. To the other I assume the willing task of a reply, especially as I was personally present with Gen. Thomas during the period covered by Gen. Schofield, and I was still with Gen. Thomas when he died.

I do not propose to try to rewrite history nor to correct misapprehensions, but I do propose that

NO MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY SHALL BE MISLED

by Gen. Schofield's paper into believing that Gen. Thomas died thinking Gen. Schofield was the friend to him Gen. Schofield seeks now to make it appear he was. The pureness of heart that was so marked a characteristic of Gen. Thomas made him especially slow in recognizing an enemy. He did not apparently know of Gen. Schofield's bitterness until the New York *Tribune* article of March 12, 1870, appeared, but *then* he did realize Gen. Schofield's attitude toward him, and he was able to account for much of Gen. Schofield's behavior that hitherto had been a mystery to him.

Gen. Thomas died March 28, 1870, in the act of drafting a letter, the original of which is before me, and is as follows:

"The article in the *Tribune* was evidently brought out by the assertions in the *Gazette* correspondence that Grant would have committed a serious blunder had he relieved Thomas by Schofield, who, as appears by the article, claims the battle of Franklin was fought under his immediate supervision, and was so eminently successful that he consequently was as acceptable to the army as Gen. Thomas. (That may or may not be.) It is hoped that the troops would have done their duty under any commander, but Wood and Stanley and many other officers of rank who participated prominently in that battle know the peculiar situation of affairs that rendered it necessary Gen. Thomas should remain in Nashville to receive the reinforcements which were arriving daily, supervising and expediting their equipment (the cavalry sent back by Gen. Sherman being all dismounted, the new regiments arriving from the States needing camp equipage, etc., to enable them to take the field), and that

SCHOFIELD HAPPENED TO COMMAND

the troops immediately opposing the advancing enemy by virtue of his position as an army commander (he commanded the Army of the Ohio). The criticisms on the plan of battle and point of attack (*referring to Nashville*) are too unimportant to notice. With regard to the mistake of not using 10,000 to great advantage, the original position of the 10,000 men (*Schofield's Army of the Ohio, Twenty-third Corps, in reserve*) being central, rendered them available for promptly reinforcing Steedman, should the enemy concentrate so heavily on him as to endanger his position when he made his demonstration on the enemy's right to draw attention from the real point of attack.

"Steedman having reported early in the morning that he could not be driven from his position, this reserve was no longer needed where it then was, and was ordered to form in support of Smith and support him in his advance on the enemy's left. Smith's advance leaving an interval between his right and the left of the cavalry, the 10,000 men were ordered to fill up the gap, and became engaged toward the close of the day's operations. It is, therefore, left to candid minds to judge whether the 10,000 were advantageously posted originally, and afterwards used to advantage, or not.

"It is believed that no other officer of high rank in the army, except the writer of the *Tribune* article, will say that Gen. Thomas was so fully convinced that the enemy had retreated at the close of the first day of the battle that he gave no orders to continue operations the next day, but

ORDERED A PURSUIT.

"The blunder of the pontoon-train is admitted in so far that the staff officer who wrote the order to the commander of the train by mistake wrote Murfreesboro pike instead of Nolansville pike, and the train had gone a mile or two on that pike before the mistake was discovered, but it was promptly rectified before it had gone four miles out of the way, and then joined the army and got to the front perhaps as quickly as it could have done by the Franklin pike, as it marched across country by a free and practicable road. It could not have reached Franklin under any circumstances in time to place a bridge for the crossing of the troops when the infantry reached that point. It was always supposed too that every officer of high rank who fought in the battle of Nashville knew that until Duck River was crossed the enemy could be pursued with any prospect of success only by the main road. Harpeth River, Rutherford Creek, and Duck River were all then rendered impassable by high water in consequence of the thaw the day before the battle and heavy rains during the battle. All bridges over those streams for twenty or thirty miles on either side of the main road had been destroyed. All practicable roads north of Duck River emerged from the main road, and consequently troops following them would have been soon separated from the main column and placed beyond supporting distance. The report of Gen. Thomas explains the difficulties in laying a pontoon bridge across Rutherford Creek, and accounts for the delay at that stream, and also at Duck River. After Duck River was crossed at Columbia the Waynesboro and Lawrenceburg roads

MIGHT HAVE BEEN TAKEN

by a part of the force, which, in all probability could not have reached thereby the flank of the enemy in time to have inflicted any serious damage, because Hood had by that time placed his main column south of Richland Creek, and within a day's march of the point on the Tennessee River where his pontoon bridges had been in position for several weeks. The above sufficiently accounts for the statement in the *Tribune* article that a corps frequently did not march more than its length in three days!

"The infantry corps were at all events on the main road, where they could have been made available in case there was any necessity for using them, while the Fourth Corps, closely following up the cavalry, enabled Gen. Wilson to do exactly what "One Who Fought at Nashville" says might have been done if the infantry had been marched along the main road with three days' rations in haversacks.

"Wilson's cavalry was constantly harassing the enemy's flanks whenever the condition of the roads and streams would admit of his doing so, and it was this vigorous conduct of the cavalry which caused the enemy to retreat with such haste as to get beyond the reach of the main column before all the infantry could cross Duck River.

"The writer virtually admits that Gen. Schofield believed there was no further necessity for pursuit after the enemy had crossed Richland Creek at Pulaski, as he says on the 25th of December he wrote to Gen. Grant that Hood's army was then used up, that there was no further need of his troops in Tennessee, and asked to be ordered to the Army of the Potomac.

HERE THERE IS A LITTLE DISCREPANCY

between the *Tribune* article and the actual facts. The writer says after the escape of Hood Gen. Thomas published an order placing the troops in winter quarters, and commenced planning a campaign for the next spring and summer against Corinth, etc. By reference to Gen. Thomas' report it will be seen that the order was issued on the 30th December; Schofield says on the 26th. Perhaps Gen. Schofield was not aware of the reasons for this objectionable order.

"The report of Gen. Sherman to the committee on the conduct of the war will explain it, as it will there be seen that Gen. Thomas was expected to take care of Tennessee until Sherman reached the sea and gave further instructions. [*Smith's corps was to go to Eastport, Miss.; Wood's corps to Huntsville and Athens; Schofield's corps to Dalton; Wilson's cavalry between Huntsville and Eastport, along the Tennessee River.*]

"If when Gen. Thomas was sent back to Nashville his army had been sent with him, or the Fourteenth and Fourth Corps, there would have been no cause for the present newspaper contest about the battle of Nashville. There is ample proof already published that Thomas had at his command when Hood commenced his movement against Sherman's communication only a small division of troops stationed along the two lines of communication between Nashville and Chattanooga to protect them against small raiding parties. When he reported the situation to Gen. Sherman and

APPLIED FOR REINFORCEMENTS

to meet the advance of Hood, the Fourth Corps and dismounted cavalry were first sent and Gen. Thomas was informed that he would get reinforcements by several new regiments then on their way to join Sherman's army. Afterwards Thomas was informed that A. J. Smith's command would be ordered to join him from Missouri.

"Thomas then urged that additional reinforcements should be sent him, as most of the convalescent troops at Chattanooga belonged to different corps and different armies, and could not be relied upon, from want of effective organization, to more than defend that place. Schofield was then ordered to report to Thomas.

"With the exception of the Fourth and Twenty-third Corps, Croxton's, Hatch's and Capron's brigades of cavalry, all the troops sent by Sherman had to be equipped for field service, including transportation. To attend to the equipping of this force as well as to be able to correspond with Gen. Sherman Thomas was compelled to remain in Nashville, whilst he placed Schofield in immediate charge of the troops engaged in watching the movements of Hood and retarding his advance on Nashville. This necessity existing until the army fell back to Nashville gave Schofield the opportunity to fight the battle of Franklin. This was a very brilliant battle, most disastrous to the enemy, and, as the writer in the *Tribune* says, no doubt contributed materially to the crowning success at Nashville." . . . . A few blurred and disconnected lines follow, as the angel of death hovered near him, and then Gen. Thomas fell to the floor of his office unconscious.

HOW GRATIFYING IT MUST BE

to Gen. Schofield that the man he was apparently seeking to injure died in the act of crediting Schofield with having fought a brilliant battle at Franklin. How fortunate for Schofield that, by virtue of his being the senior in command of the troops at Franklin, in repelling Hood's attack he became entitled to all the credit of a successful defense, while Stanley, Opdyke, and others of the Fourth Corps, who actually saved the line and restored its integrity without any orders from Gen. Schofield, were not permitted to share in the substantial favors subsequently showered upon their superior-in-command.

For one who now claims so much for strictly carrying out his orders to retard the enemy's advance, and thereby is forced to fight a defensive battle which he could not avoid, how strangely his verbal report sounded when, on the morning following the battle of Franklin, at the St. Cloud Hotel, in Nashville, he told Gen. Thomas, in the presence of the undersigned, he never wanted to be placed in such a position again!

No one knew better than did Gen. Schofield what an incongruous army had been left to Gen. Thomas to defend Tennessee against Hood's army of veterans, for Gen. Schofield's own corps, the Twenty-third, called the Army of the Ohio, numbered only about 9,000 men, being the weakest of all the corps composing Sherman's army. It comprised only one-fifth of the force that defeated Hood at Nashville, the remainder of Thomas' hastily-gathered army, except the Fourth Corps, being made up of organizations that had never before served together, many regiments having never before been under fire.

NO ONE KNOWS BETTER

than does Gen. Schofield of how much Gen. Thomas was deprived when Gen. Sherman took from him all his grand old Army of the Cumberland except the Fourth Corps, and how poor a substitute for what he took was Gen. Sherman's sending back the least desirable of all Sherman's corps—the Twenty-third.

The struggle on the part of its commander to keep it from being merged into or with its more powerful brother organizations prevented the Twenty-third Corps from becoming more prominently identified with the great events that marked the career of other corps. And was it a success as a separate army? Did it or the Fourth Corps win the day at Franklin? Gen. A. J. Smith's command assaulted and broke the enemy's line the second day at Nashville, and Gen. Thomas personally directed Gen. Schofield to advance the Twenty-third Corps (the Army of the Ohio) on the right of Gen. Smith.

Wilson's cavalry was on the right of Schofield, and had, during the day, gained a foothold on the Granny White pike—one of the two routes of retreat for the enemy from Nashville southward. The other route was the direct Franklin pike. Gen. Schofield's prompt advance was necessary not only to secure Smith's right, but also to support the cavalry on Schofield's right.

ABOUT AN HOUR BEFORE HIS FATAL SICKNESS,

Gen. Thomas asked me to recall, if I could, Gen. Schofield's manner during the battle of Nashville, and I related to Gen. Thomas what I considered was a slow and unwilling compliance to orders by Gen. Schofield; that was my last conversation with Gen. Thomas.

Undoubtedly Gen. Schofield's relations to Gen. Grant, both before and after the Nashville campaign, were much more confidential than were the relations between Gen. Grant and Gen. Thomas.

Much of the correspondence that in 1864 was held as confidential has since transpired, but there is also some correspondence that is believed to be suppressed. Whenever that which is now believed to be suppressed shall have been made public the reasons for the order of Dec. 9, 1864, directing Gen. Thomas to turn over his command to Gen. Schofield will be made clear, perhaps. Had that order not been withdrawn by Gen. Grant Gen. Schofield might have been the hero of Nashville instead of Gen. Thomas, for Thomas' inadequate and incongruous forces had, by his master hand at organizing an army, become formidable, and everything was ready, even to the place of battle, for a master hand to lead. But as something in the combinations to deprive Gen. Thomas of his glory went amiss, he was permitted to remain and solve a problem that would have baffled most leaders. "It requires a great General to win a victory, but a still greater General to know how to utilize a victory after it is won."

Gen. Schofield may have enjoyed the confidence of Gen. Grant more fully than did Gen. Thomas, because the latter's expreience had taught him, to use his own words, "Whenever he had a battle to fight on his own account he should keep his plans to himself."

So during all his long preparation and anxiety prior to the battle of Nashville

GEN. THOMAS KEPT HIS OWN COUNSEL

and matured his own plan. He kept Gen. Grant informed daily of all that actually transpired, but kept his intended future movements mostly to himself. His want of confidence or his self-reliance may have produced the impression that he had no plan. If Gen. Schofield, by his position of close confidence with Gen. Grant, allowed Gen. Grant to believe that Gen. Thomas was censurable for not taking advantage of the battle of Franklin, knowing all the facts, may it not be presumed that Gen. Schofield might have used his position of confidence to remove from Gen. Grant's mind the misconception that existed there relating to the true state of affairs at Nashville?

Gen. Schofield could have told Gen. Grant that, while Hood was attacking at Franklin, A. J. Smith's command, Thomas' principal reinforcement, was only beginning to reach Nashville from Missouri: the cavalry under Wilson was only half mounted and equipped; Steedman was still about Cowan with 5,000 men; and at last, when every other obstacle had been stubbornly surmounted, the elements of Nature joined the conspiracy that had almost hemmed Gen. Thomas in. But Gen. Grant, apparently unwilling to accept Gen. Thomas' version of the actual necessity for delay, continued to harass him with orders to attack, notwithstanding the weather.

The New York *Tribune* article of March 12, 1870, is signed

"ONE WHO FOUGHT AT NASHVILLE;"

the author's name is not difficult to conjecture. His article was most admirably answered in the New York *Tribune* of March 19, 1870, by "Another Man." This vindication never reached Gen. Thomas. By supplementing "Another Man's" article with Chaps. 13 and 14 of Boynton's review of "The Memoirs," a very accurate and truthful history of the Nashville campaign is furnished.

Gen. Schofield refers to his original assignment to the command of the Military Division of the Pacific in 1869, when Gen. Grant became President and he (Gen. Schofield) became Major-General to fill the vacancy which resulted from Gen. Grant's advancement. The facts, as related by Gen. Thomas, are these: Being on duty in Washington on the Dyer Court of Inquiry about the time of Gen. Grant's first inauguration as President, March, 1869, Gen. Thomas was surprised to learn that, by a rearrangement of the military divisions, his junior in rank, Gen. Schofield, was to be assigned to the important command of the Military Division of the Pacific, whilst he, Gen. Thomas, was to remain in the far less important Department of the Cumberland. Gen. Thomas then offered to put forth a protest in writing, from which he was

DISSUADED BY GEN. SHERMAN,

and contented himself by declaring that he should proceed to apply formally, in their relative order as to choice, for the Military Divisions of the Atlantic, the Missouri, and the Pacific. He wanted the Division of the Atlantic particularly, as he had served so many years at remote frontier stations, and since the beginning of the War of the Rebellion he had seen no service in the East. His selection was met with the reply that Gen. Meade was to have the Division of the Atlantic, as Gen. Grant had promised it to Gen. Meade. Gen. Thomas then announced his intention of applying for that division every four years until he got it. The Military Division of the Missouri, with headquarters at Chicago, was his second choice but that had been assigned to the Lieutenant-General. Gen. Thomas then selected the Division of the Pacific, and, notwithstanding an order is said to have already been prepared assigning Gen. Schofield to it, it was given to Gen. Thomas. Gen. Schofield claims the order was changed at his request; that may have been the case. Had it not been changed Gen. Thomas, who was smarting under a sense of injustice, declared it his intention to have placed his views in writing of what had become imperative in an officer of his rank.

IF IT IS NECESSARY TO DISTURB THE GRAVES OF THE DEAD

in order to bolster up the reputations of the living, it may also not be considered a breach of trust for the living to contribute what they have gained by confidential relations to the dead, in vindication of an honest record. The career of Gen. Thomas was so matchless, his character was so pure, magnanimous, consistent, and well rounded, that even at this late day shafts aimed at his history must fail to find a vulnerable spot to pierce. If cabals against the great living are despicable, how contemptible they appear when directed against the illustrious dead. Very respectfully yours, SANFORD C. KELLOGG.

CHICAGO'S DELEGATION.

THE TRIP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 22.—The train of three Woodruff sleeping-cars which left Chicago Monday at 7:40 p. m. on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad had on board members of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland of the Northwest and a number of veterans from various localities in the Northwest. The train was in charge of Mr. William Hill, Traveling Agent of the road, who endeavored to make the trip as pleasant as possible to those under his charge. By the liberality of the Eastern Illinois Company the Woodruff sleeping-cars were allowed to make the entire trip to Chattanooga and return, which added much to the

COMFORT OF THE PARTY,

which had a goodly sprinkling of ladies amongst it.

Monday evening was spent in getting acquainted and social conversation, which turned upon the events of the War, and many a battle was fought over in the imaginative minds of those on board. Mr. Robert Hendershott, the "Drummer Boy of the Rappahannock," and Fife-Major Moore, formerly of the Nineteenth Illinois Infantry, accompanied the excursion, and enlivened the evening with martial music. Songs were sung, and nothing marred the enjoyment except the knowledge that the President lay in a very critical condition, and might die before morning. Numbers who were to have joined the expedition were from this cause deterred from going. The absence of

LIEUT.-GEN. PHIL SHERIDAN

had a dampening effect on the ardor of the veterans, who felt that the President's case must indeed be dangerous to keep him away from the reunion.

At Hoopeston the news of the death of President Garfield reached the excursionists, or those who had not retired for the night. At Danville the news was confirmed, and emphasized by the tolling of the bells. The sad news was learned by all at Evansville, where the solitary newsboy sold out his small stock of local papers in a few moments. The meagre news contained in the Evansville papers was soon scanned, and the loss of the full and far-reaching news of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE was felt and commented upon by the excursionists.

AT EVANSVILLE

the party took breakfast in the commissary car, which accompanied the excursion, under the efficient management of the Commissary, Capt. Charles A. Stone. The train was here transferred to the transports, and a run of twelve miles down the Ohio River to Henderson made a very pleasant break in the monotony of railroad travel. Here was accomplished something which has never been undertaken before—the running of an entire train through from the North to the South, the gage of the tracks of the Southern roads being three and a half inches wider than that of the roads north of the Ohio River.

The process of hoisting the cars and changing the trucks was accomplished after several hours' delay, owing to the fact that the preparation had not been made in advance. During the delay the Executive Committee procured a quantity of white and black cambric and

DRAPED THE LOCOMOTIVE AND CARS

in mourning, while the ladies made up a quantity of rosets of black crape for each member of the party. At the depot the citizens, a goodly number of whom were black, congregated to see the preparations. A one-legged Confederate soldier had a good-natured talk with some of the soldiers who fought against him during the Rebellion. At 12:30 p. m. the train again got under way, and ran through Kentucky at a rate of speed which seemed to be not less than sixty miles an hour. But few towns of any size were passed, and the train only stopped for coal and water.

SELF-DESTRUCTION.

EVIDENTLY INSANE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 22.—Mrs. Mary Schmid, a young married woman 23 years of age and the mother of three small children, committed suicide in Windsor, across the river from Detroit, about 7:30 o'clock this morning. Mrs. Schmid arose and dressed herself this morning, and came down-stairs, but only remained a few minutes. She complained of a headache, and said her head felt as though it were twice its natural size. After she had gone up-stairs those on the first floor heard the baby crying, and this continuing for some time, the little 3-year-old son was sent up-stairs to see what was the matter. His cries were soon added to those of the baby, and the inmates of the house, on going up to Mrs. Schmid's appartment, found her with her throat cut from ear to ear. The body was lying on its back on the floor, with the arms extended, and about fourteen inches from the right hand was an open razor, its old and ragged edge covered with blood. The woman's clothing was saturated with blood, and the floor was also deeply stained. There are rumors of trouble between the husband and wife, but nothing definit can be learned. It is thought that deceased was laboring under aberration of the mind.

A DESERTED WIFE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 22.—Intelligence was received tonight of the suicide of Mrs. Susan House, who lived near the little village of Toledo. Some time ago she married and was afterwards deserted by her husband, and, being proud and sensitive, this so preyed on her mind that she sought death. The unhappy woman was found lying upon the bed with an empty laudanum vial clasped in her hand. She had taken enough to kill three persons. She left many loving messages for her children—two daughters—explaining her reason for the deed, and begging them to forgive her and cherish her memory.

GRAND LODGE OF ODD-FELLOWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 22.—The Sovereign Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows met again today, pursuant to adjournment, with a quorum of Grand bodies, the Grand officers and five Grand Sires present. The report of the Committee on Appeals was continued until 2 o'clock, at which hour the amendments to the constitution proposed at the session of 1879 and referred to the session of 1881 came up for consideration, and with them the rules of the Order (forty-six sections), which were all adopted with slight alterations. The afternoon session was occupied in considering the report of the Committee on Appeals in the case of J. H. Schryver vs. The Grand Lodge of Ohio. Schryver was expelled from the Order for obtaining benefits when not entitled to them. The Grand Lodge of Ohio sustained the action of the subordinate lodge, but it is reversed by the report of the Committee on Appeals. Representative Hedges, of Ohio, offered a motion to refer the report again to the committee, with instructions to make a report sustaining the Grand Lodge of Ohio. The hour of adjournment arrived before a conclusion was reached, and the matter was laid over until tomorrow morning. The night session of the Grand Lodge was occupied with business of a strictly secret character.

EMANCIPATION DAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., Sept. 22.—The nineteenth anniversary celebration of the emancipation proclamation was held in this city today. About 500 delegates from various parts of the State were in attendance, and it is thought that three times as many would have been present had it not been for the feeling of regret over the death of President Garfield. Notable among those present were the Excelsior Band of Chicago and Company B, Sixteenth Regiment Illinois State Guards, Capt. Brown commanding. The Rev. Mr. Jackson, of Jacksonville, officiated in prayer. The speakers were Messrs. Mitchell and Baker, of Chicago, and the Rev. Mr. Niece, of Batavia. President, Charles Grant; Vice-President, Henry Hill; Marshal of the day, Archie Alexander.

We are strongly disposed to regard that person as the best physician who does most to alleviate human suffering. Judged from this standard, Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western avenue, Lynn, Mass., is entitled to the front rank, for her vegetable compound is daily working wonderful cures in female diseases. Send for circular to the above address.

RAILROADS.

Proceedings of the General Passenger Agents' Convention.

The Railroad War Raging—No Meeting of the Trunk Line Presidents.

A Venerable Chicago Depot About to Pass Out of Existence.

GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS.

The annual convention of the General Passenger and Ticket Agents' Association has adjourned without transacting any business of importance, and most of the General Passenger Agents from this city have returned. The failure to transact any business of interest was principally due to the fact that owing to the passenger war the General Passenger Agents of the leading Eastern roads could not afford to remain away from their posts very long. Immediately after the organization of the association Mr. James Charlton, of the Chicago & Alton, rose and stated that at the request and by the advice of many members he would ask unanimous consent for the purpose of introducing a resolution regarding the great calamity which had befallen this Nation. No objection being made, Mr. Charlton moved, and Mr. Carpenter seconded, that a committee be appointed to draft appropriate resolutions. After the motion had been presented Mr. Charlton said:

The simplest and fewest words are, perhaps, the most fitting in the presence of such an event as this. Mine shall be few if even they fail in other respects. Only within the last few minutes have I known that this duty would be mine, but if time for preparation had been permitted me I feel that I should have still been unprepared, as no words that I can frame seem to me adequate to such an occasion. I govern myself, therefore, by a great example in ancient times. A great orator called upon to address his people on a great calamity, found no words, and covered his face in his mantle and wept, an act more eloquent, more touching, and more expressive than any eloquence of speech. Having, like him, a great subject, to which no words are equal, I leave my resolution with you, feeling that silence expresses more than speech in its favor.

The Chairman appointed the following committee to draft the resolutions: James. Charlton, Chicago & Alton; J. R. Wood, Pennsylvania; A. V. H. Carpenter, Milwaukee & St. Paul; J. N. Abbott, Erie; J. Waldo, Houston & Texas Central; C. P. Atmore, Louisville & Nashville; C. A. Taylor, Savannah, Florida & Western; C. S. Cone, Ohio & Mississippi; W. M. Davidson, Florida Central.

The committee submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, In view of the calamity which has fallen upon our country in the death of its Chief Magistrate, and the affliction brought upon his widow and children, we desire, in common with all the people of the United States and those of all nations throughout the world, to humbly and reverently express our great sorrow for this mournful event in the history of the Nation, and our heartfelt sympathy and condolence for the family of the deceased President.

Resolved, That as a tribute of respect the association now adjourn till 10 a. m. tomorrow.

The association rose and listened with bowed heads to the reading of the resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

During the proceedings of the convention a communication was received from the National Association of Commercial Travelers requesting permission to address the association on the subject of special rates for commercial men and baggage. It was decided that all propositions and statements from the commercial men must be submitted in writing and would then receive careful consideration.

Later the following memorial was received from the commercial travelers:

In the name of the National Association of Commercial Travelers of the United States, an organization representing a membership of over 100,000 traveling salesmen, we respectfully petition you to grant members of our association such reductions in railroad fares as you can consistently do. When you consider the fact that you are dealing with an organization composed of over 100,000 men, who are on the road almost constantly, and representing every commercial interest in the country, who ship millions of tons of mercandise, etc., annually, our requests should receive some attention at your hands. And we pledge ourselves as an association to keep sacred any concessions you may see proper to grant us.

What we would respectfully request of you is that each railroad company place on sale, with all their local ticket agents, a special ticket for members of our association, good for travel between all way-stations, at 1½ cents per mile. These tickets to be sold only to members of our association on their presenting their certificate of membership (with photograph and autograph attached) to said local ticket agents, who will sell to such members tickets as requested, and when the conductor takes up said ticket let him require the holder thereof to identify himself as required by local agent. You will plainly see that by such arrangement all moneys paid by members of our association go into the treasury of the railroad companies. To this request we herewith submit the hearty and urgent indorsement of the principal business-men of all commercial cities. In order that we may explain our plans in detail by which we offer you guarantee of perfect protection against fraud, and compel absolute honesty on the part of our membership in their dealing with you, we respectfully request that you appoint a committee from your convention to confer with us at your earliest practicable moment.

The matter was discussed, and a committee appointed at the last meeting to report on this matter at this meeting made a report adverse to the demands of the commercial travelers, but no definit action was taken. The other matters under discussion, such as adopting a uniform style and tints of coupon tickets, etc., have no interest to the general public.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

Rumors are afloat that the trunk-line Presidents are again discussing plans for the settlement of their difficulties, to make an end to the present disastrous war in freight and passenger rates. It was reported yesterday that the Presidents had met in New York a day or two ago, but, as no one is able to give any particulars, it is very likely that the rumors are premature, and that they were started for for the purpose of influencing the stock market. If a meeting had been held for such a purpose and there was any prospect of a settlement of the troubles, the fact would be communicated to the managers of the Western roads, but none of them know anything about it, or at least they claim to know nothing about it.

It is the opinion of the railroad managers here that the time for settling the troubles among the Eastern lines is still far off, and in order to reëstablish friendly relations between the roads a meeting of the Joint Executive Committee will have to be called. There can be no doubt that most of the trunk lines are anxious to have the present "unpleasantness" stopped, but Vanderbilt is not willing until he secures all the concessions he demands, and as the other lines are not willing to make any such concessions as long as they are able to hold out it is not likely that a cessation of hostilities is near at hand. Mr. Vanderbilt demands the establishment of a pool based upon last year's earnings, to be binding for three or five years. As the Erie and other Eastern lines are just now engaged in extending their roads in all directions, and expect to double their business within a year or so, they can hardly afford to go into any such arrangement, as they could derive no income from their accessions during the continuance of such a pool. It is probable, however, that some truce may soon be effected between the New York Central and Pennsylvania Railroads regarding their passenger difficulties, as the roads are no suffering severely from the extremely low rates. This, however, would not stop the cutting of rates by the Grand Trunk, as General Manager Hickson, before leaving for Europe, left directions not to enter into any negotiations for the settlement of the passenger troubles until the freight troubles are satisfactorily arranged. But as Vanderbilt has repeatedly announced that he would take no notice whatever of the doings of the Grand Trunk, there is nothing in the way of an arrangement between him and the Pennsylvania people for the restoration of passenger rates on their roads, especially as the Baltimore & Ohio and the Erie are reported to be quite anxious to have passenger rates advanced. If a meeting of trunk line Presidents was held in New York, as reported, it was evidently for this purpose.

A VENERABLE DEPOT.

In a very short time an ancient and very interesting relic of bygone days in Chicago will be torn down—the old weather-beaten, one-story frame shanty at the corner of Kinzie and Canal streets.

Said Mr. Jenks D. Perkins, the old trainmaster, "It was built about 1847. In those days it was used as the billing-office, as the in and out freight depot, and the Directors held their meetings in the little up-stairs there, where you see those four windows in front. They continued to meet there until the old Wells Street Depot was built.

"Redmond Prindiville was the freight agent then, I remember, and right here was done all the receiving of the town freight. I tell you we had to work night and day in those times, for this was the only yard from which the farmers through the West got their lumber.

"About '51 we built the first railroad bridge across the river there. There was no railroading done on the other side of the creek then—not a rail in the city but what began right here at this old shanty. We commenced the building of the second division of the Chicago & Galena at Elgin on the 9th of June, 1851. It was laid with T rails—there were none other than English rails, I think, used then—and I remember I laid the first T rail.

"By 1853 we found we had so much to do that we had to build an addition to the original shanty to do our lumber clerking and ticket-receiving for lumber. You see we had to leave this space between the two houses. That was a public alley running north and south, as you may see by the trace of it left. We had scales opposit each door, and the draymen came and unloaded at one door, then passed the goods directly through, after weighing, to the cars."

"How many engines were in use at that time?"

"In '51 we had four engines on the road—the 'Chicago,' the 'Galena,' the 'Elgin,' and the 'Pioneer.' The old Pioneer is still to the fore. She is laid up at the Junction, and is a rare old relic. She is an old English engine, and was the first that ever turned a wheel in Chicago."

"There were about sixty men, more or less, employed in the yards at that time. We had to take the cars coming in in the evening, and load them over night, to be ready in the morning with the lumber. We shipped all the iron for the West, and for the Burlington, and Illinois Central west of Freeport to Dubuque—all from this East Chicago dock."

EXCITEMENT IN READING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 22.—The strong purchasing movement in Reading shows that there is something more than mere stock-gambling at the back of it. Opening at 33⅝, an exceedingly high price compared with that recently paid, the market jumped to 34 and on upward to 35¼ with hardly a break. During the day a tremendous business was done, no less than 34,000 shares being sold. The stock was stronger above 35 than at any time during the day, and it sold on the street after business hours at 35⅜. On the Exchange the greatest excitement and enthusiasm reigned all day. Among the incidents was the failure of James B. Young, a small operator who was short of Reading, and failed a year ago because he was on the long side. The street was full of rumors, and for the moment everybody was a bull in the stock. The buying in New York, from which point most of the orders came, was also very heavy. The general impression is that William H. Vanderbilt is buying Reading, and has been doing so for ten days. It is said that Mr. Vanderbilt wants to control the road in order to get a line into this city, which would give him a strong position in his contest with the Pennsylvania. Secondly he would get a strong hold on the anthracite-carrying trade, which would enable him to dictate terms to the Delaware, a road that now enters into competition with him for the local trade in Central New York, and will soon control a line to Buffalo. Thirdly, Mr. Vanderbilt's control of Reading would keep Mr. Garrett out of New York, probably forever. In answer to the suggestion that Reading is so heavily involved that no great capitalist would care to take upon himself the great task of putting the road on its feet, it is urged that the net earnings to the last of August are very nearly $7,000,000, and there are still three months of good business ahead of the company. Later in the day it was rumored that Mr. Gowan had formed a pool since his arrival here for the purchase of 50,000 shares, and that Maj. Bond's friends had given orders for heavy purchases. Stories were current that the Pennsylvania Railroad was also buying in the interest of Maj. Bond, and that that road had sent $3,000,000 to New York last week to pay for the stock it proposed to purchase. Without any meeting or consultation it has been agreed by common consent that Mr. Gowan's old board will run on the ticket with him. Several of them would have liked to have retired, but it was thought best that they should stand together. Maj. Bond's present board will also be candidates at the January election.

PASSENGER AGENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 22.—A large delegation of General Passenger Agents of the United States and Canada, who have just finished their annual meeting in St. Louis, reached Kansas City tonight at 6 o'clock by special train over the Missouri Pacific Road, en route to Colorado. Upon their arrival here they were met by officers of the Union Pacific Company, over whose road they go to Denver in the morning. There are 100 persons in the party, and tonight they accepted an invitation and attended a performance at Coates' Opera-House in a body.

The greatest nourishing tonic, appetizer, strengthener, and curative on earth. Hop Bitters.

AMUSEMENTS.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
J. H. HAVERLY.......... ...Manager and Proprietor.
This Friday Night, Sept. 23,
Last Night but One of THE COMEDIANS
ROBSON & CRANE,
And their Company in Shakspeare's
TWELFTH NIGHT; Or, What You Will.
Sir Andrew Aguecheek............Mr. Stuart Robson
Sir Toby Belch........................Mr. W. H. Crane
Box Office Open Daily, from 9 a. m.,
For the sale (without extra charge) of Reserved Seats.
Night prices—$1, 75, 50, 25 cts. 40 PRIVATE BOXES AT THIS THEATRE, at all prices.
Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2 o'clock
Monday, 26—JOHN McCULLOUGH. VIRGINIUS.
Box Sheets now open for the sale of reserved seats for Mr. McCullough's performances.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st., opposite the Court-House.
Unquestionably the Most Powerful Attraction in the city!
UNION SQUARE THEATRE CO.
In the Most Popular Play of the Age,
The Banker's Daughter!
Superior in every respect to any dramatic production ever witnessed in Chicago. Grand Matinee Saturday. Secure seats in advance.

McCORMICK HALL.
GRAND WRESTLING!
For $400,
Saturday Evening, Sept. 24,
At 8 o'clock sharp,
Between Lew Moore and Horace Brink, Champions of Chicago, N. S. Duncan, C. Ross, and E. W. Johnston. Best 3 in 5 falls, collar and elbow, catch as catch can, and side hold.
Popular prices of admission.
Tickets at hall.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE,
Randolph-st., opposite New Court-House.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY.
SALSBURY'S TROUBADOURS
Crowded houses witness the GREAT SUCCESS OF THE DAY, their new play, THE AMATEUR BENEFIT, introducing the FAUN OF THE GLEN; or, The Civilized Indian.
Matinee Saturday—25, 50, and 75 cents.
Sunday, Sept. 25—Willie Edouin's SPARKS in "DREAMS."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, } All the Rage { LAST THREE NIGHTS.
BY MR. J. H. HILL'S COMEDY COMPANY,
Including Frank Hardenbergh, Wm. Davidge, J. C. Padgett, Miss Meta Bartlett, and Mrs. Laura Dainty.
Saturday—Last "All the Rage" Matinee.
Monday—DENMAN THOMPSON as JOSHUA WHITCOMB.

SPRAGUE'S OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Monday, Sept. 19, one week only of HYDE & BEHMAN'S COMEDY CO. in
MULDOON'S PICNIC.
Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.
Monday, Sept. 26—One week only of BARRY & FAY'S COMEDY CO.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.
INTER-STATE
INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION
OF CHICAGO.
NOW OPEN
DAY AND EVENING.
Admission..25c Adults
Admission..15c Children

O'BRIEN'S GALLERIES,
208 Wabash-av.
ON EXHIBITION,
Peale's Great Painting,
COURT OF DEATH.

HAVE YOU SEEN
THE MONSTER WHALE?
Length, 80 feet. Original weight, 80,000 pounds.
The Last Opportunity!
Now on exhibition from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. daily.
Lake-Front, north of Exposition Building.
ADMISSION, 25 CTS. CHILDREN, 15 CTS.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

C. H. Ecle, of England, is at the Palmer.

J. A. Randall, of Portland, Me., is at the Tremont.

Mrs. C. S. Powers, of England, is at the Palmer.

Col. W. F. Vilas, of Madison, Wis., is at the Tremont.

C. T. Rowland, of New York City, is at the Tremont.

Charles Gordon, of Cleveland, is stopping at the Palmer.

R. A. Hamilton, of St. Louis, is registered at the Sherman.

P. S. Bergsino, of Rotterdam, Holland, is at the Sherman.

E. A. Hotchkin, of Winnebago, Minn., is at the Sherman.

F. T. Henable, of Leeds, England, is at the Grand Pacific.

Col. D. W. Flagler, U. S. A., is stopping at the Grand Pacific.

The amount collected on dutiable goods yesterday was $24,912.

John H. Griffin, of Savannah, Ga., is stopping at the Sherman.

James Coleman, M. C., of Fond du Lac, Wis., is at the Grand Pacific.

Judge Lemuel Bannister, of Philadelphia, is at the Grand Pacific.

Mr. and Mrs. William Blair Lord, of New York City, are at the Palmer.

Judge H. M. Aller, of Leavenworth, Kas., is registered at the Grand Pacific.

Mrs. Turner and Miss Wheeler, of Scotland, arrived at the Palmer yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. John T. Kunkel, of Frederick, Md., are registered at the Palmer.

L. W. Ross, Lewiston, Ill., and E. L. Merritt, Springfield, Ill., are at the Leland.

M. C. Burch, District Attorney of Grand Rapids, Mich., is registered at the Tremont.

J. C. James, Chief Engineer of the Grand Trunk Railroad, is stopping at the Palmer.

D. N. Morgan, Miss Morgan, and Miss Judson, of Bridgeport, Conn., are at the Palmer.

J. J. Van Reiper, W. Irving Latimer, and W. Jenney, of Lansing, Mich., are at the Tremont.

The Sub-Treasury paid out $15,000 in gold and $12,000 in silver. It took in $6,000 in silver coin.

C. E. Hamilton, A. C. McQuorquodale, and M. W. Whitmore, of London, England, are stopping at the Grand Pacific.

Clara Frisbie, who was a witness in the Bell murder case, was not sent to the Bridewell as was stated yesterday, but is at liberty.

Mr. Clinton A. Snowden, of the *Times*, left for Washington day before yesterday to take charge of its correspondence bureau at that point.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday aggregated $40,515, of which $32,798 was taken in for tax on spirits, $5,909 for tax on tobacco, and $1,711 for tax on beer.

Meyers Edwards, for many years Superintendent of Independence Hall, Philadelphia, died suddenly at 117 South Sangamon street at 3 p. m. yesterday, aged 72 years.

Adolph Huber, arrested day before yesterday for an assault with intent to commit rape on Elizabeth Renier, was discharged yesterday by Justice Scully for want of prosecution.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 48 degrees; 10 a. m., 70; 12 a. m., 72; 3 p. m., 74; 8 p. m. 74. Barometer, 8 p. m., 29.50.

F. M. Dutch explained yesterday in plain English to United States Commissioner Hoyne that he was a little neglectful in not taking out before the necessary wholesale liquor dealer's license. He was held in $500 bonds.

Mrs. Addy, of No. 730 South Canal street, awoke yesterday morning to find her baby Margaret, 6 weeks old, lying dead beside her in the bed. She cannot account for the death, and the Coroner has been notified. It is probable that Mrs. Addy rolled over upon the child and smothered it.

Mrs. Waldron, of No. 604 West Lake street, discovered yesterday in the alley back of her house a bundle of paper, a half-box of matches, and a bottle containing a half-pint of turpentine. She scattered the stuff, and reported to the police that an attempt to burn her premises had been made, but no arrests have followed.

Joe Mackin, the reputed head of the Democracy of the First Ward, has tried almost everything except housekeeping during his time, and now he is going to try that. He obtained a license yesterday to marry. Miss Clara Grace Niegelsen is the fortunate lady, and last evening the ceremony was performed in the presence of a few friends.

A new prisoner's cage has just been completed in the United States Marshal's office, so that hereafter none of Uncle Sam's violators of the law will have a chance to get away while in the building awaiting trial. There is room for nine persons in the little place, and it is so constructed that it is an ornament to "Long" Jones' quarters.

The Whittier Post, G. A. R., met at their lodge, No. 167 Washington street, last evening. A resolution presented, advising that the name of the post be changed from "Whittier" to "Garfield," was not adopted. This evening all the Grand Army Posts will meet at the Whittier Post Lodge to arrange for appropriately observing the day of Gen. Garfield's funeral.

Branch No. 2 Carpenters' and Joiners' Benevolent and Protective Union met at No. 404 Milwaukee avenue last evening. A communication from the Carpenters' Brotherhood of America, asking the union to contribute $12.50 towards defraying the expenses of the National Convention, was read. The branch decided not to contribute the desired sum, as they thought it unbusiness-like.

Henry D. Landfair was before Justice Wallace yesterday charged with obtaining under false pretenses 10,000 bricks from Thomas Tuley, No. 3643 Archer avenue, eight cords of rubble-stone from Thomas McLachlin, No. 32 Twenty-second street, and eight cords of the same material from M. B. Madden, No. 476 Fifth avenue. It is alleged that Landfair obtained the property fully one year ago, and used it in the construction of a house. The cases were continued under $500 each to Sept. 27.

Louis Golde, a German milk-dealer residing at No. 582 West Huron street, was found at 7:15 o'clock yesterday morning hanging in his barn. His daughter Amelia, a young woman 20 years of age, first discovered him, and she, with the assistance of her mother, cut the body down. Golde has of late shown evidences of an unsoundness of mind. He was in the habit of straying away from home, and remaining for days at a time. Deceased was 58 years of age.

Mrs. P. Annetta Peckham, of California, who has been laboring, as she alleges, successfully for the past two years in the prohibition cause under the direction of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars of New York State, has transferred her efforts in the cause to this State, and is to labor in the various cities and towns of Illinois under the direction of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance. Mrs. Peckham as a prohibition worker is said to be a tower of strength, and strong on the platform.

The Sons of Hermann met in regular session at 9:30 a. m. yesterday. The Committee on Laws and Legislation reported, recommending that the delegates to the National Convention hereafter be members of their respective lodges and that their fare be paid one way. The committee further recommended that traveling-cards of identification be issued to members living five miles or more from their lodges. In the afternoon the delegates took a carriage-ride through the southern part of the city, visiting the Stock-Yards and South Parks. The party was conducted by Mr. F. X. Haensler, Chairman of the Reception Committee.

Yesterday was the 45th birthday of ex-Ald. Jonas. In the afternoon a few of his friends headed by ex-Ald. Woodman and Dr. Hunter called at his office on Washington street and present him with an elegant gold-headed cane. The presentation speech was made by Dr. Hunter. The recipient responded in fitting terms, and congratulatory remarks were made by Messrs. Richardson, Cullerton, Powell, Levi, and others, after which the party adjourned to partake of an elegant supper, at which there was a feast of reason and a flow of soul, and the spirit of good-fellowship hovered around the festive board for several hours.

Mrs. Mary Etzen, of No. 581 Jefferson street, yesterday made complaint at the West Twelfth Street Station that on or about the 5th instant Nicholas Besch, who boarded with her, had suddenly decamped with $425 cash of her hard-earned savings. He is about 26 years old, of medium hight, stout build, full round face, brown hair, sallow complexion, light gray eyes, and wore a dark brown suit of clothes and black felt hat with broad brim. It is supposed that he went either to San Francisco or back to his native country, Luxembourg. Besch was the mutual friend of the Etzens, and when they quarreled, as they occasionally did, he was intrusted with the cash.

An interesting lecture on future missionary work in China was delivered last night by the Rev. Mr. Laughlin, of Cleveland, in the Fifth Presbyterian Church, before an attentive audience. This gentleman is on his way to San Francisco, whence he leaves for the Kingdom of China in a few weeks to undertake the work of a missionary among its 600,000,000 heathen. A short address was also made by the pastor of the church, Mr. Wishard, who expressed his profound sympathy for the work of his friend. The lecture consisted mostly of personal experiences and historic events in the history of China, all bearing upon the wonderful progress Christianity has made in that country.

The Coroner held inquests yesterday as follows: Upon Thomas Rafferty, who came to his death at Kensington Station, Hyde Park, from extreme exhaustion and want of proper care; upon an unknown man who was run over and killed on the night of Sept. 20 on the tracks of the Pittsburg, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad at the Green street crossing by Engine No. 2441 of that road; upon Louis Gold, of No. 582 West Huron street, who hung himself yesterday in his own barn while laboring under a fit of melancholy; upon Anton Jerabek, the young man who shot himself one week ago at his home, No. 676 Centre avenue, because his girl had learned to love another, and whose death occurred at the County Hospital Wednesday.

Maggie Hogan, a plump and pleasing girl of 16 years of age, was locked up at the Armory last night. Five years ago she was sent to the House of the Good Shepherd by her mother, who lived at the corner of Robey street and Carroll avenue, for being too wild to be controlled. Day before yesterday the young woman managed to absent herself from supper, and, with the assistance of some friendly boxes, to scale the tall fence surrounding the premises and make her escape. She was picked up on Clark street yesterday by an officer, and will be sent back to the reformatory institution today to diet on bread and water and ruminate on her brief enjoyment of liberty. From what Maggie says it is evident that her protracted sojourn at the house has not inspired her with any exalted ideas of life, for she unblushingly announces that after her release she will follow the life of a prostitute.

One of the most daring and open-faced systems of burglarizing that has been unearthed for a long time was discovered by Constable Morris and Billy Pinkerton, of detective fame, during last week, and was brought to light yesterday in Justice Summerfield's court. The dry-goods commission and wholesale firm of W. S. Baker, at 274, 276, 278 Wabash avenue, has been robbed of cases of goods in a most thorough and systematic way, and even in broad daylight, for a long time past without detection. At night the work was done through a back window opening in an alley, the somnolency of the alleged watchman rendering the operation doubly safe. The plunder was then taken openly to a store-room ready for disposition at 76 La Salle street. The gang that have been working the job with such continued success are still at large, with the exception of one, who, under the name of Harry Brown, was held to the Criminal Court under bonds of $1,000. The value of the goods stolen is unknown.

LEASE OF HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

Some interesting papers in relation to Haverly's Theatre were put on record at the Recorder's office only yesterday, though they bear date of Sept. 1. By these Col. Haverly sells to Mr. John B. Carson, who already owned one-half of the building, the other half; then Mr. Haverly rents the entire theatre, with the necessary entrances, etc., for a term of ten years, for a rental of $25,000 per year. Mr. Carson retains the stores and everything in the building not needed for the purposes of the theatre. Of these stores Mr. James Carson is agent, he also collecting the rent for the theatre. By this arrangement the ownership of the building passes entirely into Mr. Carson's hands, and the management, during the life of the lease, entirely into those of Col. Haverly.

THE STOCK-YARDS WATER SUPPLY.

The committee which was appointed by the packers last week to proceed with the work of increasing the water supply at the Stock-Yards, in accordance with the plans agreed upon, are pushing the work as rapidly as possible. The contract for putting in the twenty-four-inch pipe from the lake to State street, connecting with the Town of Lake water-works, has been let, and the committee have advertised for bids for the construction of the reservoirs and underground connections in the packing-house system. The cost of the twenty-four-inch pipe is about $130,000, and the cisterns and pipes which the packers intend to put in are expected to cost about $60,000, making the total outlay nearly $200,000. The works when completed will furnish a supply of 21,000,000 gallons of water, counting the Stock-Yards reservoirs. A member of the committee said yesterday he thought the available water-supply would equal if not exceed that of Chicago. The insurance men have received notice of the plans, and are understood to be entirely satisfied with them. The packers have all paid in their assessments pro rata. The committee have full power to proceed with the work, and they now expect to have it completed before cold weather. They think there will be no scarcity of water at the Stock-Yards in the future.

THE LINCOLN PARK BOARD

held an adjourned meeting. Mr. G. W. Sloan appeared before the board saying that he represented the English section of Socialists. He petitioned that the board set apart a special and accessible part of the park for public meetings. After some discussion on the subject the board adopted the following:

Resolved, That no public meetings or public discussion of any subject, religious, social, political, or of any kind, shall be held within the limits of the park.

It was decided not to alter the following section of the park laws: "No perambulator, bicycle, or velocipede will be allowed in any part of the park except the walks." The trustees of the Eli Bates fund having asked that a suitable spot be designated for the erection of the $15,000 fountain, one was presented, but not definitly decided upon. A resolution was passed appropriating $130,000 for the park expenses for the next year. It was ordered that all work in the park be discontinued Monday. A report from the treasury showed that there was $54,856 on hand, of which $26,250 would be consumed in paying the interest on bonds Oct. 1 and $2,500 for trees. Capt. G. R. Mullet, of San Francisco, was present, and offered to sell two lions at $500 each and four pumas at $100 each to the board for the park. The animals were alleged to be a sad sacrifice at the figures mentioned, but the board couldn't see it that way.

THE CITY-HALL.

There were forty-eight burial permits issued and forty-six deaths reported at the Health Office yesterday.

A building permit was issued yesterday to F. Schreiber for a two-story dwelling, 22 by 46 feet, Seminary, near Webster avenue, to cost $2,500.

Mayor Harrison was yesterday notified by telegraph by Gov. Cullom that he was appointed as one of the Committee of One Hundred to represent the State of Illinois at President Garfield's funeral.

The contractor for removing dead animals from the streets has yet to remove fifty horses which had been reported up to Wednesday last. Yesterday thirty more dead horses were reported on the streets, which proves that the animals are dying fast, and that the epizoötic which is prevailing is general and of a decidedly fatal character.

There were five new cases and three deaths from small-pox reported yesterday. There was one death at the hospital, a child taken from No. 178 North Jefferson street. A case wase reported from No. 172 North Desplaines street, and the patient was dead when discovered. Another death was reported from No. 551 Elston avenue. New cases were reported from No. 697 North Paulina street, No. 27 Tell place, No. 11 Chapin, and No. 187 North Division street.

There was nothing new in the Lieb-Waller controversy yesterday. Gen. Lieb feels that he is being supported and backed by the Mayor, and that, therefore, he can do as he pleases. On the other hand, Commissioner Waller is endeavoring to have the Water Department well managed, and he is doing his best for the benefit of the taxpayers. Mr. Waller went home early yesterday, and will probably finish today his reply to Lieb, which is intended to take the wind out of the latter's sails.

The cost of cleaning, lighting, and extinguishing lamps is 1½ cents per night for each lamp, or $4.06 per annum. As there are 11,200 in the city to be cared for, the contract amounts to $55,552 per annum, yet the work is not more than half done. The lamp department has recently been in receipt of numerous complaints, and the Department of Public Works has received another batch, all about dirty lamps. This work is in charge of the Gas Inspector, whose duty it is to see that contract is carried out.

One of the careless and loose ways in which the Building Department is run was developed yesterday in the Police Court before Justice Wallace. Chief-Sanitary-Inspector Genung had Frank Kosniska, a Bohemian, hauled up on a State warrant for neglecting to submit his plans for a tenement-house to the Health Department to examine in regard to sanitary arrangements. From all that can be learned, the building is to be constructed for the use of six families, and is located at No. 696 West Eighteenth street. It is of brick, to be three stories above ground. It is defective in construction, in that it does not provide for the necessary sewer and closet ventilation. During the trial yesterday it was developed that this man has gone on and built his house in defiance of law, put it under roof, plastered it, and only took out a building permit Tuesday last as a protection against another prosecution. The trial was not concluded, and the prisoner was held in $300 bail until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

The pump for the extra elevators in the new Court-House will be placed in position today.

The County Treasurer's sale of bonds for delinquent taxes will be in the West Town today.

Warren Sweetland was arrested yesterday for debt at the instance of Mrs. James Bailey. His indebtedness was $60. He gave bail for his appearance on the 28th in the County Court, when he will ask to be discharged under the Insolvent act.

In looking over the marriage-license returns yesterday it was found that the Catholic clergy were more remiss than any other denomination, the cause for which is unknown. It was found, for instance, that Father Butler married fourteen couples in 1871, but did not return the certificates of marriage until last June—a lapse of ten years.

BETSY MOODY.

A MOVEMENT FOR A COTTAGE HOSPITAL HERE.

A meeting of the friends of the Betsy Moody cottage hospital work was held at the Commercial Hotel yesterday afternoon. The storm prevented the attendance of many who were expected, but there were about twenty-five persons present. The Rev. Joseph Caldwell presided and the Rev. Mr. Cartright acted as Secretary. The object of the meeting was stated at considerable length by Mr. J. W. Coolidge, the gentleman who had come from Northfield, Mass., to inaugurate the work in Chicago and vicinity. It was intended to erect cottages in healthful localities for the treatment of children who were suffering with chronic diseases, the idea being that they could be better cared for in that way than by regular hospital appliances. The system was said to be in successful operation in England, and the object was to have the work introduced into all the large American cities. The kindergarten feature was also to be combined with it for the benefit of convalescents. The system is named after the mother of D. L. Moody.

The following ladies and gentlemen were then elected Directors, with power to add to their number, and to carry out further plans for the inauguration of the work: Mrs. ex-Gov. Beveridge, Mrs. Dr. Julia Holmes Smith, Mrs. T. W. Harvey, C. M. Morton, J. V. Farwell Jr., W. I. Midler, and Dr. Robinson. Drs. Ray and Hollister were stated to have given their consent to act as consulting physicians in the hospital work. Mr. Coolidge thought that John Culver, of Evanston, would consent to act as Treasurer, and F. H. Revell as Secretary. At this stage the meeting adjourned to the reception-room and partook of an appetizing "tea," during which the plans were further discussed. The Directors afterward met and appointed a meeting for next Thursday evening at the Palmer House.

A NEW HOTEL

OPPOSIT THE FUTURE BOARD OF TRADE.

A European hotel with restaurant attached is to be built on Clark street and Pacific avenue, opposit the new Board of Trade. Mr. J. D. Jennings has leased the lots recently bought by him to Mr. William McCoy, the present owner of Burke's European Hotel, who will duplicate his present establishment as soon as the plans and contracts can be made. The lease is the longest that has ever been made in this city. Mr. McCoy agrees to pay $6,000 a year, with taxes and assessments, for ninety-nine years, without reappraisement during that time. At the end of the term of ninety-nine years the holder of the lease is to have the privilege of renewal for another term of ninety-nine years at a rental, besides taxes and assessments, of 5 per cent on the appraisal valuation at that time. This makes the lease run, if the lessee desires it, 198 years. The property leased is Lots 8 and 9 in Block 115, in the School Section. It is on Clark street, east front, 100 feet south of Jackson, and is 30x213, running through from Clark street to Pacific avenue.

Mr. McCoy last evening favored a reporter with a partial description of his proposed new hotel, which is necessarily imperfect from the fact that the plans for it have not yet been drawn. Its dimensions will be 45x213 feet, and it will front on both Clark street and Pacific avenue, and will be a six-story and basement stone front structure, costing about $100,000. The building will be divided in the centre by a thirteen-foot court, and the Clark street half will be devoted exclusively to hotel purposes. The Pacific avenue front will be directly opposit the new Board of Trade building, and the basement and three lower floors will be rented for offices. The upper floors will be connected with the east half of the building by an iron bridge-way, and will be fitted up as sleeping rooms. The entire building will be supplied with all of the modern conveniences and improvements, and Mr. McCoy is calculating upon occupying it in about a year, although the ground has not yet been broken.

A BROKEN BRIDGE.

AN UNCONTROLLABLE STEAMER.

The South Halsted street bridge, which has been closed to travel till within a few days, was closed again last evening both to travel and navigation, by a collision with the propeller Starucca. The bridge-tender stated last night that the accident happened at about half-past 6. The bridge had just been swung open to allow the passage of two vessels, and he was closing it when he noticed the propeller coming down to go through. The tender says he called to the Captain three times to "back up," but doesn't know as he was heard, as the storm was just then at its hight. The bridge was about half closed when the vessel came down, and suddenly veering around crossways struck the end of the structure and knocked the whole thing off its pins. The wind was blowing a gale at the time, and the boat appeared to be unmanageable. The wheel gear was shoved off, and the heavy bridge stands in a rather dangerous position, having settled some already, but the tender thought last night there would be no further damage unless another gale should spring up.

Except in the centre, the bridge does not appear to be injured, and the propeller is said to have escaped without a scratch. The bridge can probably be put in order in a day, at a cost of a few hundred dollars. The Starucca is delayed above the bridge, which hangs diagonally across the river, so that no boats larger than a tug can pass either way. Nobody was hurt.

C. N. WALLS.

HIS SENSATIONAL STORY DISCREDITED.

The story told by C. N. Walls, of Paris, Ill., who suddenly disappeared in this city July 20, and as suddenly appeared again Wednesday morning, is not credited by the police. Wall's statement of his whereabouts, as near as he could recollect them, was given in yesterday's Tribune, but he omitted one thing which some think goes far to show that he was drawing on his imagination. He turned up at the Massasoit House with a valise just after the Michigan Central train arrived, and it is believed that he was a passenger on that train. It is somewhat singular, too, that, while he couldn't recollect his own name, he could think of that of his wife, and that, before going to his room, he telegraphed her to the effect that he was alive and all right. Then, too, he remembered the firm of Marder, Luse & Co., and made his way to their store. He said he had $4 when he "came to himself," but at that time, about four hours afterwards, he had only $1.50. He appeared to Mr. Stillwell, the bookkeeper, to be suffering from the effects of opiates—not as if he had been drinking. He remained at the Massasoit House until about 8 o'clock Wednesday evening—was told to stay there, and he said he would, but he did not do so. While he was supposed to be in bed yesterday morning a telegram was received by the proprietor from J. M. Sheets, of Paris, saying that

"WALLS CAME HOME LAST NIGHT."

He must have slipped out and taken the 9 o'clock train. His brother came after him yesterday morning, but, learning that he had left, immediately returned home.

Walls' story about the affair at the Jockey Club Park is believed to be pure fiction. When thieves rob a man they do not carry him off in a buggy and then stab him and turn him over to some one to nurse him back to health. The theory of a very shrewd detective is that Walls sent the young man to The Tribune office with the hat and empty pocketbook and the buggy yarn, and that with the $1,150 he went on a spree. Having spent nearly all his money, and being on the verge of delirium tremens, he fell into the hands of a physician who gave him opiates to quiet his nerves and straighten him out. As to the wound and the cut clothes, the former is believed to be a slight cut—no one saw it—and self-inflicted, to make his story more plausible. Walls is evidently ignorant of physiology or he would not have said that a doctor, when looking at the stab in his chest, remarked that "his spleen was cut." The spleen isn't in the chest, and if it had been cut Walls would never have appeared again.

THE UNKNOWN DOCTOR

who dressed the wound hasn't been heard from, nor have the unknown people who took care of Walls for six weeks. It is absurd to suppose that he was in the hands of friends of the thieves. If at the house of others in this city they would have informed the police of his presence, and his whereabouts would have become known certainly in two or three days after he disappeared. In view of the gauzy and improbable character of Walls' statement, it is more than likely that the detective is right, and that Walls invented his facts in order to account for his long absence.

ON 'CHANGE.

THE OCTOBER CORN PROBLEM.

The "what is it" in October corn was talked over again yesterday. Some declared there was no corner or show for one, but merely a scare which had sent the shorts into the market to fill in; and others said the market was short about 15,000,000 bushel, and the longs intended to give it a good squeeze. The parties whom rumor has pointed to as the leaders in the full movement appeared to be selling out October corn yesterday, and buying November. Some people predict the price will mount to 75 cents.

The bull operators in corn are understood to be Wall street speculators and capitalists. A gentleman who has been in New York several weeks recently says one has little idea of the magnitude of the speculation in this market by men there who ordinarily confine their business to stocks. They seem to have faith enough in corn to move the whole crop. He thinks they are not trying to squeeze or crowd the market for October delivery.

They say the "best player of seven-up in Milwaukee" thinks of running a corner in October wheat in that city. Some people thought a few cards were played yesterday. Bill Young is supposed to have the deal.

There is some talk on the Board of raising the membership fee to $5,000. It is said that $2,000 is now bid for members' tickets.

ACCIDENTS.

A SMALL ALLOWANCE FOR CHICAGO.

M. Whelan, driver of express wagon No. 1187, while under the influence of liquor at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, accidentally fell from his wagon at the corner of Indiana street and Milwaukee avenue, and was badly cut and bruised about the head. He was taken home to No. 234 North Franklin street.

Fred Johnson, 32 years old, fell in a fit while at work yesterday afternoon in the lumber-yard at the corner of Twenty-second street and Centre avenue, and, striking on his head, was badly cut. He was taken home by the police patrol to No. 400 Harrison street.

A horse attached to a lumber wagon owned and driven by Chester Hart, of River Forest, took fright and ran away, and at the corner of Dearborn and Lake streets threw the driver out, thereby seriously injuring him in the head. He was attended by Dr. Montgomery, and afterward taken home by his brother-in-law, Mr. Gale, of the firm of Gale & Blocki. His injuries are not fatal.

Harry Wellbaum, a 14-year-old boy employed at Marshall Field & Co.'s retail store, was knocked down and run over at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon in front of No. 51 State street by a truck owned by Best & Russell, and was severely cut and bruised on the forehead. He was cared for by Dr. Montgomery, and then taken to his home, No. 68 Wesson street. No arrests.

YESTERDAY'S STORM.

THE CASUALTIES REPORTED.

A little before 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon the city was visited by a severe rain and wind storm, which continued, with occasional intermissions, until 6 o'clock. The rainfall was quite heavy, and the wind, which came up with great suddenness, did considerable damage.

The sixty-foot flagstaff at ex-Ald. Peter Mahr's saloon, No. 907 North Clark street, was broken by the force of the wind. The broken-off piece, about fifteen feet in length, fell perpendicularly and stuck straight up in the ground. The flagstaff on the Chicago Avenue Police Station was also blown down.

The tin roof of the Vedder Street School was blown off, and the front of a store at No. 256 was blown in so as to cause a loss of about $50.

The roof of Ryan Bros. mitten-factory, a two-story frame building, 30x36 feet in dimensions, at the foot of North Sangamon street, was blown off and into the river at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The damage to the building is exaggeratedly estimated at $500. Thirty girls were at work in the factory at the time, but not one was injured beyond getting what an erudite policeman who reported the case calls "soking wed."

About 600 feet of sidewalk and three street-lamps on North avenue in the vicinity of Dayton and Hawthorn streets were torn up by the wind and the timber and gas-pipes strewn promiscuously about the street.

The roof of the three-story and basement brick building at the sharp corner of Larrabee street and Clybourn avenue was blown off while the storm was at its hight. The building is owned by E. Jaeger, who makes no estimate of the damage further than saying that the loss is quite heavy.

The lightning also struck the red ball of the Randolph street bridge. It splintered the staff, hurled the ball off down the roadway, and slightly shocked the bridgetender, Officer Dougherty, and several others who were standing immediately beneath it.

THE COURTS.

CUNNINGHAM PLEADS GUILTY.

The trial of James Cunningham, indicted for the murder of his wife July 4, was set for yesterday in Judge Gardner's court. The case was called at 10:30 o'clock, but came to a speedy termination. Attorney Longnecker appeared before the bench with the prisoner, and informed the Court that his client desired to withdraw the plea of "not guilty" and plead "guilty" to murder. The Judge went through the usual form of asking the prisoner if he still insisted on the plea of guilty, it being in the power of the Court to sentence to death, imprisonment for life, or for a term of not less than fourteen years. The prisoner said he did, and, after he had taken his seat, the evidence was heard.

County-Physician Bluthardt was the first witness, and testified that he viewed the body of Mrs. Cunningham July 5, and that he found two knife-wounds, one of which penetrated the heart and was fatal.

Mrs. Mary Clancy, of 2025 Deering street, said she lived next door to the house where the prisoner lived with his wife and step-daughter. The witness frequently heard the screams and cries of the wife, as though she was being abused. On the morning of the murder she heard the wife cry three times, "Oh, James, don't." A little later she heard Mrs. Cunningham was dead and went into the house, and found the body on the floor partially dressed.

Officer Many testified to having been called to the house and to the finding of the body. The prisoner confessed to him in the station that he had killed his wife, and was sorry that he "hadn't made it a hot Fourth of July for more of them." Witness asked him to whom he referred, and he mentioned the names of several persons with whom he had had trouble. The prisoner did not appear to be intoxicated. Dr. Bluthardt was recalled and stated that he saw the prisoner on the day following the murder, and that he was perfectly cool and collected and was not intoxicated. In reply to a question the Doctor said he knew when a person had delirium tremens, and that Cunningham did not have it.

Officer Mahoney testified as to the arrest of the prisoner and the statements made by the latter, who said he killed his wife because of undue familiarity with other men, and because she had refused to cook his breakfast for him.

The witness showed the instrument, which was an ordinary butcher-knife with a blade six inches long.

Cunningham was then put on the stand. He said he had been drinking heavily for eight or ten days, and had the "horrors." He woke up in the morning feeling badly; had queer sensations, and thought he heard water falling all around him. His wife was cutting kindling-wood with a butcher-knife, and he remonstrated with her, as it was the best knife in the house. She refused to listen to him, and he endeavored to take the knife from her. In the attempt to do so they fell to the floor, she on top of him, and with the knife in her breast. As soon as he saw what had happened he ran to the station and told the officers that he feared he had killed his wife, and wanted to be locked up. What happened subsequent to that was like a dream. He did not remember making any of the statements attributed to him by the officers, except the mere fact of the killing. The prisoner testified that he had been treated for delirium tremens in Cincinnati and Indianapolis and a few months ago in Chicago. He was 43 years of age and worked in a packing-house. He had no ill feelings against his wife. The prisoner denied that he had twisted the knife around in the wound.

The prisoner is a native of Ireland, tall and slim, nearly bald, with shaven face and closely-cropped mustache, shallow forehead, and a very narrow space between the eyes. His face is not a brutal one, but is stamped with ignorance.

The prisoner was then remanded, Judge Gardner reserving his decision. It is thought sentence will be passed this morning.

The only witness to the tragedy, the step-daughter Minnie, a pretty little child of 5 years, was in the court-room, but Judge Gardner stated that it would not be necessary to call upon her for any statement.

THE UNIVERSITY.

Some months ago Prof. Edward Stearns began a suit against the University of Chicago to recover a large amount of back salary due him as Latin Professor in the college. It seems that he had some years ago been employed by the university to teach an academy in Appleton, Wis., and in the summer of 1879 he was engaged to teach Latin in the university. He claims he commenced his engagement, but in a few months was peremptorily notified that his services were no longer needed. He thought he could enforce his contract for the whole year, and accordingly laid idle until his year was up, and then brought suit for the year's salary. The university admitted a debt of $1,167 for the time it had actually been at work, and he recommend judgment for that amount, his own attorney advising him he could not recover for the remainder of the year for which he was engaged. An execution was taken out and the Sheriff visited the university, but was informed everything was mortgaged, and returned the execution unsatisfied. Stearns then offered to take his pay in land, and the President and Secretary of the institution agreed to this, but the title deeds to the land they were after could not be found, and the compromise fell through. Wednesday Stearns began raking up the matter again by filing a creditor's bill against the university and its President, Dr. Anderson, charging that the latter had some tuition money in his hands that might be applied on the judgment, and asking that he be compelled to show how much he had and how much tuition was still owing and unpaid.

THE BARBED-WIRE PATENTS.

A bill was filed in the Superior Court yesterday by the Chicago Galvanized-Wire Fence Company against the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company, which gives an interesting account of the way the recent litigation concerning the validity of the barbed-wire fence patents was stopped. The complainant states that in 1877 it took a license from the defendant, running seventeen years, to manufacture barbed wire. It was only to run one factory in Cook County, and not to manufacture over 1,200 tons of fence a year, and was to pay a royalty of three-fourths of a cent a pound on all wire manufactured. The prices for such wire were also fixed by defendant. Very strict accounts were to be kept and monthly statements under oath made, and also monthly payments. It was further provided that whenever the Washburn & Moen Company was exempted from paying to the Thorn Wire-Hedge Company under the Kelly patent, and to J. F. Glidden under the Glidden patent, a corresponding reduction on its royalty should be made to complainant. Also, that the royalty paid by the latter should not be more than that charged any other licensee.

After the recent decision of Judges Drummond and Blodgett, complainant paid $10,294.79 for infringements, under the finding of the Master, the victorious company extorting 50 cents on each 100 pounds of wire manufactured. Among the other defendants in these suits was Jacob Haish, and it is charged that the Washburn & Moen Company made terms with him which were exceedingly favorable, but which they refused to extend to complainant; that they only took a nominal decree against him, and then paid him $25,000 he had expended for court costs. In August last the Washburn & Moen Company asked complainant to sign a document allowing it to make such settlement as it pleased with Haish, and at the same time waive any right to a rebate on the defendant relinquishing all claim for damages for infringement, but complainant refused to agree to this. Haish's share for infringement, on the same basis, would have amounted to over $150,000, but not only was he excused from paying this, but an arrangement was made, in order to circumvent complainant, by which the Washburn & Moen Company bought certain patents from Haish and paid him $250,000 in notes, which were to be satisfied by crediting on them the amount due from him for royalty. This in effect exempts him from the payment of any royalty. When complainant learned of it it demanded to be relieved of its burden in the same way, which was refused; and since then it has paid under protest.

Another condition of settlement after the infringement suits were decided was that the complainant should assign to defendant all patents for barbed wire it might have, and this was done by all parties but Haish. His patents, on the contrary, were bought at a high figure, and he was allowed to settle without paying any damages, and was also allowed to go on and manufacture at a less royalty than complainant and the other infringing parties.

Lastly, it is charged that the Washburn & Moen Company have ceased to pay royalty under the Kelly and Glidden patents, and have given Haish the benefit of the reduction, but have refused to give it to complainant. In short, Haish seems to have been favored in every way at the expense of every one else, and complainant asks that he may be allowed as favorable terms as Haish has had, that it may be held entitled to all the reductions and abatements due it under its contract, and may be relieved from any further payments of installments of royalty due.

STRUCK AN ELEVATOR.

A suit in attachment was yesterday begun by the Chicago & Pacific Elevator Company against Jacob Johnson, owner of the tugboat Parker. The plaintiff states that it is the proprietor and manager of a public warehouse of Class A, situated on Goose Island, about five and a half feet from the east bank of the island. On the 29th of August the tug Parker, having in tow the schooner G. C. Trumpff, came up the North Branch of the river, and, through carelessness, the jibboom of the schooner was driven through the side of the elevator, staving it in, and making a hole through which 600 bushels of corn ran out into the river. The plaintiff claims that the accident was wholly due to the negligence of the owner of the tug, or of his servants and employés, and that he should be compelled to pay the damage he caused, which is estimated at $394.38, with interest.

THE JURY LAW.

George Woodside stated to Judge Rogers Wednesday that his employer, Robert Sloan, agent for the Baltimore Express Company, at 83 Clark street, had discharged him from his employ because he had to serve on the jury. Judge Rogers at once issued an attachment for his arrest for contempt of court, and he appeared before the Judge yesterday morning to answer. Woodside reiterated his statement, and then Mr. Sloan gave his version of the story. He denied any knowledge of young Woodside having been summoned, and said that he had been discharged because he did not put in an appearance last Sunday and Monday. While admitting that Woodside was an honest young fellow, he claimed that he was too slow for his business, and had been discharged for that reason.

Judge Rogers then took occasion to say that the courts were a little superior in power to business houses, and when jurors are summoned they must appear. There were some railroads in the city which, when an indispensable employé is summoned, have sent at note requesting that he be excused, and offering another in his place. The Court had invariably granted such exchange. The Judge remarked that he had had men summoned as jurors when perhaps that very morning they had been criticising and damning the courts on account of their poor juries. Yet these very men, if they are summoned, are the most clamorous to be excused from service, and they make all sorts of excuses about the pressure of business or that they have just bought tickets for New York, etc., and they come nearer often to swearing to lies than missing swearing to them, and conjure up excuses for themselves, and then blame the courts and bailiffs for the bad class of jurors. The Court said he wished it distinctly understood that business men must never by threats of discharge prevent at employé from serving on a jury when summoned. If they did he would have them imprisoned for contempt of court. It would not cause a diminution of the sentence that they were worth millions. He would much rather imprison such a man than one who worked in the ditch at $1.25 a day, because he ought to have more sense. He had taken the pains since yesterday to look up the law, and he was positive that he had the power to fine and imprison for such an offense, and he would use it whenever necessary. It was not necessary that the employer should actually discharge the employé to subject him to contempt. A threat to do so would be sufficient, for it tended to demoralize the juror and make him unfit for service. It did not appear in this case that Mr. Sloan knew what Woodside was summoned for, and it seemed that he was actually discharged for some other reason; therefore, the writ would be dismissed and Mr. Sloan discharged without cost.

ITEMS.

The trial of the slander case of Grosser against the Rev. C. F. Keller was concluded yesterday before Judge Moran, and the jury after being out only a few minutes returned with a verdict for the defendant.

The contempt case of George Sloan, charged with having discharged an employé, George Woodside, because he had been summoned as a juror, came up yesterday morning before Judge Rogers. Mr. Sloan, however, showed very satisfactory that Woodside was discharged because of disobedience to orders and not on account of his having been summoned as a juror, and the Judge, after reading a lecture to business men over his shoulders on their duties to their employés and the public, discharged the accused without costs.

DIVORCES.

Frederick Koenig filed a bill for divorce yesterday from his wife Christina, on the ground of three months' desertion.

Isaac Grombacher also asked for a decree against Kilianah on a similar ground. They were married July 15, 1878, and only lived together one month.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Samuel C. Davis filed a bill yesterday against Hamilton and Anna R. Wallace and others to foreclose a trust-deed on Lots 6 and 7, Block 2, in Wallace's Addition to the City of Sterling.

E. R. Bennet filed a bill against the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company to restrain the infringement of his patent for improved railway frogs, issued Dec. 24, 1861, to Josepn Wood.

STATE COURTS.

Edson Keith filed a bill yesterday against Mary J. and John Guerin, Thomas A. and Mary L. Jackson, Oliver and Carrie Jackson, David Forsythe, administrator, Mary, Andrew O., David H., John J., and William Jackson, Mary Forsythe, guardian, C. E. Hull, W. A. Bond, trustee, H. L. Turner, trustee, and W. H. Barnum, trustee, to foreclose a trust deed for $10,000 on the E. ½ of the S. ½ of the N. E. ¼ of the S. E. ¼ of Sec. 14, 38, 14, except so much as is embraced in the 216 feet south and adjoining the north 627 feet of the east 283 feet of the W. ½ of the S. E. ¼ of Sec. 14, 38, 14.

E. H. Van Ingen & Co. sued F. A. Ward and George W. Davis for $2,000.

W. P. Harvey and others brought suit for $1,000 damages against Charles Baltz.

Edward Cody began a suit for $2,500 against the Commercial Fire-Insurance Company of New York.

Thomas S. McClelland, receiver of the Chicago Publishing Company, brought suit in debt against Robert W. McClaughrey, John Worthy, and H. W. Higinbotham, to recover $2,000 damages.

Friederick Keitz began a suit for $3,000 against Charles Bottcher and Augusta Bottcher.

A. B. Mead filed a bill against J. H. Eoff, Hugh A. White, E. A. Cummings, Morton Culver, Sarah A. Hurlbut, John Culver, Mary J. Culver, Ellen Riley, C. T. Sanford, A. F. Grant, J. J. Mosier, Addison DeCoudres, H. L. Graham, and Emily A. Goodman, to foreclose a mortgage for $3,800 on Lots 9, 10, and 11, Block 16, in original plot of North Evanston, and Lot 13, Block 17, in Evanston.

The Chicago Car-Roofing Company commenced a suit in trespass against the Empire Car-Roofing Company, J. H. Raymond its President, and R. E. Crouch, to recover $50,000 damages for libel, in representing that it was irresponsible and was infringing defendant's patents.

W. H. Hintze sued Robert L. Lunt and D. F. Moore for $1,000.

PROBATE COURT.

In the matter of the estate of George W. Campbell, deceased, the will was proved and letters testamentary were issued to Wallace Campbell, under his individual bond for $100,000. The will bears date of Aug. 17, 1881, and bequeaths to Mrs. Campbell a life-insurance policy heretofore made for her benefit, and a note of Nathan Corwith for $4,000. The residue of his property is to be divided into seven equal parts, four of which go to his children, Wallace Campbell, Mrs. Harriet C. Kew, George Robert Campbell, Ferdinand Campbell, and one to his wife. The other two parts are given to William H. Moore, in trust for seven years, for the use of Charles Russell Campbell and Elliot Wyeth Campbell, two of deceased's sons. The estate is valued at about $50,000.

COUNTY COURT.

The *Westliche Post* Association, of St. Louis, commenced suit against Charles W. Pardridge to recover $500 on a contract for advertising.

In the matter of the application of the County Collector for judgment for city taxes in objection No. 12, the time to file exceptions was extended thirty days.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Thomas Connell pleaded guilty to petty larceny, and was sent to the House of Correction for six months.

John Couley pleaded guilty to burglary, and was remanded.

John Jones pleaded guilty to petty larceny, and was remanded.

George Bell was found guilty of larceny, and sent to jail for ten days.

Harry Worth was on trial for larceny.

A nolle pros. was entered in the case of Frederick Grimm, charged with manslaughter.

A nolle pros. was entered in the case of John P. Horr, charged with larceny.

William Wall was tried for burglary and acquitted.

Thomas Murray pleaded guilty to receiving stolen goods, and was sent to the House of Correction for six months.

John Stedman was tried for attempting to commit a robbery, and was acquitted.

The Grand Jury returned seventeen indictments.

Anthony Ryan was on trial for assault.

Thomas Burns, who on the day previous pleaded guilty to the murder of Charles Bell, came into court yesterday morning for sentence. Judge Gardner stated that he would reserve his decision for a few days. The prisoner was accordingly remanded.

Mulford Francis, a young aspirant for notoriety in the Criminal Court, was jailed yesterday on a charge of riot. He is the same precocious youth who pleaded guilty to pocket-picking a few days ago, and who was sentenced by Judge Gardner to three years in the Reform School. The boy's parents pleaded so piteously that the Court was persuaded to deal leniently with the case, and accordingly suspended sentence, with the recommendation that the lad, who had conscientious scruples against book-learning, be compelled to go to school. He will probably go to school now—the Reform School.

A week ago Mary E. Coonan was adjudged insane but not a pauper. Her husband testified he was earning $3.50 a day and could contribute to her support in a private institution. She was remanded until the usual formalities could be complied with, including the bond for support, but the husband has not since shown up. Yesterday the woman was taken from jail and sent temporarily to Jefferson Asylum until something could be learned of Mr. Coonan.

THE CALL.

Judge Drummond—In chambers.

Judge Gary—147 to 221 inclusive. No case on trial.

Judge Smith—Preliminary call 100 to 150. Trial call 656, 660, 832, 956 and, 978. No. 656, Atzel vs. Crilly, on trial.

Judge Anthony—Assists Judge Gary. No case on trial.

Judge Jameson—12, 15, 16, 17. No case on hearing.

Judge Rogers—No preliminary call. Trial call 71, 74, 75, 79, 80, 82, 83, 92, 95, 99, 100. No. 76, Fonda vs. Lowell, on trial.

Judge Moran—11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31. No. 10, McCrea vs. Canadian Bank of Commerce, on trial.

Judge Hawes—30 to 40, inclusive. No case on trial.

Judge Loomis—Term Nos. 167, 168, 172, 175, 176, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 256, 260, 261, and 262.

Judges Gardner and Williamson—Nos. 29, 35 to 39, 41, 44, 47, 48, 298, 254, and 80.

JUDGMENTS.

Superior Court—Judge Gary—Lavinia A. Herrick et al. vs. Marshall Field and L. Z. Leiter; verdict, $3,010.36, and motion for new trial.

Judge Smith—William Galloway vs. William Price and Ansel B. Cook; verdict, $1,136.80, and motion for new trial.

Judge Anthony—J. B. Lee vs. Joseph B. and Mary E. Quinn; verdict, $474.14, and motion for new trial.

Circuit Court—Confessions—C. W. Curry vs. George A. Taylor, H. Estis, and J. G. Willis, $211.93—J. F. Rhodes vs. Patrick Nolan and A. L. Beamish, $245.

Judge Rogers—John Hoffmann et al. vs. Conrad Kalb and Jacob Ulrich, $19.50.

Judge Moran—Jenkins vs. C. S. Munson, $733.14.

Judge Hawes—E. R. Hulburt vs. William Babcock, $379.04.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Dubuque, Ia., Sept. 22.—An important decision was rendered today in the Circuit Court by Judge Bagg, in the case of the Dubuque Level & Mining Company vs. Selah Chamberlain. The latter, who is chief owner of the Dubuque Water-Works, was Trustee of the Level Company and in the sale on judgment of the effects of the latter, he bid in the Level, which is the source of the supply of water to the Water Company, in his own name at a nominal sum. The Court finds the value of the Level $60,000 and interest, amounting to $90,000, due from Chamberlain to the stockholders of the Level Company. The stock is mostly owned by Stanley Bros., of this city. The case will be appealed to the Supreme Court.

FIRE RECORD.

AT OTTERVILLE, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Jerseyville, Ill., Sept. 22.—A disastrous fire occurred in Otterville, Jersey County, Ill., today, which will sadly paralyze the town. It commenced about noon in the slate-roofed brick flour mills owned by B. F. Waggoner, which were quickly consumed. The mill had been under repairs and not running for two or three weeks. It is reported that Mr. Waggoner's son was on top of the mills and made a perilous escape down the outside. The fire communicated to the old frame mills, now owned and used by B. F. Waggoner as a grain warehouse. After this Dr. Curtis' small frame office was burned; and John Dougherty's brick building, occupied below by H. L. Geirs for a country store and above for a Masonic lodge-room. Thence the flames took the frame dwelling of Ed Howard, destroying the barn and Dr. Williams' barn also. Some flying shingles set fire to the barn of William McAdams, across the village, consuming it. The Baptist church was on fire, but is saved. The insurance on B. F. Waggoner's mill is $7,000, as follows: Liverpool & London & Globe, $1,500; American Central, $1,500; Phenix of Brooklyn, $1,000; Phoenix of Hartford, $1,000; Lancashire, $2,000. Waggoner Brothers, running the mill, had $1,500 on the stock in the American Central. B. J. Waggoner's old frame warehouse was insured for $7,000 in the Continental of New York; Waggoner Brothers' had an insurance on the stock therein of $1,500 in the North British & Mercantile, and $1,500 in the Royal. Greir, who saved most of his stock, had $2,500 insurance in the Insurance Company of North America of Philadelphia. Howard's dwelling had $1,000 in the Home of New York. Since the above writing I learn that the mill had just been started when a burr burst, and from this place the fire was first discovered.

AT SCHAUMBERG, COOK COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Elgin, Ill., Sept. 22.—The large general store, warehouse, barn, wagon-shop, and blacksmith-shop belonging to the Widow Rohlwing, and situated in Schaumberg, Cook County, burned last night, scarcely any of the stock being saved. The fire originated in the barn, seemingly being the work of an incendiary. All the buildings were frame. The loss is from $10,000 to $12,000.

THE OREGON STATE PRISON.

Portland, Ore., Sept. 22.—A fire in the State Prison at Salem destroyed the tannery, stove-works, and chair-factory. The buildings were the property of the State, but were occupied by contractors. Loss about $40,000. The convicts rendered efficient service in extinguishing the flames, and no attempts at escape were made. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

RAILROAD BRIDGE BURNED.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 22.—The Connecticut River Railroad's wooden deck bridge over Deerfield River, near Greenfield, 600 feet long and ninety feet above the water, was burned Wednesday morning by an incendiary. Loss, $50,000. It will be six weeks before travel can be resumed.

FOREST FIRES.

Ottawa, Sept. 22.—Fires around the Georgian Bay, French River, and Misskoka districts have been fearful, and for days the inhabitants were on the verge of suffocation from heat and smoke.

LABOR RIOTS.

The Governor of Georgia Calls Out the Militia to Quell the Savannah Strikers—A Fight Between the Malcontents and the Police.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 22.—This afternoon a joint resolution, offered by Bassenger, of Chatham, passed both Houses of the Legislature giving authority to the Governor to call out State troops in Savannah for the purpose of suppressing the riot now going on there. The Governor claimed that such action was necessary by the Legislature, as he had no authority under the code to call out the military while the Legislature was in session. A large number of official and private telegrams were received here today describing a most alarming condition of affairs in Savannah. These telegrams give information of severe fights between the police and the strikers, who are estimated to be 1,000 strong. While endeavoring to capture the bridge over the canal on the west side of the city this morning the police were repulsed twice. Many strikers are reported killed and wounded. They were armed with pistols, sticks, and stones. The bridge is still held by the strikers, and the condition of affairs continues unchanged. The Governor has, in compliance with the authority of the Legislature, telegraphed the military companies at Savannah, ordering them out and placing them under control of the civil authorities. The Savannah military consist of thirteen white and seven colored companies. The latter, it is said, feel quite anxious to be ordered out. Col. Woodburn, of the colored regiment, today made an appeal to the Governor to be ordered out.

MURAL DECORATIONS FOR HOUSES.

It is with pride we call attention to a recent importation of F. R. Hilger & Co., 204 and 206 Wabash avenue, of hand-painted, metallized and repoussé hangings, English and French reproductions. They are much richer and finer than ever seen in Chicago before.

No matter what your feelings or ailment is, Hop Bitters will do you good. Prove it.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute diseases, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York. For sale by druggists.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday:

Names.	Age.	Residence.
August Hamermeister	28	Chicago.
F. J. C. Ganger	22	Chicago.
Charles A. McComber	35	Chicago.
Mrs. Alta J. Hulett	30	Chicago.
Michael Bauer	41	Chicago.
Lina Walters	29	Chicago.
Finlay C. McKay	29	535 North Ashland-av.
Mrs. Lizzie Clark	30	40 Front.
Alexander Mackie	35	Chicago.
Katie Bruckschem	26	Chicago.
Henry Pflug	24	311 West Twelfth.
Agnes Bamberg	21	Chicago.
Edward Nas	36	Chicago.
Elvina Kampke	21	Chicago.
W. Gallagher	32	Chicago.
Mrs. Annie Moore	28	Chicago.
Charles L. Froome	24	Town of Lake.
Addie Gilbert	29	Town of Lake.
Richard S. Bryan	25	173 East Van Buren.
Fanny Moore	23	935 State.
Francis Deakin	36	104 Delaware place.
Mrs. Elizabeth Sims	35	104 Delaware place.
John W. Riggs	26	Saybrook, Ill.
Lillie D. Mills	21	Normal, Ill.
Patrick Redmond	18	Chicago.
Mrs. Catharine Crasson	37	Chicago.
John A. Ridley	32	61 Erie.
Lottie Fuller	25	61 Erie.
William Wagner	35	72 Wilson.
Elizabeth Meyer	25	Chicago.
Charles Weinshemier	23	539 North Wells.
Mary J. Sunth	20	Hammond, Ind.
W. L. O'Rorke	22	Chicago.
Emma Hime	19	640 West Washington.
Otto Rhode	26	201 Clybourn-av.
Augusta Treger	24	182 Clybourn-av.
Patrick J. Maher	23	224 State.
Kate M. Walbert	25	224 State.
Samuel Caufman	31	76 Jackson.
Lizzie Tracy	25	Hyde Park, Ill.
Charles Moss	24	2701 Portland-av.
Christine Pashold	24	376 Twenty-fifth.
Peter Greenewald	21	1040 Lancaster.
Johanna Engler	21	Chicago.
Oswald Griebel	26	442 Paulina.
Kattie Hammer	26	Naperville, Ill.
Hans M. Gronvald	23	149 Hubbard.
Josephine A. Hansen	21	149 Hubbard.
Olaf A. Olsen	24	149 Hubbard.
Martina D. Hansen	19	149 Hubbard.
William J. Ryan	21	148 Lyle.
Frances G. Charrat	19	Chicago.
Joseph Mackin	32	Chicago.
Clara Grace Niegelsen	20	Chicago.
John J. Pinger	21	20 North State.
Maggie M. Clifford	20	205 West Thirteenth.

MARRIAGES.

WILLIAMSON—BARKER—Sept. 20, 1881, at the residence of the bride's parents, 461 Lake-av., by the Rev. James Williamson, brother of the groom, Mr. George T. Williamson and Miss Josephine Barker, both of Hyde Park.

FISH—CAMERON—In this city, Sept. 21, by the Rev. David Swing, Williston Fish, Lieut. U. S. A., of San Francisco, and Miss M. Gertrude Cameron, of Chicago.

DEATHS.

PRATT—In this city Sept. 21, at 9 a. m., Dr. S. Clesson Pratt, aged 50 years and 7 months.

Funeral from residence, No. 36 Harrison-st., today (Sept. 23) at 1 o'clock p. m. Interment at Rosehill Cemetery.

☞ Boston, Mass., papers please copy.

STANTON—Sept. 22, of typhoid-fever, Lora Mabe Stanton, daughter of Thomas and Bridget Stanton, 5 years 7 months 6 days, at her residence, 589 South Jefferson-st.

Funeral on Saturday, 24th, by carriages to Calvary.

DOWLING—James Dowling, aged 47 years, a native of the Queen's County, Ireland, at his late residence, No. 149 West Eighteenth-st., corner Ruble, Thursday, Sept. 22, 1881.

Funeral Saturday, Sept. 24, at 10 o'clock, to the Church of the Sacred Heart, corner of Johnson and Nineteenth-sts., where a high mass of requiem will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family are requested to attend.

EDWARDS—Suddenly, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. E. M. Doolittle, 117 South Sangamon-st., Meyers Edwards, for many years Superintendent of Independence Hall, Philadelphia, aged 72 years.

PORTER—Sept. 22, at 3:10, Miss Julia C. Porter, aged 23 years.

Funeral from her late home, 165 Fifth-av.

HUGHES—Ellen A., aged 24 years 9 months, daughter of Thomas B. and Mary A. Hughes.

Funeral by carriages to Calvary Cemetery Friday, Sept. 23, from residence 168 Thirteenth-place.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Mr. John Morison will conduct the noon prayer-meeting today at Y. M. C. A., No. 150 Madison-st.

The members of the Nineteenth Illinois Volunteers are requested to meet at their rooms Sunday at 3 o'clock to make arrangements for parading Monday.

The Chicago Homeopathic Medical College opens its preliminary course at 10 a. m. today. Prof. T. C. Duncan will lecture on the "Fundamental Differences Among Children."

The Canadian Club of Chicago will hold a special meeting tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, at their rooms, 78 Monroe-st., to take action with reference to the death of President Garfield.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE.

Manufacturing Establishment for Sale.

On the 4th of October next, at 6 o'clock a. m., we will sell at Public Auction at our office in the City of Janesville, Wis., all the Real Estate, Machinery, Tools, Patterns, Patents, and good will of the business constituting our present Manufacturing Establishment. Date of possession made known on day of sale.

HARRIS M'F'G CO.
I. FARNSWORTH, Sec'y.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Sept. 1, 1881.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

MADE FROM GRAPE CREAM TARTAR. Housekeeper's favorite in leading cities of the world. No other preparation makes such light, flaky, hot breads, or luxurious pastry. Can be eaten by dyspeptics without fear of the ills resulting from heavy indigestible food. ☞ Commended for purity and wholesomeness by the Government Chemist, Dr. Mott.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

TANKS AND CANS.



WILSON, EVENDEN & CO.,
Tanks and Cans,
239 & 241 Lake st.

CANDY.

Candy

Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a sample retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st., Chicago.

HATS.

HATS

90c to $2.50. Over 10,000 HATS, all New Fall Styles, at about half usual prices. LESTER'S HAT HOUSE, 111 Randolph-st., 125½ North Clark-st.

o be ordered out. Col. Wood- ...ored regiment, today made an ...vernor to be ordered out.

...CORATIONS FOR HOUSES. ...de we call attention to a recent ...R. Hilger & Co., 204 and 206 ..., of hand-painted, metallized ...ngings, English and French re... ...ney are much richer and finer ...n Chicago before.

...at your feelings or ailment is, ...do you good. Prove it.

...d Eldredge sewing-machines.

...yspepsia, nervous prostration, ...general debility relieved by ...'s Peptonized Beef Tonic, the ...of beef containing its entire ...rties. It is not a mere stimu... ...extracts of beef, but contains ...force-generating, and life-sus... ...es; is invaluable in all enfee... ...whether the result of exhaus... ...rostration, overwork, or acute ...larly if resulting from pulmo... ...Caswell, Hazard & Co., pro... ...ork. For sale by druggists.

...AGE LICENSES.

...arriage licenses were issued yes...

...ARRIAGES.

...DEATHS.

...OUNCEMENTS.

...TION SALES.

...UCTION SALE.

...g Establishment for Sale.

...AKING POWDER.



...OYAL ...AKING ...OWDER ...olutely Pure.

...GRAPE CREAM TARTAR. ...Commended for purity and wholesomeness by Government Chemist, Dr. Mott. ...KING POWDER CO., New York.

...KS AND CANS.

...LSON, EVENDEN & CO., ...Tanks and Cans, ...239 & 241 Lake st.

...CANDY.

...HATS.

THE DOCTORS' BILLS.

Speculations as to the Expenses of the President's Illness.

The Government Should and Will Pay All Bills.

[A gossipy letter to the Troy *Times*, written a few days before the President's death, thus talks about the payment of the expenses connected with the President's sickness, etc.:]

The talk yesterday afternoon at Mr. Brown's cottage concerned the question of who was to pay the bills incurred during the President's illness. At the time there were present several members of the President's staff, an army officer, and two newspaper correspondents. It was mentioned that economy was one of the President's objects in dispensing with the services of the three physicians and Mrs. Edson. "I do not know," said the army man present, whose name I do not feel at liberty to give, as the conversation was of a half private nature, "that economy can be the real reason, unless the President meant to be economical of the Nation's money; for most certainly he will not be called upon to pay any of the bills. As President he is the chief officer of the army, and as such entitled to surgical and medical treatment at public expense. It is quite certain that he was shot as the head of the Nation, and the Nation should take care of him. If he had not been President he would not have incurred Guiteau's animosity. There can be no question as to the alacrity with which Congress would pass an appropriation bill paying all the expenses of this unhappy affair."

"But," said a listener, "does not the President take the risk of such dangers? If Postmaster-General James should be shot down tomorrow by a disappointed applicant for a post-office, would the Government be expected to take care of him?" "Most certainly," was the answer. "The Postmaster-General and the President do not agree for so much salary to allow themselves to be used as targets during their terms of office. If a merchant's laborer gets hurt while handling heavy boxes, it is not usual for the man to be turned adrift and allowed to die. Yet the man may have brought on the accident by his own carelessness or want of skill. In the President's case the same argument is stronger. He incurred Guiteau's animosity by doing his duty and refusing to consider the applications for office of a man known to be vicious and incompetent. The country will be only too glad to pay the bill incurred."

The amount of these bills was the next topic discussed, and Secretary Brown, after figuring up for a moment, estimated that the cost of the President's illness would not be far short of $250,000. The doctors, he thought, with the exception of Barnes and Woodward, who as army surgeons are expected to attend the President as part of their official duties, should receive at least $100,000, and perhaps much more if the convalescence is a long one, as it is now likely to be. Dr. Reyburn has been in attendance sixty-eight days, which, at $100 a day, would entitle him to $6,800. Dr. Bliss will probably receive $25,000. Drs. Hamilton and Agnew's bills will not, it is thought, be more than $15,000 apiece, unless the case should keep them busy for months longer. It must be remembered that the professional fortunes of all these men are made by their connection with this case, and there is not a surgeon in the country who would not attend the President day and night for months for the mere honor and reputation of the thing. "A singular thing," said Mr. Brown, "and one which indicates the feeling of the people in the matter, is that we experience the greatest difficulty in getting bills from any one. Even persons who render services which are usually paid for at once, such as furnishing food, carriages, medicines, instruments, etc., refuse to send in their bills, and I do not know of a single bill yet sent in for services or goods rendered to the President during his illness."

It is generally thought that the plan to be followed when Congress meets and the President is completely convalescent will probably be to send a circular to every person who has rendered service to the President requesting that a bill shall be sent, and then an appropriation can be made for the whole sum. The President is very scrupulous in wanting everything paid for, and wishes all the articles sent by tradesmen as presents to him at the White House either to be returned or bought and paid for, if they are considered as worth keeping. "The truth is," said Mr. Brown, speaking of this, "that not one of the articles out of the scores I receive every day is worth anything. On an average I get five or six medical concoctions warranted to cure the President, no matter what his condition. Then there are the patent-furniture men, who send beds, and chairs and ventilators, and foot-rests without end. Unless they are paid for in advance I refuse to receive them, for the bills for expressage are sometimes formidable. One lunatic sent a full set of articles for a sort of gymnasium in a bedroom—trapeze, swinging bars, spring-board, etc.—expecting the President to get well by practicing with his devices. Here is a queer article I received today," said Mr. Brown, pulling out a sort of an enormous rubber handkerchief, which the article was intended for. "The man who sends this writes that every man can be his own washwoman by using this handkerchief, for no other washing is needed excepting to throw it into the water and wring it out. It keeps down the wash-bills, you see. The inventor says he hopes the President will use it, because it is the first one made after the patent was granted. If there was any danger of the President's stock of handkerchiefs giving out we might take a rubber handkerchief, but not before."

Underground Railways in Naples.

Naples Correspondence London Times.

Last week a project for a *Ferrovia Metropolitana* was presented to the municipality. It has long been talked of, but until now it has not been put forward publicly. Whether it will be encouraged remains to be seen. But it is stated that the Giunta will consider its details in one of its early meetings. The projectors ask only for the concession, without requiring the municipality to contribute to the expenses, and there can be no greater proof than this that the enterprise, in the opinion of the projectors, will be amply remunerative. The proposed railway will be constructed through the greater part of its course underneath the city, and as much as possible on the plan of the London Metropolitan. It would be useless to describe the direction of the railway to those at a distance unacquainted with the localities. Suffice it to say that, starting from outside the Grotto of Posilippo, it will pass through a tunnel to Mergellina, continuing its course underneath the high hill called the Vornero, which lies at the back of the city, under the Strada di Chiaja, and various other streets, until it emerges on the sea, when it will double back and traverse other distant parts of Naples. That Italian engineers are equal to the construction of what will be a difficult line and a novel experiment we have abundant guarantees from Mont Cenis to Reggio, and the municipality will regard the project complacently, as it is not called upon to spend a farthing. How the capital is to be raised is another question, but every precaution will no doubt be taken. The great question after all is cui bono, and this can be answered most successfully. With a large population of 500,000 souls, locomotion in Naples is at all times difficult, sometimes even dangerous. There are, indeed, some spots where the danger of passing is as great as in any part of London. Add to this that the Neapolitans are a self indulgent people and will never walk when they can drive, so that with carrozzelli, omnibuses, private carriages, and trams, which now run through the principal streets, there is not unfrequently a complete block. Many of these inconveniences would be relieved by an underground railway, while several populous villages on the outskirts would be brought into speedy contact with the centre. Some persons may be apprehensive of the effects of shocks of earthquake from our neighbor Vesuvius, but during the course of many years I can call to mind only one mishap which befell the Castellamare line, when Torre del Greco was destroyed by the upheaving of the great mountain.

The Oyster.

The oyster is a fortunate creature, if it be fortunate to be much mentioned in history. People who have swallowed an enormous number of oysters figure in anecdote, and are considered to have done something meritorious. The Roman who first formed oyster beds, which he did at Baiæ, is known to have been named Sergius Orata, who had the happiness to live in the time of Augustus, and who is known to have made a great deal of money by the exercise of his ingenuity. Today it is mentioned in the encyclopedias that Apicius, a contemporary of Trajan, was the first who taught the world how to pickle oysters. His fame rests upon that fact. There was another Apicius distinguished for his love of lobsters; there was another who set up a school of cooks; but the oyster-pickling Apicius has a distinct fame, and survives freshly in classical dictionaries. When George I. came to England from Hanover, the Royal cooks could not please the Royal palate in the matter of oysters until it was discovered that his Majesty liked them stale, as he had always been in the habit of eating them. When Mr. Thackery first came to Boston, certain of his admirers asked him to supper. There were, among other delicacies, gigantic oysters. The novelist could not comprehend that he was to swallow one of these in an undivided state, but being shown the way, and having accomplished the feat, he observed that he felt "as if he had swallowed a baby."

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—100 ACRE IMproved farm with crops in Wisconsion, 1,000 acres in Texas, 320 acres in Nebraska, and unimproved suburban property near Chicago for stock of goods or ... property; also 640 acres near Fargo, D. T., for stock of general merchandise; also houses and lots in City of Lafayette for stock of goods. GARNER & BUTLER, 142 La Salle-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—A STOCK OF DRY goods and hardware for real estate. WELLS & CO., Room 29, 125 Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—IMPROVED ILLInois farm worth $2,500, five years' incumbrance of ...; will exchange for stock of goods; tobacco and cigars, stationery, etc., preferred. N 45, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—CHICAGO LOTS FOR good horse and buggy, and household furniture. HANN & CONGDON, 85 Washington-st.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

SOUTH DIVISION.

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

JUDSON S. JACOBUS, Druggist, 3037 Indiana-av., corner Thirty-first-st.

H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and State-sts.

WEST DIVISION.

L. SCHREIBER, Druggist, 482 West Lake-st., corner of Sheldon.

F. A. DRUEHL, Druggist, 803 South Halsted-st., corner Canalport-av.

H. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 641 West Madison-st., corner Paulina.

JAS. M. KIRKLEY & CO., Druggists, 134 South Halsted-st., corner of Adams.

MILLS' PHARMACY, J. W. WAINWRIGHT, 572 West Madison-st., corner Ogden-av.

TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

AUGUST JACOBSON, Druggist, 182 North Halsted, corner Indiana-st.

NORTH DIVISION.

L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division.

F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 675 Larrabee-st., corner Sophia.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 E. Division-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A GOLD, ROUND, SHAPED, enameled breastpin, used for fastening ladies' watchchain to the waist; $2 will be paid finder if left at 230 East Kinzie-st.

$10 REWARD—FOR VALISE MARKED F. J. Stanton, lost at Central Depot Thursday. Apply to T. GREEN, D. B. Fisk & Co.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF THE STOCK of leather, machinery, findings, and fixtures in the BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY of R. Manning & Co., 236 and 238 Lake-st., Chicago, together with a lease of the premises until May 1, 1882. Inventory and stock may be inspected at the above address.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned for the entire stock until noon on Friday, September 23, 1881, each bid to be accompanied by a certified check for ten per cent of its amount.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

Sept. 17, 1881. EUGENE E. PRUSSING, Assignee of Robert Manning, Room 9 Borden Block, Chicago.

BY GARNER & BUTLER, 142 LA Salle-st.—
Restaurant, bargain, $200.
Drug store doing good business, $3,500.
Cigar factory, rare chance, $1,700.
Saloon, good location, $650.
Fruit, confectionery, and cigar, $750.
Grocery store, in live town, $2,500.
Stock of general merchandise, $3,800.
Also lease and furniture of several different houses in best locations.

FOR SALE—A HARDWARE STORE, farmers' implements, and tinshop; stock will invoice about $2,400; a good place for an active man. Owner in the business here 9 years. Reason for selling, too much other business on hand. Address ALBERT KELLING, New Buffalo, Mich.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE, CHEAP. For particulars call on or address J. BLOCKI, 229 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—COMPLETE STOCK OF groceries and fixtures of John Peterson, deceased, 1159 Milwaukee-av. Must be sold this week.

FOR SALE—IN A VILLAGE OF 5,000 inhabitants, a bakery doing a fine business; good reasons for selling. Address HAMILTON, SPELMAN & CO., Lake and Market-sts.

FOR SALE—COAL YARD, CENTRALly located, 10-ton scale, with wagons and teams, sheds, or would be a good place for scrap-iron yard. N 57, Tribune office.

PARTIES WISHING TO SELL THEIR stock or business, send in your description, as we have many customers waiting to be suited. GARNER & BUTLER, 142 La Salle-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND BUSIness-men.—Rock Falls, Ill., located at the junction of the C., B. & Q., C. & N. W., and R. R., I. & St. L. Railways, is the largest manufacturing town of its age in the West, and offers unusual advantages to manufacturers of almost any commodity. It has a large and enduring water-power, which, when fully developed, will support a city of 50,000 inhabitants. Its railway facilities are No. 1 in every respect.

Improved water-power for sale in large or small quantities at low figures and on easy terms. Also, room and power to rent for large or small business, in new brick building, very low.

Every possible encouragement is offered to manufacturers and others to locate here.

$250,000 worth of unimproved water-power and land will be donated to parties improving the same.

Address A. P. SMITH, Rock Falls, Ill.

Refers to the management of the C., B. & Q. R. R. Company, Chicago, Ill.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—PARLOR AND bedroom, second story front; other rooms with board.

532 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT COMfortable rooms; first-class board, day board.

1736 INDIANA-AV. — ELEGANTLY furnished rooms, with first-class attention and good board, to responsible parties; have accommodations for a few day boarders.

NORTH SIDE.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD, WITH room, $3.50 to $6 per week, with use of piano; furnished rooms, $1.50 to $4 per week.

WEST SIDE.

483 WEST LAKE-ST.—SECOND-STORY furnished rooms; good location; private family; moderate terms.

HOTELS.

BENTON HOUSE—NEW MARBLE building adjoining Grand Pacific Hotel and opposite Custom-House, 228 and 230 Clark-st. Pleasant rooms handsomely furnished, 75 cents to $1.50 per day. Meals, 25 cents. BENTON MAUZY, Proprietor.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, 116 TO 122 FIFTH-av.—$2 per day. Convenient to Exposition, theatres, public buildings, and all street-car lines.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND A GOOD FURNISHED room not higher than second floor on Wabash or Michigan-av., north of Fourteenth-st., by gentleman, wife, and girl 3 years old. State price. References. N 52, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN STRICTLY PRIVATE family by young lady employed during the day, where there are no other boarders. Reference given and required. Address N 49, Tribune office.

BOARD—(DAY BOARD) EAST OF Centre-av. near Adams or Jackson-st., by two young gents. Address N 34, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AGENCY—A LONDON FIRM DESIRES to enter into negotiations with an established house in Chicago to represent them in America for the sale on commission or otherwise of an article of large consumption amongst grocers, etc. Address A G 30, DEACON'S Advertisement Offices, 154 Leadenhall-st., London, E. C.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 15 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

BLANK BOOKS, ENVELOPES, PAPER, commercial and fine stationery made to order. Trade supplied. Manufacturers of the Home and Peerless Binders. Book-binding and ruling done to order. GEO. W. EMERSON & CO., 71 Randolph-st., Chicago.

THE HUTCHINSON FURNACE AND Smoke Consuming Company is now prepared to abate the smoke nuisance in this city without injury to boiler and without loss of fuel. We guarantee every appliance, and that it will give entire satisfaction. It can be applied in a few hours to any boiler. Office, Unity Building, Rooms 8 and 9, 79 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A ST. BERNARD NEWfoundland of good blood, a pure blooded English mastiff, and a Scotch collie; must be young and well-trained. Address N 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—LADIES—TO PURCHASE the great self-fitting system of dress-cutting. Instructions free. Agents make $40 per week. Apprentices made perfect dressmakers for $5. Call at 1229 Wabash-av., between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts.

WANTED—TO BUY—A DRUG BUSIness in some growing city west of Chicago; give terms and amount of stock, with average daily sales; also number of other drug stores in the place, and population. Address DRUGGIST, Tribune office.

$25 REWARD—WE WILL PAY THE above reward for any case of rheumatism or neuralgia we cannot cure. We can relieve any case of diphtheria or croup instantly. The J. E. Gardner Army and Navy Liniment will relieve pain and soreness and remove any unnatural growth of bone or muscle on man or beast. Price, $1 per bottle. Will refund the money for any failure.
DR. J. E. GARDNER, Manager.
Circular containing valuable information goes with each bottle.
51 Wabash-av., Chicago.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—KENWOOD: WHAT dear joy might be ours to be lost no more forever; let love conquer pride; don't let us risk peace and happiness that might be ours in the cruel bitter torturing misunderstanding which—often breaks human hearts and wrecks human hopes—is apt to separate us now. KENWOOD.

PERSONAL—WOULD LIKE TO CORrespond with Mr. Nicholas T. Larson, that used to be on the St. Isabel, from Peoria to Havana and Beardstown. Direct to Miss MOLLIE WORREL, Peoria, Ill., Post-Office. Buffalo papers please copy.

PERSONAL—MRS. Mc.: DID NOT know you till after leaving. When can I see you. See directory and address FRANK.

PERSONAL—WILL PERSON WHO had road-wagon and horse for raffle at race track during the fair send address to J. J. SMITH, Room 2, 224 South Clark-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st., best adviser on love, marriage, family, or business troubles. Fees, 50 cents to $1.

MISS L. M. HENDEE, MAGNETIC physician, 255 West Madison-st.

MUSICAL.

THREE OR FOUR GOOD VOCALISTS wanted to travel. Must be able to play either violin, organ, or cornet. Salary sure, and engagement the year round. Apply to Hamlin's Wizard Oil Company, 58 Fifth-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NO. 177 SOUTH GREEN-st., two-story frame house, 8 rooms, all modern improvements.

179 South Green-st., two-story and basement, swell front, brick, all modern improvements, with cottage in rear, all in first-class order, and a bargain in either.

2954 South Park-av., 8 rooms, very cheap.

2910 South Park-av. Price, $2,500; on time.

66 feet on Cottage Grove-av., full depth, near Thirty-seventh-st., with two-story house. Price, $6,000; terms to suit; a bargain.

3239 Butterfield-st., 10 rooms; barn and all modern improvements. At a great bargain.

No. 22 Ellis Park, two-story and basement, marble front, 11 rooms. Look at this before purchasing.

Fine two-story and cellar marble front house, 10 rooms, on Groveland Park-av.; dining room and kitchen on first floor; large lot; all first-class. A bargain.

Two-story frame house on Portland-av., near Thirty-first-st.

25 feet west front on Cottage Grove-av., north of Twenty-ninth-st. Cheap.

25 feet east front on Groveland Park-av., north of Twenty-ninth-st. Cheap.

Several fine lots on Thirteenth and Fourteenth-sts., near Wood. These lots are near to school, church, and street-cars, gas, water, and sewer, and we will sell on prices and terms to suit mechanics.

A cottage-house on Langley-av. near Forty-first-st., with a large lot. Will sell cheap.

100 or 180 feet on corner of Forty-sixth-st. and Drexel boulevard.

100 feet on Greenwood-av., near Oak-st.

78 acres near, south, of the South Park.

10 acres on Tracey-av., Washington Heights, on the ridge.

10 acres in Sec. 16, 37, 14, running to railroad.

44 acres in Sec. 20, 37, 14. We can divide.

50 acres in Secs. 17 and 20, 37, 14. A great bargain.

Several houses with fine grounds at Washington Heights and Morgan Park.

Don't fail to see us if you wish to purchase.

HOPKINSON & SILVA, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

FOR SALE—BY FRANK P. WHIPPLE, 152 La Salle-st., Room 20.

Two-story brick, new, 12 rooms, for 2 families, modern improvements, lot 25x125, Shurtleff-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., a bargain, easy terms.

50 feet on Archer-av., south front, near McGlashen-st.

44 feet on Monroe-st., near Hoyne-av., south front.

68x132, with cottage, Vernon-av., north of Thirty-seventh-st., east front.

Two-story brick, lot 50x170, east front on Frederick-place, near Fifty-third-st.; a bargain.

Two two-story bricks, 10 rooms each, lot 50x175, with large barn, Michigan-av., near Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard; will sell either or both for less than cost to build; on easy terms.

Octagon stone-front, Wabash-av., north of Thirty-fifth-st., lot 25x169, east front.

25x90, Wabash-av., near Thirty-third-st., east front.

25x125, Prairie-av., near Thirty-third-st., east front.

40x100, corner North Wells and Hills-st.; cheap.

South Dearborn-st., near Thirty-fifth, 2 lots, east front.

Wentworth-av., near Twenty-fifth-st., 25x125.

Wentworth-av., near Thirty-second-st., 25x125.

Twenty-fifth-st., near Wentworth-av., 25x125, $800.

Wentworth-av., a corner, south of Twenty-second-st., 75x110.

State-st., near Twenty-fourth, with two-story house, west front, improvements paid, cheap.

Thirty-fifth-st., corner Arnold, 25x120.

Thirty-fifth-st., corner Shurtleff-av., 50 feet.

Three lots, Emerald-av. and Thirty-ninth-st., $450 each. Thirty-third-st., near Shurtleff-av., 25 feet, $800. Laurel-st., near Thirty-seventh, 25x150, $400. Portland-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., 4 lots, $350 each. Halsted-st., near Twenty-sixth, 25x125. South Dearborn-st., near Forty-fourth, 44x123. Two-story brick, 8 rooms, nice order, on Napoleon-place, near Hanover-st.

FOR SALE—50X170 MICHIGAN-AV., near Fourteenth-st.

10 acres, Humboldt-boulevard, corner Logan-square.

100x150 Vincennes-av., near Forty-second-st.

Two-story house with lot, Fourth-av., near Harrison-st.

50x100 Fourth-av., near Taylor-st.

74x170 Wabash-av., corner Thirty-seventh-st.

50x160 Wabash-av., near Forty-second-st.

50x160 Wabash-av., near Forty-fourth-st.

75x160 Wabash-av., near Forty-sixth-st.

116x160 Wabash-av., near Fifty-third-st.

100x180 Michigan-av., near Sixty-second-st.

100 feet Prairie-av., near Forty-ninth-st.

80x150 Egandale-av., near Forty-ninth-st.

49x160 Kimbark-av., near Fifty-fourth-st.

48x130 fronts South Park, near Fifty-fifth-st., $24 per foot.

90x283 Forty-ninth-st., near Drexel-boulevard.

10 lots South Dearborn-st., near Forty-third.

50x160 State-st., near Forty-fourth-st.

4 lots State-st., near Fifty-third.

20 lots State, Dearborn, and Butterfield-sts., near Fifty-first.

20 lots West Superior, Erie, and Huron-sts., near Noble.

5 lots Thirty-ninth-st., near Stewart-av.

5 lots School-st., near Fifty-fourth.

20 lots Leavitt and Moore-sts., near Twenty-second.

10 lots Western-av., near Laughton-st.

10 lots Laughton-st., near Western-av.

40 acres in Sec. 23, 38, 13, adjoining Chicago Lawn.

20 lots Parkside, accessible by Illinois Central Railroad.

50 lots outside fire limits and adjoining city limits, on Fullerton and Hoffman-avs.; four miles from Court-House; accessible by horse and steam cars; $300 to $400 per lot, on easy payments.

J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.

Five new 2-story, sub-cellar and attic, 3 rooms deep; marble fronts, fronting Lincoln Park, south of Centre-st.; price $7,000 each; possession this fall.

Two new 3-story and attic, 18 rooms each, marble fronts, built in flats, fronting Lincoln Park, south of Centre-st.; $8,500 each; possession this fall.

Three-story and basement marble front, southeast corner of La Salle-av. and Eugenie-st., new and neat; $8,400.

Three-story marble front, lot 40 feet front, La Salle-av., south of Eugenie-st.; only $7,750.

No. 29 Wisconsin-st., only one block west of Lincoln Park, 3-story octagon; $6,000.

No. 471 Dearborn-av., 3-story stone-front, with 2-story barn and lot 24x131 to alley; $13,000.

We can give possession of the above property this fall.

FOR SALE—NORTHWEST CORNER OF Idaho and Polk, 7 lots for $5,000, with foundations.

Southwest corner Harrison and Oakley, 96x125, for $4,500.

48x125 Oakley, near Polk, with party wall, for $1,500.

Good lots on West Congress east of Ashland-av., per foot $65.

50x125 441 West Jackson, for $6,500 with buildings, or $5,000 without.

GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Coorner Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—TO CAPITALISTS AND others—By CHAS. CLEAVER & SON, 125 Dearborn-st.

2 stores on South Water-st. at a bargain.

A splendid piece of property on Monroe-st.

A house and large lot on Wabash-av.

A house partly furnished in Ellis Park.

2 fine residences in Aldine Square.

Houses on Ellis-av., from $4,000 to $8,000.

Some of the best lots in the city.

Also, on Drexel boulevard, near Oakland Station.

Several hundred feet on Michigan-av.

Blocks of acre property near Grand Crossing.

12 lots and cottage south of railroad.

A number of acre pieces near rolling mills.

20 to 80 acre lots near Calumet Lake.

Call and see for yourselves at our office.

FOR SALE—13 SOUTH MAY-ST., 10-room house, near Washington, $4,500.

46 South May-st., 12-room brick with brick barn, rented for $55. Price $5,500.

142 South Morgan-st., a splendid frame house, well rented, $4,500.

312 West Congress-st., 7-room cottage, rented for $18; $2,000.

GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STATE, DEARborn, and Butterfield-sts., near Twenty-fifth.

Lots on Arnold and Wentworth-avs., near Twenty-fifth-st.

Lots on Ashley-st., near Hoyne-av.

50x170, Michigan-av. and Twenty-eighth-st., with frame house, $16,000.

60x125, West Washington-st., near Halsted, with 2-story and basement house, $13,000.

H. A. GOODRICH, 99 Randolph-st., Room 32.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE ON Adams-st., west of Ashland-av., lot 26x180. For permits to see house apply to MEAD & CO., 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEment stone-front, No. 273 Chicago-av., near Dearborn, south front. A good investment. MEAD & CO., 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON DE KALB, POLK, and Lexington-sts., part of them only one block from Ogden-av. cars and part adjoining Campbell Park Church. At the price we are authorized to sell for we believe these are among the cheapest lots in the market. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—136 FEET ON WASHINGton-boulevard, east of California-av., at a bargain. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—60X243 FEET ON LAKE-av., just north of Oakwood-av. This is one of the finest building lots, as to location, in that vicinity; Lake-av. has just been paved; there are two cottages on the property, so it will carry itself until buyer is ready to improve. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A SACRIFICE—ELEGANT stone-front house, lot 33x125, brick barn; improvements cost $14,000; am authorized to close at once for $9,000. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON WEST HARrison-st., near California-av.; $27 per foot if taken immediately. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ON WABASH-AV., VERY near Harrison-st., 70x165 to 30-foot alley, $600 per foot. Indiana-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., 100x165 to alley, $157.50 per foot. 25x125 on Arnold-st., south of Twenty-ninth, $800. NOAH BARNES, 85 Washington-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—$2,500—Two-story brick house, 12 rooms, 418 South Jefferson-st. Inquire at 133 Dearborn-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—LOT ON CICERO COURT, first lot north of Harrison, east front, 24x100, for $500. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN VICINITY MONroe-st. and California-av; $500; balance monthly; only a few left. TOMLINSON, 15 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—$2,000—Large, two-story brick house with large lot, No. 25 Grenshaw-st.; $2,600, nine-room brick house 25 Fillmore-st. Inquire at 505 Western-av.

FOR SALE—A WHITE-STONE FRONT brick residence, lot 67 feet wide, overlooking the lake, at corner of Thirty-first-st. and Lake Park-av. Apply to GEORGE M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—1127 WEST LAKE-ST., good 2-story frame and lot 25x110 for $2,500; terms easy. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—GOOD BUSINESS LOCAtions on South Halsted; $3,000 to $10,000 each. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCE ON Ashland-av.; hall in centre; lot 57x200; first-class in every respect; would take a smaller house in part payment. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FINE CORNER ON THE South Side for builders, 96x164 feet, at $80 per foot. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$3,000 WILL PURCHASE No. 3532 South La Salle-st.; the most convenient house in the city for the money. Terms to suit. D. W. POTTER, 108 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—FINE STONE-FRONT RESidence on Park-av., near Union Park.

40 lots at Tremont Ridge, in Sec. 18, 38, 14.

This property is owned by a non-resident, and he is anxious to sell. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CONGRESS-ST., NEAR Laflin, 25x151, only $70 per foot. H. C. MOREY, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT AUCTION.

POSTPONEMENT OF OUR REAL ESTATE SALES On account of the death of PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

OUR SEVENTH SPECIAL SALE OF CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS, 1,352 FEET FRONTAGE, VERNON AND RHODES-AVS., Between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts., Will take place THURSDAY AFTERNOON, SEPT. 29, AT 3 O'CLOCK, ON THE PREMISES.

For particulars call at THE CHICAGO REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, 116 and 118 Dearborn-st.

OUR EIGHTH SPECIAL SALE OF 1,500 FEET FRONTAGE, ON FORTY-SEVENTH-ST., COTTAGE GROVE-AV., LANGLEY AND EVANS-AVS. Will take place MONDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 3, AT 3 O'CLOCK, ON THE PREMISES.

For particulars call on HENRY J. GOODRICH, ROOM 6, 125 DEARBORN-ST., OR AT THE CHICAGO REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, 116 and 118 Dearborn-st.

W. K. NIXON, Real Estate, President. CHANDLER & CO., Mortgage Bankers, Treasurers and Trustees.

WM. A. BUTTERS, Manager and Auctioneer.

FOR SALE—50X150 ON OAK-AV., JUST east of Stanton-av., south front; will sell corner also if wished. Look at it and make an offer. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE—LOTS north of Centre-st., on Burling, Halsted, and Dayton-sts. $40 to $80 per foot. West Side—Brick residences on West Monroe and West Jackson-sts. South Side—Residence on Michigan-av., near Twelfth-st. PHILIP MYERS, 168 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—5 CHOICE LOTS HALF block from Wicker Park; sell together or separate at a bargain. H. C. MOREY, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE BRICK dwelling on Monroe-st., near Robey, in splendid order and well rented until May 1, 1882, at a decided bargain. H. C. MOREY, 85 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

GREAT DEMONSTRATION.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE GREAT FIRE. GREAT FIRE.

OCT. 8.

Ten years ago occurred the greatest fire ever recorded in the history of the world.

E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS, CHICAGO,

Propose this year to give a grand excursion and celebration in honor of the wonderful advancement made by the citizens of Chicago during the past ten years.

ON OCT. 8, 1881.

We hereby cordially invite 5,000 or more, in fact, all the citizens of Chicago to commemorate this event by going with us to West Forty-eighth-st., just west of Central Park, and adjoining the large carshops of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, where we propose to hold an

IMMENSE AUCTION SALE.

FOUR HUNDRED FINE BUILDING LOTS WILL BE SOLD OUT IN THE GOOD OLD HONEST AUCTION METHOD.

NO UPSET OR LIMITED BID.

We propose to sell these lots to the highest and best bidders

WITHOUT RESERVE. THE BEST BIDDER SECURING THE LOT. On the day of sale.

SATURDAY, OCT. 8, 1881.

We will run two long free excursion trains, leaving Wells-st. (corner of Kinzie) depot at the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 1 o'clock p. m. sharp.

Parties must be prompt.

Be there ten minutes before the time.

The Northwestern carshops, where over 1,300 men are now employed, joins the property we propose to sell. Houses are going up all around this property.

There is no better place in Cook County for a subdivision.

We hunted for six months to find the right place for an auction sale, and

PICKED THIS FORTY ACRES OUT OF ONE HUNDRED LOCATIONS, OUT OF ONE HUNDRED LOCATIONS.

AS BEING

THE VERY BEST LOCATION THE VERY BEST LOCATION

AROUND CHICAGO.

WHY?

WHY?

1. Because it is ONLY 5½ MILES TO THE NEW COURT-HOUSE, CHICAGO.

2. It is ACCESSIBLE BY THE NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD, and is ONLY TWENTY MINUTES' RIDE TO THE WELLS-ST. DEPOT.

3. THERE IS A FINE STATION ON THE GROUND.

4. The fare on the railroad is as cheap as STREET-CAR FARE.

5. The property is only one mile from the city limits, and has good sidewalks laid to the street-cars on Lake-st.

6. Street-cars also run on West Madison-st. to the FAIR GROUNDS.

7. THE NEW DUMMY runs within THREE BLOCKS of the property, giving additional accommodations.

8. CENTRAL PARK, one of the finest parks in Chicago, is only a short walk from the property.

9. It is high, dry ground, and the soil is excellent for gardening.

10. It is a fine, growing place, and adjoining the city, where one can build and live.

FOUR HUNDRED LOTS.

FOUR HUNDRED LOTS.

Fronting Ontario, Ohio, Indiana, Hubbard, and Kinzie-sts.

All good-sized lots, with alleys.

STREETS ARE NOW BEING GRADED

and sidewalks laid in front of each lot.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT 11 o'clock a. m. on Oct. 8, 1881, Saturday, and will last during the entire day. And, if necessary, we will prolong the sale until night. The tent will be lit by calcium lights in the evening. A large canvas tent, with accommodations for those who attend, will be on the premises, and a monster brass band will discourse music during the progress of the sale.

Full particulars can be had by calling at our office, and the

TICKETS FOR THE EXCURSION

WILL BE ISSUED AT OUR OFFICE AFTER

OCT. 1, 1881.

E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,

134 LA SALLE-ST.,

NORTHWEST CORNER OF MADISON-ST.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—A very fine two-story house with brick basement; hot and cold water bath-room and water-closet; perfect sewerage, etc. Also a nice cottage near depots and Post-Office. Terms very desirable. See E. N. TILLOTSON, at Tillotson's Block, Englewood.

FOR SALE—AT LA GRANGE, SEVEN miles from Chicago, beautiful residence lots at $40, $50, $75, or $100; near hotel; $15 down, and $5 monthly. (I won't be undersold.) Lots shown free. Abstract free. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES IN SEC. 12, SOUTH Calumet Lake, near railroad, $250 per acre. This, we think, is a big drive. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—A FINE ACRE TRACT near Pullman. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES NEAR PULLman. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—5 LOTS 26X 119 each to alley, east front on Central Park-av., near park, boulevard, and Central Park Station; part down, balance long time if desired. H. C. MOREY, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WILMETTE—A GREAT bargain—Fine French cottage, 8 rooms, barn, etc.; corner lot 125x200, with large trees; $2,500; easy terms. W. T. CUSHING, 99 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—GLENCOE—LOTS ON THE shore of Lake Michigan, 80 feet above lake, at $100 each, on $5 monthly payments; good schools, churches, and cheap railroad fare; will show lots free any day. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—CHEAP HOMES AT MONTrose—Lots, blocks, or acres very cheap; two railroads, thirty daily trains, fare 9 cents; examine before purchasing elsewhere. GEORGE C. THOMAS, 85 and 87 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—MATTHEWS' SUBDIVIsion of Lots 60, 61, and 70, McIlroy's Subdivision in Sec. 1, 39, 13, fronting Grand-av., Chicago-av., and Albany-st., and consists of 24 lots. We want an offer for the whole. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—395X469 FEET ON WENTworth-av., just south of and adjoining Stock-Yards track, and extending through to M. S. R. R. The "Y" to Stock-Yards track crosses the rear of the property. We would especially invite attention of manufacturers to this fine track, as it is very desirable for any business requiring railroad facilities. MEAD & CO., 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—300 FEET ON INDIANA-av., between Forty-second and Forty-third-sts., east front; a good investment. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH CHICAGO LOTS, Taylor's Addition; also 3 to 10 acres with river and railroads, well located for manufacturing purposes. Several acre tracts on Calumet River. D. S. TAYLOR, 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ARE GOING AT Downer's Grove; 23 people moved there last week. I am selling more lots than all the other suburban dealers combined, and I challenge them to compare sales in proof of the assertion. Lots 50 feet front and 112 rods deep, only $100; 12 trains daily each way; fare, 11 cents. FRED M. WOODS, 190 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—STOP PAYING RENT. The same money will soon pay for a home. Choice lots, nearly 200 feet deep, at Humboldt Park, near street and steam cars, fare 4½ cents, fifteen minutes' ride; outside fire limits, can build frame; monthly or yearly payments; will assist to build; North-av. front; price $250 to $350.

Also, houses and lots at Hinsdale, Lagrange, Englewood, and all other suburbs, cheap and on easy terms. S. DELAMATER & SON, 190 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, NO. 200, price $5,000. A home of rare beauty of location and unequaled conveniences. House a 2 story frame with 10 rooms, brick basement, modern style, concrete floor in basement, gas and fixtures, hot and cold water, bath-room and water-closet. The lot is a beautiful east front of 60 feet by 200 in depth, with fine grove of shade trees. Within one block of depot, splendid neighborhood and convenient to schools. Terms $3,000 cash, balance at 7 per cent to suit purchaser. Call on or address C. S. REDFIELD & BRO., Englewood, Ill.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NEAR Fifty-sixth-st., 200x171 feet, east front, $30 per foot. W. T. CUSHING, 99 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES NEAR THE Western Indiana car-shops. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES WEST OF THE city-limits at $300 per acre. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES 1 MILE WEST of the city-limits; $600 per acre. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FINE STOCK FARM, OF about 800 acres in a body, in Pottawattamie County, Iowa, within two miles of Post-Office; land of excellent quality, well watered and fenced, and with about 300 acres in cultivation, 300 acres in blue grass, and balance in meadow; price moderate and terms of payment easy. For particulars call upon or address J. W. SQUIRE & CO., Real Estate Agents, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—IMPROVED PROPERTY on the West Side, $1,500 to $5,000. We have a good demand for cheap homes by all cash customers. Owners will please let us hear from them. No sale no charge. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—ACRE PROPERTY ALONG Big Calumet and Michigan Central Railroad in Lake County, Indiana. Owners please communicate with E. P. HOTCHKISS, 87 Washington-st., Room 9.

WANTED—FLORIDA LANDS—ORange grove in Florida. Send full description, locality, and price to Lockbox 414, Marshall, Clark County, Ill.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—NO. 2018 WABASH-AV., 2-story and basement brick, stone-front, 10 rooms. DOCTOR S. PLACE, 147 La Salle-st., basement.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE RESidence on Michigan-av., near Twentieth-st.; 12 rooms; in first-class order. C. GILBERT WHEELER, 81 Clark-st.

TO RENT—AN 8-ROOM FURNISHED cottage for one year from date. Apply at house 3363 Prairie-av. or to F. W. SPRINGER, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—CHOICE 7-ROOM COTTAGE No. 9-8 West Adams-st., near Western-av., only $25 per month. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—HOUSE 12 ROOMS NORTH La Salle-st.

House 13 rooms Michigan-av., near Thirty-second-st.

House 13 rooms (furnished or unfurnished) near Union Park; furnace, gas-fixtures, etc.

R. KENNEDY, 175 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—FINE HOUSE IN ENGLEwood, $25. Furniture for sale on monthly payments. BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES AT DOWNER'S Grove, $5 to $10 per month. FRED M. WOODS, 190 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—AT HINSDALE, HOUSES of four to fourteen rooms, with large grounds; also for sale on monthly pay. O. J. STOUGH, owner, 202 La Salle-st., main floor.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE IN suburban town near city; rent will be taken in board if desired. Address N 9, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED house, 12 rooms, plenty of closets, and laundry, beautiful grounds, and good barn, at South Evanston. HENRY WHIPPLE, Room 8, 107 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHed rooms at the Hotel Emery, 49 Hubbard-court.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite. 47 Monroe-st., Room 17.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED rooms at 257 East Indiana-st. Call Friday and Saturday.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

STORES.

TO RENT—NO. 254 MADISON-ST., BEtween Franklin and Market. Inquire of LAZARUS SILVERMAN, 70 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES AND flats that are now vacant or will be soon, for customers; prices ranging from $15 to $100 per month. Owners will please let us hear from them. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, West Side Real Estate and House-Renting Agents, corner Washington and Halsted.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL house or flat in a desirable neighborhood, between Twenty-second and Forty-first-sts.; South Side. Address, stating terms, N 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ALL THOSE having houses or stores to rent; send in your description, as we have customers waiting. GARNER & BUTLER, 142 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL house or part of house on South Side. In answering state number of rooms and amount of rent. Rent guaranteed. Address N 68, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT H. C. WALKER'S, NOS. 249 AND 251 State-st., can be found the largest stock of new and second-hand carriages, buggies, phaetons, road-wagons, coupes, rockaways, top grocery wagons, express wagons in the West. Also a large stock of harness, single and double, new and second-hand, which we will offer at very low prices. Be sure and call on us before purchasing. We sell on monthly payments, make advances, and exchange. Also, nine cheap horses; one week's trial given.

AT JOHN MITCHELL'S, 196 EAST Washington-st.—Horses of all kinds, carriages, buggies, and harness, new and second-hand, at low prices; or will exchange. Cash advances made.

AT J. S. COOPER'S STABLES, NOS. 174 and 176 Michigan-av., fine driving, buggy, carriage, saddle, and draft horses. Orders solicited.

FOR SALE—FOR ONE-THIRD VALUE, the high-bred and fast-trotting horse Bay Prince. He is 7 years old, 15½ hands high, has good mane and tail, is very stylish and attractive, and moves very gracefully. There is no finer-gaited horse goes the road. He was raised in Kentucky, sired by Volunteer, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Young Columbus. Bay Prince is a very promising young horse, is a square, level trotter, and needs no boots or weights. He trotted three heats in a matinee race in 2:27, 2:26, and 2:26¼. He is warranted to show three heats under 2:30, and warranted perfectly sound and kind, free from fault or blemish, trick or vice. He has been driven the past year by present owner, a lady, who will give purchaser satisfactory reasons for offering him so low, as she must dispose of him immediately. He can be seen and tried at any time at owner's residence, 1234 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—FINE SADDLE HORSE, has all gaits, and some nice driving horses. Ripley's Stable, 2002 Twenty-third-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TWO SECONDhand top buggies, in first-class order, as good as new. 122 Michigan-av.

PEDDLER'S WAGON, GOOD AS NEW, buggies, printers' carts. Repairing in first-class order. MARTIN'S, 47 Wells-st.

WANTED—A LIGHT DOUBLE HARness, hame collars; must be a No. 1 harness and in good repair. Address N 55, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

DELMONICO RANGE FOR SALE cheap. Largest size, with water-back; brand new; too large for owners. 700 North Franklin-st., near Wisconsin.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—AT NO. 5 PARK Row—New, nice furniture and carpets, immediately, the whole or by the piece.

NO BUGS—IRON BEDS, CRIBS, COTS, mattresses. Colleges, hospitals, breweries, bakeries, liverymen supplied. CHICAGO IRON BED CO., 49 Wells-st.

THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD Co., 381 and 383 West Madison-st., keep the largest stock and make the lowest prices and easiest terms on furniture, carpets, stoves, etc.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS among physicians and druggists. N 97, Tribune.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE ONLY mature and complete "Life of Garfield," including his death and burial; 700 pages, elegantly illustrated; liberal terms; send 50 cents for prospectus. J. S. GOODMAN & CO., 142 La Salle-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—"FROM LOG-Cabin to White House"—Only Life of President Garfield issued since his election; includes his assassination, etc. JAMES H. EARLE, Publisher, 63 and 65 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—OF EITHER SEX, permanent, lucrative, and easy employment; exclusive territory. GLOVER & CO., 148 State-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—1 PORTABLE 20-HORSE boiler, 1 16-horse Crane Bros. engine, 1 Joliet cornsheller with sharting, belt, and fixtures. Inquire of MILTON FOSKET, Palatine, Cook County, Ill.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY RESIDENCE and barn (frame). Must be sold right off and taken from the ground. No. 56 Superior-st., near Market. For price call at the office of The J. M. Brunswick & Balke Co., 47 and 49 State-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &C.

WANTED—GOOD GROCERY CLERK. Apply at 1804 State-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN WHO HAS some experience in bookkeeping. State references and salary wanted; one who has been in the millinery or notion business preferred. N 50, Tribune.

WANTED—BY WHOLESALE HOUSE a young and experienced bill clerk. Address, stating references and salary expected. N 79, Tribune.

WANTED—A POLICY CLERK IN AN insurance office; must be a good penman; also, an office boy of American descent and living with his parents. Address N 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER IN GRAIN commission house. Address, giving age, references, and salary expected. N 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT DRUG clerk of good habits and address. N 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO IS a good stenographer and type-writer in a prominent city insurance office. Must be well educated and give best of references. Salary moderate. Address, in own handwriting, N 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRY-goods office a young man about 18 years old; must live with parents. Address, in own writing, N 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK; A YOUNG man with two or three years' experience. Address, stating age and former employers, N 72, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT CLERK; must have experience in office work, write nice and quick both in English and German. Salary $10 in the beginning. Call in the afternoon at 306 East Kinzie-st.

TRADES.

WANTED—25 EXPERIENCED COAL miners at Minonk, Ill.; full work guaranteed; no strike or trouble of any kind. Inquire at 125 La Salle-st. MINER T. AMES.

WANTED—A GOOD WOOD-WORKER on show-cases. GEOHEGAN & REVELL, corner Randolph-st. and Fifth-av.

WANTED—ELECTROTYPER, COMpetent man to "back up" electrotype shells; situation permanent. A. ZEESE & CO. 155 and 157 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—MOLDERS—STEADY MEN with families who want steady work where the climate is healthy and rent low, at the Murray Iron Works, Burlington, Ia.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BLANK-book finisher, also a paper ruler, in a No. 1 stationery and blank-book house in St. Louis; situation permanent. Address Box 2312, St. Louis.

WANTED—CONFECTIONERS AND stick-candy makers. Apply to JOHN C. NEEMES & CO., 28 to 31 Michigan-av.

WANTED—CARRIAGE-BLACKSMITH at 373 and 375 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—GOOD COATMAKERS. NICOLL THE TAILOR, Lakeside Building.

WANTED—GOOD PANTSMAKERS. NICOLL THE TAILOR, Lakeside Building.

WANTED—BAKERY FOREMAN. F. A. Kennedy Company, 41 River-st., Chicago.

WANTED—FOREMAN TO TAKE charge of steam-heating work in city. Address N 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO GOOD PATTERN-makers at once. 51 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TWO PRESSMEN AND ten cylinder-press feeders. BLAKELY, BROWN & MARSH, 155 Dearborn-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—LABORERS FOR IOWA, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota; 15 good spikers and 6 bolters; also sawmill and city work; highest wages. Free fare at J. H. SPERBECK, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—500 LABORERS FOR RAILroads, sawmills, iron-mines, quarries, and other work; highest wages and free fare to the work. CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water-st., or 97½ South Canal-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMAN for Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota at once; one experienced in the millinery and notion line; must possess good record, and not afraid of work. Apply to E. W. HOWELL & CO., Cedar Rapids, Ia.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ADvertising solicitor to canvass in the city for "write-ups." First-class medium; good pay. Apply to Room 17 Tribune Building.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ACquainted with the paper trade. Address stating age, past experience, references, and salary expected, N 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO BOYS AT PICTURE-frame factory, 384 Carroll-av.

WANTED—AT 152 STATE-ST., A BOY about 16 years of age; one not afraid of work and who can make himself generally useful.

WANTED—TRAVELING MEN NOW on the road to take additional line on commission. Staple goods. MORSE & GILMAN, 31 Market.

WANTED—A SMART AND EXPERIenced salesman, speaking German and English; must have experience on the road and give first-class references. Only first-class men need apply. Position permanent. Address N 57, Tribune.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SCHOOL-book salesman. L. J. WHEELER, 81 Clark-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD MEN TO CANvass in private families. Article sells for $12. Big commission. Model furnished. Call and examine. 186 East Jackson-st.

WANTED—IN DRUG-STORE—A Scandinavian boy or young man with some experience in drug business. 314 East Division-st.

WANTED—BOY OR YOUNG MAN OF some experience in the drug business. Address N 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—STRONG and active office-boy. Address, with references, N 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LIVE ENERGETIC MAN to deliver books. Must be capable of transacting business on business principles, and come well recommended. Apply at Room 14, 126 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—WAITER AT EXCHANGE restaurant, Union Stock-Yards. Apply to JOHN STEPHENS.

WANTED—A STRONG YOUNG MAN for packing goods, etc.; $7 a week. BUTLER BROS.', 111 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AGENTS—$30 TO $90 A week sure for energetic men with small capital. Investigation will prove it. Papers for stamp. MERRILL & CO., 27 and 29 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—50 SUPERNUMERARIES for "Virginius." Apply this Friday morning, Sept. 23, 9 a. m., and during the day, at stage door Haverly's Theatre, Monroe and Dearborn-sts. EUGENE CROSSMAN, Master of Auxiliaries.

FINANCIAL.

A. GOLDSMID, LOAN OFFICE, 99 EAST Madison-st. (licensed). Established 1865. Diamond broker and bullion dealer. Cash paid for old gold and silver, diamonds, pearls, etc., etc. Colorado Branch, 403½ Larimer-st., Denver.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture and pianos without removal, and all good securities, at lowest rates. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNIture and pianos without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN on diamonds, watches, and jewelry at TOM N. DONNELLY & CO.'S loan office. 118 Dearborn-st.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture, with or without removal, on favorable terms; no commissions. 130 Dearborn-st., Room 16.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE, LOAN, AND Storage Co.—Advances on furniture, etc., without removal, or on goods in storage. 80 E. Van Buren.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE Savings and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 86 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED property at 6 per cent. Can negotiate municipal bonds to good advantage. LEWIS & KNOTT, Rooms 5 and 6 Borden Block, 99 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal, and on collaterals. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CHICAGO real estate, in sums of $1,000 to $100,000, at lowest rates. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN, JR., & CO, 192 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE at 6 and 7 per cent in sums of not less than $4,000. VAN H. HIGGINS, Room 19, 132 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS IN SUMS OF $5,000 and upwards at 6 per cent net upon improved city property. LYMAN & JACKSON, 55 Portland Block.

WANTED—LOAN OF $1,000 ON WAREhouse receipt calling for about $6,000 in merchandise. WELLS & CO., Room 29, 125 Clark-st.

WANTED—ALL PEOPLE WHO WISH to borrow money on city real estate at lowest rates to call on us. GREENEBAUM SONS, 72 Dearborn-st.

6 AND 7 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN on city real estate in sums to suit. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

INSTRUCTION.

ELOCUTION—SAMUEL KAYZER, teacher of elocution and dramatic art. Fall term begins Sept. 5. Instruction private and in classes. Room 34 Central Music-Hall.

JOHN H. GARNER, Vocal instruction. See circulars at Lyon & Healy's, or call from 10 to 12.

MUNSON'S PHONOGRAPHY, ALSO type-writing, taught at the Metropolitan Business College by the Rev. J. S. HANNA, and at his residence, 2727 South Park-av. Send for circulars.

WANTED—A LADY CAPABLE OF teaching approved methods of primary and intermediate instruction to teach in private family on South Side, from 9 to 12 a. m. Address with references N 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK AND laundress. City references required. Apply at 48 South Sangamon-st., between Madison and Washington.

WANTED—IN MY FAMILY, A GOOD strong girl for general housework (no washing or ironing). JOEL BIGELOW, 376 State-st., upstairs.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework; must be a good cook and laundress. 3251 Vincennes-av.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A competent girl for second work and sewing. Must bring reference. German or Swede. Apply before 12 o'clock at 275 Oak-st.

WANTED—TWO WOMEN COOKS, ONE meat and one pastry; must be first-class; for hotel in the country. Room 457 Sherman House. Inquire from 2 to 4 p. m. for two days. None but those who understand their business need apply.

WANTED—A NEAT, COMPETENT girl as cook and laundress. 300 Superior-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron, and one for second work; German preferred. Inquire at No. 2563 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO do general housework at 726 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—GERMAN OR SWEDISH girl for general housework. 1316 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GENERAL HOUSEWORK girl for four in family; good wages paid; must be a good cook. Call 3428 Indiana-av.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED DINING-room girls, chambermaids. Atlantic Hotel.

SEAMSTRESSES.

WANTED—WE MUST HAVE CLOAK-makers; extra pay guaranteed. MARSHALL FIELD & CO., State and Washington-sts.

NURSES.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO ASsist in the care of children. 507 Hurlbut-st., city limits car to Belden-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO ASSIST IN care of children and second work. Must have good references. Apply at 2944 Prairie-av.

LAUNDRESSES.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND REliable laundress. Apply at 287 West Adams-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR HOUSE-work. Apply to us for situations and good homes with the best families. International Employment Bureau, 363 Wabash-av., corner Harrison-st.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man with 5 years' experience in groceries, boots, and shoes, in some jobbing house, where he can secure steady employment. Good references. Address K 6, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIenced shipping clerk and packer desires employment; moderate wages. Good references. Address N 99, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN CLOTHING business or otherwise, by a young clerk, who speaks German, Scandinavian, and English; only small salary wanted. Address N 40, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent druggist; 10 years' experience. Good reference. Address N 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ABSTRACT writer, bookkeeper, or general office clerk, by a young man of four years' experience. M 70, Tribune.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TEMperate and careful engineer; first-class fireman. Good recommendations. Address N 46, Tribune.

COACHMEN TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHman by an Englishman thoroughly experienced in the management of horses. City references. Address N 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man as coachman; he understands his business. First-class references given. A 715, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—A TRAVELing man of experience would like a position selling goods for a reliable concern. Good references. Address N 48, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH girl to do general housework. 166 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH girl to do general housework. 3700 Butterfield-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—DOMESTICS—This society has awaiting places many competent girls and women, of all nationalities, for general housework in city and country; good references are given and required; no charge. Employers to fill any position will be promptly sent to any part of the city and suburbs, or will be furnished for any part of the West. Good Samaritan Society, 173 East Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class cook and laundress, or general housework in a private family. 371 Twenty-second-st., second floor. Call for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN girl to do general work or cooking; Americans, South Side preferred. No objections to boarders. 3112 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLored woman as first-class cook; stranger in the city. Apply at No. 50 Fourth-av.

DRESSMAKERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMpetent dressmaker, in families, by the day. Good references. 56 South Carpenter-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPErienced dressmaker from the East, who can give the best of references desires a few engagements to sew in families. Terms reasonable. Call or address M. H. LANE, 380 Warren-av.

SITUATION WANTED—I WOULD like a few families to do dressmaking for on the North Side. Can come recommended. Address M 59, Tribune office.

LAUNDRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD laundress in a public or private laundry; a good shirt and lady's clothes ironer. 186 West Adams-st.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEkeeper, fully competent to take entire charge, or companion to an invalid lady. Best of city references. Call or address for two days, HOUSEKEEPER, Woman's Christian Association, Room 3 Farwell Hall.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES needing good Scandinavian or German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 195 Milwaukee-av.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT BUreau—We are prepared to furnish commercial houses and institutions with competent assistants of either sex for every grade of employment, having opened a chain of offices throughout the United States and Canada. We are confident we can fill all orders satisfactorily. Employers and employes will find it greatly to their advantage to call upon us or send in their orders, which will receive careful and prompt attention. Send stamps for circulars, giving rates, instructions, etc. International Employment Bureau, 363 Wabash-av.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ENGEL, GOOLD & SCHAFF, Piano Manufacturers. Established 1865. Factory 51—53 West Lake-st.

Buy of the manufacturers.

This is what every intelligent merchant aims at. We offer the same facilities to every purchaser. Pianos unsurpassed in tone, finish, and durability. Sold on easy monthly installments. Pianos rented, and rent allowed on purchase money. Our references, every business house in the city. Save 25 per cent, and call at the warerooms, 175 WABASH-AV.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS, UPRIGHTS and squares, sold on $10 installments; every piano warranted five years. ADAM SHARP, 276 West Madison-st.

STORY & CAMP, 188 AND 190 STATE-ST., Pianos and organs for cash. Pianos and organs on time. Pianos and organs to rent. Pianos and organs repaired. STORY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD PIANO IN EXchange for vacant lots. Address N 44, Tribune.

BOOKS.

BARGAINS IN BOOKS.
3,000 volumes for sale.
Webster's complete works, 6 vols., $12.
Greeley's History of Rebellion, 2 vols., $6.
Hume's History of England, $2.
De Tocqueville's Democracy in America, 2 vols., $3.
U. S. Dispensatory, $2.50.
Dunglison's Medical Dictionary (sheep), $2.
Prescott's Conquest of Mexico, 3 vols., $2.50.
Dante's Inferno, Flaxman's Illustrations, $3.
Russell's Modern Europe, 7 vols. (calf), $7.
Pope's Works, 8 vols. (calf), $3.
Addison's Spectator, 8 vols. (calf), $3.
Burnet's History of Reformation, 6 vols., $5.
1,000 vols. English, French, and Italian books.
Room 30, Tribune Building.
Take elevator.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 TO $5,000 cash to start a planing and backing mill in Chicago; also partner with $25,000 to $30,000 to engage in the lumber business at Duluth or vicinity; good profits; the subscriber has had fifteen years' experience in the business. N 71, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE BOOT and shoe business; splendid opening for a live man. Address E. L. STODDARD, Clarence House, Chicago.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE PARTNER with capital in an established and paying produce commission business at Milwaukee, Wis.; direct connections with a reliable commission house of Chicago preferred. For personal interview address S. B. C., Milwaukee, Wis.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO STORAGE COMPANY, 300 TO 306 Randolph-st., have the finest warerooms and best facilities in the city for storing furniture, pianos, merchandise, etc. Low rates. Advances made.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe.

FINANCIAL.

DAY & FIELD,
STOCK BROKERS
130 LaSalle-st.

All securities dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange bought and sold on commission and carried on a fair margin.
Interest allowed on credit balances.
Direct Wire from our Office to New York.

Boody, Saltonstall & Co.,
Stocks and Bonds,
128 LA SALLE-ST.
BOODY, McLELLAN & CO., 58 Broadway, N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
D. A. BOODY, C. W. McLELLAN, JR., R. LELAND, F. G. SALTONSTALL.

Pullman Palace Car Stock
RIGHTS
BOUGHT BY
WM. T. BAKER & CO.,
Stock Brokers, No. 1 Chamber of Commerce, CHICAGO.

THE UNION TRUST CO.,
Northeast Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.,
receives savings deposits and allows interest on same subject to the rules of the bank.
G. M. WILSON, Cashier.

F. A. BEERS & CO.,
114-116 LA SALLE-ST., CHICAGO.
GRAIN, PROVISIONS, AND STOCKS bought and sold on margin. STOCK PRIVILEGES at close rates.
New York House: J. MICHELOT & Co., 48 Broad-st.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

CULVER & CO.,
CHICAGO,
AND
CULVER COMMISSION CO.,
ST. LOUIS,
[illegible] consignments of Grain. Fill Eastern orders with dispatch. Buy and sell Grain and Provisions for future delivery, and carry cash property on margins.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The Electoral Commission.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Will you please publish the names of those Justices, Senators, and Representatives comprising the Electoral Commission of 1877? OLD SUBSCRIBER.

[The commission consisted of the following persons: Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States—Nathan Clifford, Samuel J. Miller, Stephen J. Fields, W. Strong, and Joseph P. Bradley; United States Senators—George F. Edmunds, Oliver P. Morton, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Thomas F. Bayard, and Francis Kernan; Members of the House of Representatives—Henry B. Payne, Eppa Hunton, Josiah G. Abbott, George F. Hoar, and James A. Garfield.]

Garfield Park.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—It has been suggested with eminent propriety that the name of the South Park should be changed to that of Garfield Park. Such a tribute of respect to the memory of the late President would beyond question meet with the approbation of every citizen. It should be done. The name of Lincoln is linked with the beautiful park on the North Side, and it would be but fit that the name of one equally noble and equally venerated should be forever attached to the park on the South Side. Then let a popular subscription be started to erect a suitable monument in the park that will be a perpetual reminder of the great man and an object of beauty to the latest generation.

J. ESAIAS WARREN.

The Pus Cavity.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Was that long track, nearly a foot in length, caused by pus? We never heard of it as such until since the autopsy of the President's body. Was it not a physical impossibility that it could be such? In short, was not that track made by the surgeon's probe? From day to day, for a long time, they tried to reach the ball in the right iliac fossa. After weeks of effort, we were told that finally—Dr. Bliss, I think it was—"with a new instrument succeeded in pushing the instrument in the track of the ball some ten or twelve inches." Was not this track made then, by *pushing*, and treating this probe channel, and *not* by the pus? The pus would have to push *upward* at least eight inches to pass beyond the highest point as the President lay. If I understand the fact in the case, it is that day after day the surgeons *pushed* their probe into the facie between the transversalis and the internal oblique muscles, and finally reached the beastful point of twelve inches. Inflamed and treated from day to day, it finally secreted pus; but there was no pus cavity in its track except at its *lower* end.

E. G. COOK.

How to Enlarge the Illinois & Michigan Canal.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Suppose the canal were enlarged from Bridgeport to Lockport to the width and depth of the Chicago River at Clark street, and the earth excavated therefrom were deposited out in the lake in front of Michigan avenue, what would said land be worth in the form of lots? The answer is, $100,000,000 more than it would cost to deposit it there. This would, of course, solve the water and sewage questions and the question of enlarging the Illinois & Michigan Canal. For if such a volume of water were running into the Desplaines River at Lockport or Joliet, it would make that stream, and as it would be getting the canal enlarged without one cent of cost to it, but by simply giving the privilege of filling up a portion of the lake, which will not decrease its value.

This work could be in progress the year round except when solidly frozen, as a channel on either side of the present one could be excavated by dry digging without any interference whatever to navigation, and carried on cars and scows to places of deposit. The remaining portion can be taken out with scows. Now, if there is any value in these suggestions, there is great value, but I am going to be very modest in my charges for them. It is when this thing goes into operation I am to have the privilege of putting into the enterprise all the money I may have or can get. That surely is modest.

W. L. SAMPSON.

An Englishman Suggests Burning at the Stake for Guiteau.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., Sept. 21.—Amidst the general grief at the sad fate of our murdered President, would it not be fitting to inquire what should be done with the wretch whose accursed act has thus plunged this great Nation into mourning? Another pen must dwell on the enormity of his offense and the prolonged sufferings of his illustrious victim, while I would rather, through your able journal, draw attention to the inadequacy of the punishment the law has provided.

I am by no means an admirer of Judge Lynch and his court, but surely if ever there was a case in which an outraged people were justified in resorting to it, it is this. Can we, ought we, for so almost unparalleled and unprovoked a crime, rest satisfied with the slow form of a miserable trial by the ordinary laws, ending as it only could by the forfeit of his worthless life by means of a halter at the hands of a hangman?

I am sure, sir, I am but giving utterance to the sentiments of many thousands of your readers in wishing that he should, previous and in addition thereto, be made to suffer any torture that can be devised. Justice in this case seems to demand it, and the civilized world would surely approve. The proofs are so undeniable, the crime, as it is, against a whole people (and which we are told the wretch yet glories in), so great, that we might safely and properly for once set aside the ordinary laws so powerless and perhaps end his wretched existence by a public burning at the stake.

I close by suggesting that the strictest care should be taken that by no possibility should he have an opportunity of forestalling his inevitable doom.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

JUSTICE CLIFFORD'S WILL.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 22.—The will of the late Chief Justice Clifford, of the Supreme Court, gives his law library in equal shares to his three sons, and the residue of his property to his wife.

Wonderful Power.

When a medicine performs such cures as Kidney-Wort is constantly doing, it may truly be said to have wonderful power. A carpenter in Montgomery, Vt., had suffered for eight years from the worst of kidney diseases, and had been wholly incapacitated for work. He says: "One box made a new man of me, and I sincerely believe it will restore to health all that are similarly afflicted." It is now sold in both liquid and dry form.—*Danbury News.*

Why do Hop Bitters cure so much? Because they give good digestion, rich blood, and healthy action of all the organs.

BUSINESS.

Stocks Strong, Not Active, and Manipulated.

Rumors of Settlement of the Trunk Line War—Bulls Realizing.

Money Easier in London—Finances in Chicago.

The Produce Markets Again Stronger, but with Less Business Doing, Except in Corn.

A Fair Demand for All Descriptions of Breadstuffs—Prices Now and a Year Ago—The Outlook on Corn.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks opened steady, and showed no special activity till a sharp upward movement in Reading and Wabash preferred gave the whole market a rising look. With some natural halts Reading was put up to 70⅝, and Wabash preferred from 89⅞ to 94¾, closing at 94⅛. The prices reached under the stimulus of this leadership were inviting to bulls and bears alike, and there was free selling. The bulls do not feel like engaging in any new movement pending the uncertainty of the policy to be pursued by President Arthur. The bears used the threat of tighter money to put prices down. Against this, it is to be noted that money is now becoming visibly easier in London. Reports of a coming trunk-line truce were again put at work. They seem to find believers, but the effect on the stocks is narrow. New York Central sold down from 143¾ to 142⅞, closing at 143. Lake Shore advanced from 126¼ to 126¾. Michigan Central ranged between 94⅝ and 92¾, closing at 93⅝. C., C., C. & I. was forced by realizing sales down from 99¾ to 96¼, closing at 97½. Transactions were not heavy in any of the trunk lines, and the common expectation that the war between the roads will be settled about Oct. 1 has evidently not yet induced many people to buy. The present efforts to settle the difficulties are being made by the Erie, which is moving heaven and earth for peace. As far as our information goes, there is equally good authority for the statement that an alliance offensive and defensive is under negotiation, and that it is not. Mr. Gould apparently transferred his hand from Western Union to Wabash, which was marked up to 52⅞ for the common, and 94¼ for the preferred. Mr. Gould's Missouri Pacific was changed from 106⅛ to 107¾. Pacific Mail advanced 1, to 51⅝, Kansas & Texas 1, to 41⅝. Northwestern was in demand from 126¼ to 127⅛.

Transactions were not large. The market showed evident signs of manipulation, and the indisposition of the public to buy stocks was never more pronounced than now.

A number of the Chicago brokers have been informed that their special wires to New York will soon be discontinued. No reason is given for cutting off this convenience. Brokers estimate that the effect on business will be to greatly lessen the revenues of the telegraph company. The knowledge that Chicago stock brokers have almost instantaneous connection with New York encourages a great many bankers, merchants, and capitalists in the West to deal in stocks who would otherwise not do so. Their orders, and inquiries, and correspondence by wire yield a large aggregate sum to the telegraph, and most of it will be cut off if the methods of doing business are to be reduced to the slow pace of a year or two ago. The Mutual Union is now offering to make contracts with New York bankers and brokers for special wires at a reduction of 33⅓ per cent on the prices charged by the Western Union, and it will not be long before our stock brokers will be able to recover through this rival company the use of special wires to New York. Great ingenuity has to be exercised by the Western Union to keep its service as slovenly, tedious, and unsatisfactory as it is at present.

The following are the official figures of the operations of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company:

MONTH OF JULY.

	1880.	1881.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$1,580,975.88	$1,787,080.59	$206,104.71
Working expenses	1,014,658.20	1,114,672.89	100,014.69
Net earnings	566,317.68	672,407.70	107,090.02

OCTOBER TO JULY INCLUSIVE.

	1879 and 1880.	1880 and 1881.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$15,299,817.86	$17,208,511.09	$1,908,693.23
Working exp's	9,657,940.65	11,008,189.87	1,350,249.22
Net earning	5,641,877.21	6,200,321.22	558,444.01

The gross earnings of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad Company for the week ending Sept. 14 are officially reported as follows: 1881, $52,140.84; 1880, $45,498.32; increase, $6,642.52. The estimated earnings of the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad Company for the second week in September, 1881, were $49,721, and for the corresponding week of 1880, $54,324; decrease, $4,613. The earnings of the Des Moines & Fort Dodge Railroad Company for the first week of September were: 1881, $11,029; 1880, $6,178; increase, $4,851.

The approximate earnings of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway during the second week of September were $181,600, an increase of $2,769 over the same week last year. From Jan. 1 last to Sept. 16 the gross earnings were $3,796,003, which was $906,551 less than in 1880. The Erie Road gross earnings were $1,787,000 during the month of July, as against $1,581,000 last year.

It is thought in New York with regard to the bonds Mr. Windom will decide to buy that the persistent buying of the 4 per cents by a National bank thought to stand well with the Government is an intimation that the securities are likely to be the "chosen few." At the present price of 117 these bonds net about 3 per cent to the holder. The question is asked, Why should the Secretary buy these bonds at a premium when he can call the extended 3½ per cent? Parties interested answer the question by averring that he has been notified by certain leading banks holding the extended 3½ per cents that if these bonds are called and they (the banks) are forced to replace them by the 4 per cents, which must necessarily be purchased from the Government's pet bank at a price which will only yield 3 per cents, they will withdraw their circulation.

The following shows the fluctuations of the active stocks:

Stocks.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
American District	55	55	55	55
West. Union Tel. Co.	87⅝	88⅝	87⅝	87⅞
C., B. & Q.	161	161	160	160½
Canada Southern	65⅛	65⅞	63	64¼
Rock Island	137⅛	137½	137⅛	137⅛
Illinois Central	131⅛	132½	131⅛	131¾
Manhattan	22	22¾	22	22¾
New York Central	143¾	143¾	142⅞	143
New York Elevated	108	110	108	110
Metropolitan Elevated	86¼	86⅝	86	86¼
Mil., L. S. & W.	51	52¼	51	52¼
C., C., C. & I.	99	99¾	96¼	97½
Erie	45⅞	46⅜	45⅞	46⅛
Erie, pfd.	89	89⅞	89	89⅜
Michigan Central	93	94⅝	92¾	93⅝
Lake Shore	126¼	126¾	126¼	126½
Northwestern	126¼	127⅛	126¼	127⅛
St. Paul	113⅞	114¼	113⅞	114¼
Omaha	43½	44⅜	43	44⅛
Do preferred	107¾	108⅜	107¾	108⅛
Lake Erie & W.	50⅞	50⅞	50⅛	50¼
Chattanooga	85	85	85	84
Wabash, St. L. & Pacific	50⅞	52⅞	50⅞	52⅛
Do preferred	89⅞	94¾	89⅞	94⅛
Louisville & Nashville	98	98⅝	97⅜	97⅞
Reading	67	70⅝	67	70⅜
Union Pacific	122⅜	122⅞	121⅝	122⅜
Ohio & Mississippi	43⅞	45	43⅞	44⅞
Hannibal & St. Joe. pref.	115⅛	116¼	115	115⅞
Northern Pacific	39⅛	39⅝	39⅛	39⅜
Do preferred	79⅛	79⅞	79	79⅛
Kan. & Texas	40⅞	41⅝	40¾	41⅜
Delaware, Lack. & West	126⅛	126⅝	126⅛	126⅜
Del. & Hudson	109	109⅛	109	109⅛
New Jersey Central	95⅛	96⅜	95⅛	96
Pacific Mail	50⅝	51⅝	50⅝	51⅜
St. L. & San Fran. pfd.	74	74	74	74
Ont. & Western	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
Erie seconds	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
Houston & Texas Cent.	92½	92½	92	92
Central Pacific	95⅞	96⅛	95⅞	95⅞
Ches. & Ohio	29⅛	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛
Ches. & Ohio pfd.	40⅛	40⅛	39⅞	40⅛
Mobile & Ohio	36	36	36	36
Denver & Rio Grande	88	89⅛	88	88⅛
Peoria, D. & E.	40⅛	41⅛	40⅛	41⅛
Missouri Pacific	106⅛	107¾	106⅛	107⅝
Texas Pacific	52	53⅛	51⅝	52⅛
Ohio Central	28⅛	28⅞	28⅛	28¾
Oregon	161¾	161¾	161¾	161¾
Met. Elevated bonds	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
Manitoba	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛

Government bonds were fairly active, without change in price. District of Columbia 3.65s were 107 bid and 108 asked; United States 3½s, 101 bid and 101⅝ asked; 4s, 117 bid and 117¼ asked; and 4½s, 113⅞ bid and 113⅞ asked.

Foreign exchange, on account of slightly easier money in London, was lower for demand sterling. Bankers' sterling was 481¼@484½; sterling actual rates were 480¼@483½; commercial sterling was nominally 478@478½. Bankers' francs were 525 for sixty days and 521¼ for demand; French commercial bills were 530@526⅞; Belgian commercial, 530⅝; bankers' marks, 94@94¼; and commercial, 93@93½.

Chicago bank clearings were $7,100,000. Loans were fairly active at 5@7 per cent. Currency was in good demand from the country. New York exchange sold between banks at 80c@$1 per $1,000 discount.

Cook County 5s sold at 110, and 4½s at 108.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—On the Stock Exchange the speculation was characterized by considerable activity, and in one or two special instances a material advance in prices was recorded. The general market, however, did not participate to any appreciable extent in the improvement, and some shares show a decline on the day's transactions. The dealings were decidedly feverish, and the fluctuations in prices were in some cases quite sharp. At the opening the general list showed a decline from yesterday's closing quotations ranging from ⅛ to 1½ per cent—the latter in Hannibal & St. Joseph preferred. During the first half hour the dealings were very irregular, but at the first board the speculation became heavy, and under the leadership of Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, large blocks of which were sold by a leading broker, the entire market declined ⅛@3⅝ per cent. Canada Southern was also conspicuous in the downward movement, and fell off 2⅝ per cent. Before midday, however, the declining tendency was checked, and under the influence of brisk purchases of Wabash Pacific and Reading the market took an upward turn. During the afternoon there was, as usual, an occasional slight reaction, but in the main prices tended upward, and in the late transactions an advance was recorded, ranging from ¼ to 4¾ per cent, the only stocks, however, which were very prominent therein being Wabash Pacific preferred and common and Reading. A notable exception to the general firmness was East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia, which declined 3 per cent for both common and preferred stocks. In the final sales the general market reacted a fraction and closed barely steady.

In the money market a fair degree of activity prevailed, but the supply of capital offering was fully equal to the requirements of borrowers. Call loans on pledge of stock collateral ranged between 4 and 6 per cent, and closed at the lower figures the great bulk of the business having been done at the intermediate rate. The Government bond dealers found ready accommodation at 3@4 per cent. Time loans and prime discounts are unchanged. The sterling exchange market continues dull and steady, the nominal asking quotations being 481½ for sixty-day bills and 485 for demand, and the rates for actual business 480½ to 481 for sixty-day bills, 484 to 484¼ for demand, 484½ to 485 for cable transfers and 479 to 479½ for commercial bills. Continental exchange is also unchanged.

Railroad mortgages were irregular and unsettled on a moderate volume of business. Boston, Hartford & Erie firsts fell off from 70 to 69¼ and returned to 70. Erie consolidated seconds fluctuated between 103⅛ and 103½, and closed at 103¼. Ohio Central incomes rose from 54 to 55, returned to 54, and rallied to 54½. Texas Pacific firsts (Rio Grande Division) advanced from 91¼ to 92 and returned to 91¼. Chesapeake & Ohio 6s (class B) declined from 85¼ to 85, Delaware & Hudson 7s of 1894 from 121 to 120, Iron Mountain general 5s from 91⅝ to 91½, Kansas & Texas firsts from 106¼ to 105⅝, New Jersey Central firsts from 117½ to 117, St. Paul firsts (La Crosse Division) from 123½ to 123, and Rochester & Pittsburg incomes from 45 to 44. Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis consols rose from 125 to 125½, Denver & Rio Grande construction 6s from 110¼ to 111, Dever, South Park & Pacific firsts from 105 to 105⅜. Erie thirds from 105 to 105½, Mobile & Ohio firsts debentures from 96½ to 97, Minneapolis & St. Louis firsts (Iowa extension) 111¼ to 112, and Metropolitan Elevated seconds from 84 to 86.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Governments were quiet and generally steady.

Railroad bonds were moderately active and irregular.

State securities were dull and nominal.

The stock market was weak at the opening, and prices generally ⅛@1½ per cent lower than at the close yesterday, the latter Hannibal & St. Joe preferred. In early dealings speculation was irregular, but at the first board a weak tone prevailed, and a decline took place, ranging from ⅛@3⅝. Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, Canada Southern, and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy leading the deal. Toward noon a good buying movement was developed, and during the afternoon the market was quite strong, prices advancing steadily almost up to the close, when the improvement ranged from ⅛@4¾, the latter in Wabash Pacific preferred, Reading, Wabash common, Texas Pacific, and Missouri Pacific being also prominent in the rise. In the final sales a fractional reaction took place. East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia was weak, and declined 3 for common and preferred, but recovered 1@1¼ at the close.

Transactions, 321,000:

Canada Southern	6,600	Northern Pacific	3,000
Central Pacific	5,500	Ohio & Mississippi	3,000
D., L. & W.	10,000	Ontario & Western	2,000
Del. & Hudson	1,000	Ohio Central	3,800
Denver & Rio Grande	10,000	Pacific Mail	3,000
Erie	22,000	P., D. & E.	1,200
Kansas & Texas	8,000	Reading	75,000
Lake Shore	9,500	St. Paul	1,400
Louisville & Nash.	2,400	St. Paul & Omaha	25,000
Lake Erie & West'n	2,500	Texas Pacific	6,800
Michigan Central	16,000	Union Pacific	8,800
Missouri Pacific	4,000	Wabash Pacific	39,000
Northwestern	3,000	Western Union	15,000
N. J. Central	3,700	C., C., C. & I.	5,000
New York Central	1,300		

Money 4@6, closing at 4; prime mercantile paper at 5@6.

Sterling exchange, sixty days, steady at 481; demand, 484¼.

GOVERNMENTS.

6s	101⅞	New 4s	117¼
New 5s	101	Pacific 6s of 1895	130
New, 4½s	113⅜		

BONDS.

Central Pacific	114¼	U. P. firsts pfd.	116¼
Erie seconds	103⅛	U. P. land grant	118⅛
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre	111	U. P. sinking fund	124
Louisiana consols	65⅛	Virginia 6s	135
Missouri 6s	110	Virginia consols	91⅞
St. Joe	108	Virginia deferred	116⅛
St. P. & S. C. firsts	112	Tex. & P. land grants	76⅛
Tennessee 6s	69	Tex. Pac. (Rio G. Div.)	91⅛
Tennessee new	68		

STOCKS.

Adams	137	Northern Pacific	39⅛
Alton & Terre Haute	41	Do pref	79
Do pref	90	Northwestern	127
American	87⅛	Do pref	138
B., C. R. & N.	81	New York Central	143
Canada Southern	64	Ohio Central	28⅜
C., C., & I. C.	21⅛	Ohio & Miss.	44⅛
Central Pacific	95⅞	Do pref	114
Ches. & Ohio	29⅛	Ontario & Western	31⅛
Do 1st pref	40	Pacific Mail	51⅜
Do 2d pref	30⅛	Panama	255
Chicago & Alton	131⅛	P., D. & E.	41⅛
Do pref	138	Pittsburg	137
C., B. & Q.	164⅛	Reading	70⅛
C., St. L. & N O.	77	Rock Island	137
Cin., San. & Cleve.	47	St. L. & San F.	45⅛
Cleve. & Col.	97⅛	Do pref	74
Del. & Hudson	109⅛	Do 1st pref.	107
Del., Lac. & Wes.	126⅜	St. Paul	114⅛
D. & R. G.	88⅜	Do pref	124
Erie	46⅛	St. Paul, M. & M.	102⅛
Do pref	89⅛	St. Paul & Omaha	44⅛
Fort Wayne	140	Do pref	108⅛
H. & St. Joe	100	Texas Pacific	52⅛
Do pref	115⅛	Union Pacific	122⅜
Harlem	200	United States	68⅛
Houston & Texas	92	W., St. L. & Pacific	52⅛
Illinois Central	131¾	Do pref	94⅛
I., B. & W.	46	Fargo	131
Kansas & Texas	41⅜	Western Union	87⅞
L. E. & W.	54	Caribou	2
Louisville & Nash	98	Central Arizona	1⅛
L., N. A. & C.	80	Excelsior	1⅛
M. & C. firsts pref	16	Homestake	19
M. C. seconds	11⅛	Little Pittsburg	2⅛
Mem. & Charleston	77	Ontario	35⅛
Michigan Central	94	Quicksilver	14
Missouri Pacific	107⅛	Do pref	61
Mobile & Ohio	36⅛	Silver Cliff	4⅛
Morris & Essex	124	Standard	22⅛
Nash & Chattanooga	85⅛	East Tenn.	14
New Jersey Central	96	Do pref	28⅛
Norfolk & W.	56		

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—The stock market has been very dull and little of interest was developed. The following changes are noted, comparing the closing sales: Boston & Albany advanced ⅛, to 172; Rutland preferred ⅜, to 28¼; Eastern ½, to 46; Boston & Maine 1, to 154; Sandusky ¾, to 25¼; Atchison ¾, to 139¾. Wisconsin Central declined 1⅛, to 25½; Flint ½, to 31; Connoton Valley 1, to 24¾; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 1, to 160½; New York & New England 1⅛, to 70; Boston & Providence 1, to 164. Republican Valley deferred sold at 121. Others as before.

In bonds, Atlantic & Pacific 6s advanced 1, to 46¼; Hartford & Erie 5s ⅜, to 69⅞; New York & New England 7s ½, to 118; New Mexico 7s ¼, to 117¼.

In land stocks, Boston Land at 8⅜.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—Stocks closed as follows:

Water Power	8⅛	Cin., San. & Cleve	25¼
Boston Land	8⅜	Eastern R. R.	46⅛
Atch. & Topeka 1st 7s	122	Flint & P. M.	31
Boston, H. & E. 7s	69	L. R. & Fort Smith	76
Eastern R. R. 4½s	104⅛	N. Y. & N. E.	70
N. Y. & N. E.	118	O. & Lake Cham. com.	43
Atch. & Topeka R. R.	139¾	Old Colony	128
Boston & Albany	172	Rutland, preferred	28¼
Boston & Maine	154	Wis. Cent. common	25½
C., B. & Q.	160½		

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Illinois Central, 136¼; Pennsylvania Central, 67½; New York Central, 148½; Erie, 47½; do seconds, 106½; Reading, 35.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today is £15,000.

The bullion in the Bank of England increased £265,000.

LONDON, Sept. 22—11:30 a. m.—Consols, 99 5-16 money, 99 7-16 account.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—Rentes, 84f 8c.

PARIS, Sept. 22—2 p. m.—French rentes, 84f 90c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 22.—Sight exchange on New York, $1.00 per $1,000 premium; sterling, 481.

MINING NEWS.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

In mining shares Pewabic declined ⅛, to 14½; Franklin ⅛, to 13; Atlantic 1, to 16; Harshaw ⅛, to 6⅛; Copper Falls ⅛, to 2⅝; Napa advanced ⅜, to 6⅝; Allouez ¼, to 3⅜; Catalpa 1-32, to 15-16. Dana sold at 37½; and others as before.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co.	3⅜	Pewabic	14½
Catalpa	1⅛	Quincy	38
Copper Falls	2⅝	Ridge	4⅛
Duncan Silver	1	Silver Islet	31
Franklin	13		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alpha	1	Martin White	2
Alta	5⅛	Mexican	11⅛
Bechtel	⅜	Mono	2⅛
Belcher	3⅛	Noonday	⅛
Best & Belcher	12⅛	Northern Belle	12⅜
Bodie	8⅛	Ophir	8⅛
Bullion	19-32	Oro	19-32
Bulwer	2⅛	Overman	2⅛
California	15-16	Potosi	3⅛
Chollar	2⅛	Savage	2⅛
Con. Virginia	2⅛	Sierra Nevada	19⅛
Crown Point	1⅜	Silver King	19⅛
Eureka Con.	27	Union Consolidated	18⅛
Exchequer	1	Yellow Jacket	6⅛
Gould & Curry	7⅛	South Bodie	2
Hale & Norcross	3⅛	Mount Diablo	6

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, Sept. 22:

CITY PROPERTY.

Milton av, 25 ft n of Elm st, w f, 25x100 ft, dated Sept. 15 (Anton Klinger to Michael Klinger) $3,100
Thirty-eighth court, 72 ft w of Stewart av, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 12 (E. J. & J. R. Smith to A. B. McChesney) 450
North Branch st, s w cor of Halsted, n e f, 315 ft to river, dated July 1 (William L. Grey et al. to Grey, Clark, and Engle) 10,000
Halsted st, s w cor of Harrison, undivided ½ of 261 ft to Hooker st, dated Aug. 5 (William L. Grey to John M. Clark) 3,500
Canal st, 220 ft s of Eighteenth, w f, undivided ¼ of 246 3-10 ft, triangular to alley, dated Aug. 5 (Same to same) 3,500
Winchester av, 161 ft s of West Monroe, e f, 24x125¼ ft, dated Sept. 20 (F. G. Cobb to F. E. Brett) 3,000
North Halsted st, 498 ft s of Centre, w f, 25x131 ft, improved, dated Sept. 21 (H. and S. Bade to H. and M. Figge) 1,675
Mohawk st, 24 ft s of Eugenie, w f, 24x70 ft, improved, dated Sept. 21 (H. and M. Figge to W. Schmitt) 1,650
Emerald av, 96 ft n of Thirty-eighth st, w f, 24x123 7-10 ft, dated April 21 (Estate of H. Keville to N. R. Wilmott) 700
West Ohio st, n e cor of Robey, s f, 24x121¼ ft, dated Sept. 20 (Henry H. Massey to John and Eliza Long) 1,000
North Paulina st, n w cor of McReynolds, e f, 24x100 ft, dated Sept. 25 (Carl Kraek to Peter Maes) 1,700
Oak st, bet Pine and Rush, s f, 28 3-10x108 ft, dated Sept. 19 (Henry Stommell to Hans Hansen) 2,000
Talmon av, 325 ft s of North av, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 13 (John Johnston Jr. to E. E. Prosch) 325
Evergreen st, 75 ft e of North Robey, s f, 50x170 ft, dated Aug. 3 (H. J. Koren to Frank Thon) 1,500
Joseph st, 183 ft s of Hickory, e f, 24x100 ft, dated Sept. 22 (L. and K. Dornbecker to T. A. Morgenweck) 550
Astor st, 83 6-100 ft s of Schiller, e f, 40x120 ft, dated May 17 (John Huthenlocher to Cynthia Congdon) 3,500
North av, 48 ft w of Holt st, n f, 48x118¾ ft, dated Sept. 22 (A. R. Abbott (Trustee) to George Merrill) 1,580
North Halsted st, 40 ft s of Hubbard, w f, 40x201 ft, dated Sept. 21 (William S. Johnson to Elizabeth Klauer) 4,200
State st, 38 ft n of Thirty-third st, e f, 25x120 ft, improved, dated Sept. 20 (Francis Lackner (Trustee) to Henry Rusech) 4,550

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

North Paulina st, 242 ft s of Leland av, e f, 50x193 ft, dated Sept. 19 (C. H. Morse to Maria Collier) $500
Edson st, 269 ft n of Lincoln av, w f, 50x140 ft, dated Sept. 21 (Augusta Paulsen to Jane Scatliff) 1,200
Edson st, adjoining the above, 25x140 ft, dated Sept. 21 (Anton Weisrock to same party) 600

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Marshfield av, 124 s of Forty-sixth st, w f, 24x121½ ft, dated July 18 (C. Counselman to G. Kogler) $250
Indiana av, s w cor of Fortieth st, e f, undivided ½ of 100x161 ft (with undivided ½ of 50x161 ft in same block) dated Aug. 5 (W. L. Grey to John M. Clark) 3,000
San Francisco av, 144 ft s of Fifty-fourth st, w f, undivided ¼ of 24x125 ft, dated Aug. 5 (same to same) 200
Wallace st, n e cor of Forty-first, w f, 35⅛x124 ft, dated Sept. 19 (C. J. Hambleton et al. to Ann Daily) 1,000
Hickory st, n w cor of Thirty-sixth, e f, 50x125 ft, dated Sept. 1 (Nathan Corwith to D. M. Burnham) 600
Arnold st, 270 ft n of Fifty-ninth, e f, 25x145 ft, dated Sept. 20 (E. N. Tillotson to J. B. Maguire) 2,200
South Dearborn st, 275 ft s of Fortieth, w f, 25x110 ft, improved, dated Sept. 22 (M. and J. S. Bushnell to Volrath Rahn) 1,125
Cornell st, 350 ft s of Fifty-third, w f, 50x158 ft, dated Sept. 1 (Lyman Baird to Barton A. Ulrich) 6,700
Washington av, 99 ft n of Fifty-seventh st, w f, 100x150 ft, dated Sept. 1 (W. H. Stoddard to William Aldrich) 4,000
Washington av, n e cor Fifty-seventh st, w f, 99x150 ft, dated Sept. 1 (W. H. Stoddard to Lulu S. Aldrich) 11,000

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Thursday morning and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1881.	RECEIPTS. 1880.	SHIPMENTS. 1881.	SHIPMENTS. 1880.
Flour, brls	13,428	5,099	11,747	4,455
Wheat, bu	36,503	83,823	39,542	28,556
Corn, bu	362,672	413,525	251,823	207,315
Oats, bu	41,691	113,902	73,577	116,614
Rye, bu	10,490	19,025	14,454	8,460
Barley, bu	37,156	35,950	28,800	43,293
Grass seed, lbs	92,560	238,910	310,976	182,610
Flax seed, lbs	1,057,787	2,156,810	195,770	3,609,094
Broom-corn, lbs	116,000	20,000	48,244	12,082
Cured meats, lbs	151,700	61,700	1,904,110	1,991,711
Beef, tcs			85	5
Beef, brls			4.3	324
Pork, brls			813	353
Lard, lbs		26,430	531,256	240,428
Tallow, lbs	73,770	43,438	26,750	50,348
Butter, lbs	159,199	232,645	107,959	144,115
Live Hogs, No	19,720	20,950	4,109	6,655
Cattle, No	6,167	6,904	3,903	2,519
Sheep, No	3,085	1,292		199
Hides, lbs	128,682	171,707	407,075	247,620
Highwines, brls		120		
Wool, lbs	84,961	47,952	144,203	167,814
Potatoes, bu	8,356	2,805	5,649	490
Coal, tons	18,840	5,994	1,675	2,064
Hay, tons	136	209	10	30
Lumber, feet	13,117	7,273	3,770	4,081
Shingles, feet	10,540	1,709	1,545	2,182
Salt, brls	1,545	6,276	2,379	5,886
Eggs, pkgs	256	250	17	
Cheese, bxs	4,655	4,148	2,151	648
Green apples, brls	1,728	1,814	195	21

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 1 car No. 2 red winter wheat, 2 cars lower grades winter, 36 cars No. 2 spring, 17 cars No. 3 do, 8 cars rejected (64 wheat); 395 cars and 23,000 bu No. 2 corn, 115 cars and 29,000 bu high mixed, 325 cars and 800 bu rejected (835 cars and 52,800 bu corn); 23 cars white oats, 22 cars No. 2 mixed, 44 cars rejected, 4 cars no grade (93 oats); 12 cars No. 2 rye, 8 cars rejected do; 1 car No. 2 barley, 35 cars No. 3 do, 20 cars No. 4 do, 1 car No. 5 do (57 barley). Total (1,069 cars), 585,000 bu. Inspected out: 34,435 bu wheat, 230,385 bu corn, 36,994 bu oats, 479 bu rye, 1,620 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were generally stronger yesterday, but with less business doing. There was a good demand for corn, but less desire to buy wheat and provisions. Holders of all were, however, very strong in their views, and prices went up, though with no encouragement from Liverpool, wheat being heavy there and quoted lower. The later feeling here was easier. Mess pork closed 5@10c higher, at $19.32½@19.35 for October, and $20.35@20.37½ for January. Lard closed 5c higher, at $12.15@12.18½ for October, and $12.65@12.67½ for January. Short ribs closed 2½c higher, at $10.27½@10.30 for October. Wheat closed 1@1½c higher, at $1.31½@1.31¾ for October and $1.34¼@1.34⅜ for November. Corn closed 1@1½c higher, at 68½@68⅝c for October, and 68¼@68⅜ for November. Oats closed ⅛@1c lower, at 41@41¼c seller the month, 41⅝@41½c for October, and 42⅜@42½c for November. Rye closed 1c higher, at $1.09@1.09½ for October, and $1.13@1.13½ for November. Barley closed nominally at $1.11 cash, with $1.12 bid for November. Hogs were active and strong at $6.40@6.75 for light, and at $6.25@7.30 for heavy. Cattle were steady, selling at $2.20@6.75.

There was continued activity in dry-goods circles. There was a numerous attendance of buyers in all departments of the market, and a large volume of sales was accomplished. Prices were as firm as at any previous period. In the grocery market there were no pronounced changes. Trade was active, and the general market again presented a buoyant tone. Boots and shoes were in large demand, and a free movement in clothing and millinery goods was also reported, prices ruling firm. Dairy products were as firm as before. The supply of fine goods continues to fall far short of current requirements, and sales slightly above the quotations are not infrequent. In dried and canned fruits there was continued activity at generally steady prices. Fish were firm. Dealers in oils were busy, and prices again were firm, with lard-oil 2c higher. Coal and pig-iron were firm.

Broom-corn is steady at the quotations of the past week. New stock has begun to come in, and proves to be of very fine quality. The hay market continues firm for choice goods, other kinds not showing so much activity. In green fruits all descriptions were active, peaches, which were very plenty, selling slightly below Wednesday's prices. Hides are moving very slowly, tanners buying sparingly in anticipation of another decline. Grease and tallow are firm at the recent advance. The demand for the latter is far in excess of the supply. Metals and tinner's ware are active without change in prices. Potatoes continue firm at 90@95c per bu. Wool is fairly active, but the large stock of coarse wool in this market works against an advance in prices, which are still very low. Seeds were steady, for timothy and flaxseed at about Wednesday's prices. Clover was a trifle easier, selling at $5.25@5.50 for old, and $5.75@5.80 for new prime.

Lake freights were dull and lower, corn being taken for Buffalo at 2½c per bu. Some charters were reported as being made early at 2¾c. The room engaged was for 237,000 bu corn. Railroad freights to New York are quoted at 12½c per 100 lbs on grain and 17½c on provisions. Through to Liverpool is about 27½@30c on grain and 40@44c on provisions.

The aggregate receipts of wheat reported yesterday at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit were 136,000 bu. The corresponding shipments were 145,000 bu. The shipments from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore were 351,000 bu.

The following are reported as on ocean passage:

	Sept. 17, 1881.	Sept. 10, 1881.	Sept. 18, 1880.
Wheat and flour, qrs	1,975,000	1,975,000	1,250,000
Corn, qrs	250,000	280,000	530,000

One of the gentlemen who have faith in corn compiled the prices for last Wednesday at principal Western points, as follows, for spot: Kansas City 63½c, St. Louis 63⅝@64½c, Peoria 64¼@64¾c, Indianapolis 65@66c, Toledo 67@68c, Cincinnati 69c; against 66@67c here. These prices range well up as compared with Chicago, showing that the people of other places believe in the article.

The wag of the Board of Trade says that the trouble with wheat is the fact that the millers have sold out to the milliners.

The inspection list of yesterday showed 885 bu of "not graded" wheat taken out of store. That is supposed to have been taken by teams, though it is about 2 car loads. Folks say that the wheat in question is taken to the cleaning mills and cooled off, after which it is run out into the country a few miles, and then brought back here as No. 2. We do not doubt that this would be done if there was any profit in the operation—which there is not. The difference in prices is not large enough to pay for the trouble, especially as the change involves 1½c per bu storage.

A receiver yesterday stated the situation in corn as it affected him. The corn was bought last winter at about 38c laid down here, sold in the neighborhood of 50c to be delivered here in October, and has since been margined up to nearly 70c per bu to secure its delivery. There is a good profit in the deal notwithstanding the large amount of money required to margin as well as handle—that is, if the corn can be delivered here. But if the elevators are full so that no more corn can be received into store next month the matter will not result so favorably. By the by, it was reported yesterday that certain prominent railroad men have already concerted a plan of action to be adopted if it be attempted to corner the market on blockaded elevators. Of course the warehousemen would assist, and a great many members of the Board of Trade would be found coöperating if it lay in their power to do so.

A letter from Liverpool dated Sept. 8 says that wheat and potatoes will turn out in Ireland much better than in Great Britain. The wheat prospects in England are better than was recently thought. The tone of the trade is strong, though subdued, with a widespread belief that the world's supply of wheat is deficient by some 6,000,000 qrs., or 50,000,000 bu.

The following table shows the (average) cash prices of several leading articles of produce yesterday, as compared with one year ago. The comparison shows a tremendous advance in most articles:

Articles.	Sept. 22, 1881.	Sept. 22, 1880.
Mess Pork	$19.30	$18.00
Lard	12.17½	8.00
Short ribs, loose	10.32½	8.35
Packing hogs	6.62½	5.12½
Flour, extras	6.25	4.50
No. 2 spring wheat	1.30	93
No. 2 corn	67⅝	40
No. 2 oats	41	30¼
No. 2 rye	1.08	84¼
No. 2 barley	1.11	76
Butter, choice dairy	27½	24
Cheese, full cream	12½	12
Eggs	20	16¼
Potatoes, by car-lot	92	40
Apples	3.00	1.50
Sugar, green standard	10⅛	10¼
Hay, No. 1 timothy	15.50	14.25
Lumber, A stock boards	40.00	36.00
Coal, range and nut	7.75	6.75
Whitefish	5.50	4.50

The average advance on grain and provisions was 37 per cent, and on the other articles 31⅝ per cent. Average advance on all 34¼ per cent. The most remarkable items are potatoes 119 per cent, apples 100 per cent, corn 68½ per cent, lard 52¼ per cent, wheat 30 per cent, oats 36 per cent, and hogs 30 per cent.

The sharp decline in oil, from $1.00 down to 95c, appears to have been due to a telegraphic error. The daily rate of production was reported to have increased 7,000 brls, whereas it is so much decrease. On the correction of the error the market reacted to 97c.

WHAT A SHORT CORN CROP MEANS.

Mr. G. K. Marston, whose letters over the signature of "Iroquois" were widely read in THE TRIBUNE a few years ago, sends the following in response to a request for his views with regard to the situation:

While reading crop reports in your issue of to-day (the 19th) I became more impressed with the seriousness of our crop conditions than ever before. How few there are who understand what 60 per cent of a crop means in this great country.

Some years ago my attention was directed to crop statistics to some extent, and from personal experience and observation I arrived at the following conclusions as to where our corn goes:

For the ordinary requirements of the farm and family at least 40 per cent of the crop is consumed. I mean to feed work stock, cows, pigs, chickens, etc., for the farmer's own use. We have exported about 10 per cent of the crop for the past six years. I don't believe the official reports as to aggregate products: don't believe this country ever produced 1,500,000,000 bu of corn in any one year; but I take percentage as a basis: With 50 per cent for export and consumption in producing we have 50 per cent to sell in various forms. Probably 20 per cent more of the crop is exported from the farm to other localities in our own country in its natural state—that is, corn shipped to other localities for home consumption—and the other 30 per cent goes into stock—pork, beef, and horseflesh that the farmer sells. I am thus led to the conclusion that at least 60 per cent of a good crop is actually needed by our own people without fattening a single hog or a beef at home.

According to official reports the average of our corn crop for the past six years is about 1,400,000,000 bu per annum, and all we have of surplus from those six big crops is 25,000,000 in sight, and a few million in cribs in Iowa. It would seem from this that our average annual consumption is 1,200,000,000 per annum, or 100,000,000 per month or 25,000,000 per week, about 3,500,000 per day—and this immense amount, 25,000,000 in sight and the few millions in cribs, is barely ten days' supply for our own country. If THE TRIBUNE estimate is correct, that we have 60 per cent of a crop, we have barely enough for ordinary wants without feeding a single animal for market, or barely nine months' supply if we feed our usual amount of stock. Now, how shall we piece out? Wise ones tell us: Oh! we are very wasteful. Our farmers are very slovenly, and waste more than they feed; and if corn is scarce they will save it, and will have a much larger per cent to sell than if crops were large. I deny this assertion that the farmer is so very wasteful. He feeds corn because it is the cheapest feed—cheapest when its value is estimated by the true standard—labor. It requires less days' work to produce corn for food than other kinds of stock food, but there is little wasted. Now, when corn is plenty and other food scarce, corn is fed lavishly. When corn is scarce and other feed plenty, a larger per cent of corn is saved for market. More rough food is used. But what can be substituted this year to supplement the shortage?

In years of plenty the stalks of corn supply a large amount of food for cattle, but this year the fodder is about worthless. Pastures are so dead that not much help can be obtained from that source, and the hay crop is as short as the corn crop.

Farmers may feed less stock, but that will cut off our food supply in that direction. View it from any standpoint you please and it is very difficult, if not utterly impossible, to see how the country will get along with 400,000,000 to 500,000,000 bu less of corn than we have been accustomed to.

With no more wheat than we absolutely need, a short hay crop, no pastures, corn fodder nearly worthless, vegetable crop ditto, is it not barely possible that we are short of food to "go around" till the new crop is produced?

With an annual crop of 1,300 to 1,500 million bu of corn—bears claiming that we have had two years' supply on hand—it has been found that every year, by the time the new crop began to move, the old was practically exhausted, until last fall there was probably 100,000,000 of old corn in the corn belt when the new crop became fit for use, and yet this was the surplus of six of the largest crops ever produced—a surplus of about one month's supply. Already the new crop is being drawn upon, and before the usual time for commencing to feed their corn, there will have been more actually consumed than all the savings of these six full crops, thus actually reducing the supply for the coming year to that extent.

It is easy to substitute some other food when one kind is scarce and that other is abundant, but what can we substitute for corn, hay, and potatoes? With no more wheat and oats than would be actually needed if we had plenty of every other kind of food, where shall we look for the substitute for the great staple of our country?

I well remember a year when this question was brought home to us in a very forcible manner—in 1863—the year of the great August frost. The crop was cut short less than 20 per cent. Corn sold in Chicago at 2c per bu higher than wheat. I remember wheat was quoted at $1.30 and corn $1.32 the same day, and a dealer tells me he sold corn in Peoria that year at $1.50 per bu.

In view of these facts, what is the outlook for us this season? If the reports are anywhere near correct the crop in the aggregate is little if any larger than that of '63, while the requirements of the country are vastly greater. I can see no reason why corn should not be worth $1.00 per bu or more before another fall from legitimate law of supply and demand.

It becomes farmers everywhere to husband their food resources. I have cut up my corn to save the fodder and sowed rye for winter pasture. If we have favorable rains it will produce a large amount of food for my stock.

There must be much actual suffering. To me a 60 per cent crop is strongly suggestive of famine in the localities where the drouth is worst.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were stronger, with less business doing. There was no material change in the tone of foreign advices, or from the local hog market, but the general upward tendency involved provisions, strengthening the hands of holders, however, more than those of buyers. There was only a light demand, except for the purpose of making changes from one month to another. The reported outgo of product was only moderate in volume.

MESS PORK—Advanced 5@15c per brl, and closed 2½@12½c above the latest prices of Wednesday, at $19.35@19.37½ for round lots spot, or seller October, and $20.35@20.37½ seller January. Sales were reported of 4,500 brls seller October at $19.25@19.37½; 3,000 brls seller November at $19.50@19.60; 250 brls seller the year at $19.25; 8,000 brls seller January at $20.25@20.40; and 2,000 brls seller February at $20.35. Total, 17,750 brls. The following gives the range of the day, including the Call Board:

Mess pork.	Closed Wednesday, bid.	Range Yesterday.	Closed, do, bid.
September	$19.20		$19.32½
October	19.20	$19.25 @19.37½	19.32½
November	19.42½	19.50 @19.60	19.52½
January	20.32½	20.25 @20.40	20.32½
February	20.55	20.35 @20.50	20.45

LARD—Advanced 7½@10c per 100 lbs, and closed 7½c above the latest prices of Wednesday, at $12.17½ for round lots spot or seller October and $12.67½@12.70 seller January. Sales were reported of 4,500 tcs seller October at $12.15@12.20; 2,000 tcs seller November at $12.27½@12.35; 1,000 tcs seller December at $12.47½@12.50; 10,500 tcs seller January at $12.65@12.70; 2,750 tcs seller February at $12.77½@12.82½; 2,500 tcs seller March at $12.92½@12.95; and 2,000 tcs seller April at $13.00@13.02½. Total, 25,250 tcs. The following shows the range of the day, including the Call Board transactions:

Lard.	Closed Wednesday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed, do, bid.
September	$12.10		$12.15
October	12.10	$12.15 @12.20	12.15
November	12.27½	12.27½@12.35	12.30
January	12.60	12.65 @12.70	12.65
February	12.72½	12.77½@12.82½	12.77½

MEATS—Advanced about 5c per 100 lbs, but closed easy. Sales were reported of 3,000 pcs green shoulders at 6½c; 6,000 pcs green hams (16 lbs) at 9¼@9⅜c; 250 tcs sweet pickled do (16 lbs) at 11⅛c for October and 11¼c for November; 1,950,000 lbs short ribs at $10.30@10.35 spot, $10.30@10.32½ seller October, $10.20@10.22½ seller November, and $10.20 for January. Prices for leading cuts were as follows at 2:50 p. m.:

	Short ribs.	Shoulders.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose, part salted	$10.30	$7.50	$10.25	$10.55
Do, boxed	10.55	7.75	10.50	10.80
September, loose	10.30	7.50	10.25	10.55
October	10.30	7.50	10.25	10.55

Short ribs closed at $10.27½@10.30 for October and $10.20@10.22½ for November. Long clears quoted at $10.15 loose and $10.40 boxed; Cumberlands 10¼@10½c boxed; long-cut hams, 11½@12c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 11⅛@12c for 18@16 average; green hams same average, 9¼@9⅜c.

Bacon quoted at 8@8¼c for shoulders, 11⅛@11½c for short ribs, 11⅛@11⅜c for short clears, 12@13c for hams, all canvased and packed.

BEEF—Was quiet at $9.75@10.00 for mess, $10.00@10.50 for extra mess, and $19.00@21.00 for hams.

BREADSTUFFS AND SEEDS.

FLOUR—Was in moderate demand and strong, but with a small volume of trading, chiefly on account of light offerings. Sales were limited to 400 brls winters, partly at $7.50@7.90; 375 brls and 400 sacks spring at $5.50@7.50; 200 sacks low grade at $4.00; 50 brls and 250 sacks rye flour, partly at $6.00; and 125 sacks new buckwheat at $7.85. Total equal to 1,500 brls. Winter flours were quoted at $6.50@8.00; shipping springs, $5.00@6.50; the low grade springs, $4.00@5.00. Rye flour at about $6.00@6.10.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were in fair demand, but again lower. Sales were reported of 38 cars of bran $16.00@18.50; 9 cars middlings at $20.00@25.00; 1 car shorts at $20.00; 2 cars wheat screenings at $11.00@12.00.

SPRING WHEAT—Was less active and stronger. The market for next month advanced 1¼@1⅜c, and closed 1c higher than on Wednesday afternoon, while the November premium widened to about 3c. The British markets were quoted dull, and private advices noted a decline of 3@6d per qr; but our receipts were very small, and the weather in the Northwest was understood to have been wet enough to keep down farmers' deliveries for some time to come. New York was firmer for the same reason, and there were a good few orders here to fill shorts on account of people who feared that the situation will prove too strong for them. There was not very much new buying, and the market weakened in the latter part of the session, when the early orders had been filled. The continued smallness of receipts caused much comment, but it is noteworthy that our receipts of wheat and flour since the first of the year are about 8 per cent greater than for the same time in 1880, though the wheat movement alone shows a material decrease. There was a fair inquiry for cash lots; fresh receipts of No. 2 closed at $1.30 and No. 3 was 1c higher. Spot sales were reported of 15,000 bu and 49 cars No. 2 at $1.30@1.30¼ (2 cars do at $1.30¼ to arrive); 7 cars No. 3 at $1.20, and 22 cars by sample at 95c@$1.26. Total, about 48,000 bu. Also 5 cars No. 2 Minnesota at $1.33¼; and 8,000 bu No. 2 hard at $1.33. Rejected spring was nominal at 95c@$1.00. Seller November opened at $1.33½@1.33⅝, sold at $1.34, fell back to $1.33⅝, then advanced to $1.34¼, declined to $1.33⅝, and closed at $1.34¼@1.34⅜; October ranged at $1.30½@1.31½; December at $1.35@1.35⅝; and the month and year were nearly nominal at $1.29½@1.30½, closing at $1.30½. The following shows the range for the day, including transactions on the Call Board:

No. 2 spring.	Closing Wednesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed do, bid.
Fresh receipts	$1.29	$1.30 @1.30¼	$1.30
Seller September	1.28¼	1.29⅝@1.30½	1.30
Seller October	1.30⅛	1.30⅝@1.31½	1.31⅛
Seller November	1.32⅝	1.33½@1.34¼	1.34⅛
Seller December	1.34⅛	1.35 @1.35⅝	1.35⅜

WINTER WHEAT—Was quoted strong and scarce. Sales were limited to 1 car No. 3 at $1.27, and 5 cars by sample at $1.20@1.40.

CORN—Was active and stronger. The market for next month advanced 1@1⅜c, and closed ¾c above the latest price of Wednesday. The British markets were dull on cargoes to arrive, and our receipts were larger, but there was a good outside demand here, much of it being to fill October shorts, which put up other futures in sympathy. There was also a fair shipping demand, shippers being enabled to pay higher prices because of a further decline in lake freights. Corn is now 68½ per cent higher than a year ago, having advanced much more than wheat, oats, or provision, but buyers are confident, and are paying no more here than the people at other market points deem it to be worth. Cash No. 2 closed at 67½c and rejected at 62½c. Spot sales were reported of 80,000 bu and 180 cars No. 2 and high mixed at 67@67⅝c; 5 cars white at 72c; 35,000 bu and 421 cars, rejected at 62½@63½c; 43 cars by sample at 63@73½c on track; and 145 cars do at 63½@64½c free on board. Total about 530,000 bu. Seller October opened at 68c, sold at 67¾c, advanced to 68⅝c, and declined to 68c bid at the close. Seller November ranged at 67¾@67⅞c, December at 67⅛@68⅛c, and May at 72⅝@73⅝c, all closing with the inside bid. Seller the month ranged at 67@67⅝c, closing at 67⅝c bid, and the year was about the same as September. The following table shows the range for the day, including transactions on the Call Board:

No. 2 corn	Closed Wednesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed do, bid
Spot	66⅝	67¼@67⅝	67⅛
Seller September	67⅛	67 @67⅝	67⅛
Seller October	67⅛	67¾@68⅝	68⅛
Seller November	66⅝	67⅛@68	68⅛
Seller May	72½	72⅝@73⅝	73⅛

OATS—Were fairly active and ⅛@1c higher on cash and the early futures, while the later deliveries improved about ⅛@⅜c. At the close the market was weak. The demand for cash and seller the month by the short interest explains the situation. Receipts are still light. Cash oats opened at 41c, sold up to 41¼c, and closed at 41@41¼c. Seller the month sold from 40⅝c to 41¼c, closing at 41@41¼c. Seller October sold early at 41c, advanced to 41⅝c, and closed at 41⅜@41½c. Seller November opened at 42⅜c, advanced to 42⅝c, declined to 42c, and closed at 42⅜@42½c. Seller December opened at 43⅜c and closed at 43c. Seller the year ranged from 40⅝c to 41⅜c, closing at the inter figure. Seller May sold at 47c, and was quotable at the close at 47⅜c. The sample market was active and strong. Cash sales were made of 4 cars and 5,000 bu at 41@41½c for No. 2 in store; 22 cars by sample at 41@42c for rejected mixed; 42½@45½c for rejected white; 42⅛@42⅜c for No. 2 and 44⅜@45c for No. 2 white on track; 40 cars at 41@42c for rejected mixed; 41@45c for rejected white; 42½c for No. 2 and 44⅛@46c for No. 2 white free on board. Total equal to about 54,000 bu. The following shows the closing prices of Wednesday, with the range yesterday, including the call transactions:

No. 2 oats.	Closed Wednesday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do, bid.
Spot	40⅜	41 @41¼	41¼
Seller September	40⅜	41 @41⅛	41
Seller October	40⅝	41 @41⅝	41⅜
Seller November	41⅝	42 @42⅝	42⅜
Seller December	42⅝	43 @43⅜	43
Seller the year	40⅜	40⅝@41	41
Seller May	47⅜	47⅜@48	48

RYE—Was quiet for cash, but with considerable speculative demand for the remote future. No. 2 spot sold at $1.08, September being quotable at $1.08½ bid, October selling at $1.08½@1.08¾, and November at $1.11@1.11½. Cash sales were made of 2 cars at $1.08 for No. 2 in store; 1 car by sample at $1.05 for rejected on track; 4 cars at $1.05 for rejected; and $1.09 for No. 2 free on board. Total equal to about 3,500 bu.

BARLEY—Was strong and higher, with no sales of No. 2 spot reported, September selling at $1.12, October at $1.11½, and November at $1.12½. No. 3 cash sold at 87@87½c, with 85c bid for September and November. No. 4 was strong at 82½@85c. The present advance is due to pressure caused by the corner existing in every grade of barley. Samples were very active and firm. Cash sales were made of 1 car at 87c for No. 3 in store; 16 cars by sample at 85@92½c for No. 4, and 88@95c for No. 3 on track; 15 cars at 85@88c for No. 4, and 90c@$1.02 for No. 3 free on board. Total equal to about 16,000 bu.

SEEDS—Timothy was steady at about Wednesday's prices, with a fairly active trade. Flaxseed was comparatively quiet and steady at $1.32 per bu. Clover was easier, with light offerings, sales averaging lower. Sales were made of 5 cars and 500 bags clover-seed at $5.65@5.75 for new, $5.70 for choice old, $5.80 for October, $6.00 for December, and $6.00 for January; 4 cars and 708 bags timothy-seed at $2.60@2.72½ cash; 6 cars flaxseed at $1.30@1.40 delivered; 2 cars millet at 90c for prime German, deliverable in October.

TWO O'CLOCK BOARD.

Wheat closed stronger, at $1.30@1.30¼ for September, $1.31½@1.31⅝ for October, $1.34¼@1.34⅜ for November, $1.35⅜@1.35½ for December, and $1.30½@1.31 for the year. Sales were made of 1,125,000 bu at $1.25½ for "posted," $1.31½@1.31¾ seller October, $1.33⅝@1.34⅜ seller November, and $1.35⅝@1.35¾ seller December. Corn closed ⅛c higher, at 67⅛c for September, 68⅛@68⅛c for October, 68⅛@68⅛c for November, 68⅛@68⅛c for December, and 73⅛@73⅜c for May. Sales were made of 1,445,000 bu at 67½c seller September, 68⅛@68⅛c seller October, 67⅞@68c seller November, 68⅛c seller December, and 73⅛@73⅜c seller the year. Oats closed unchanged, at 41@41⅛c for September, 41⅜@41½c for October, 42⅜@42½c for November, 43⅛@43⅛c for December, and 41@41¼c for the year. Sales were made of 240,000 bu at 41@41⅛c seller September, 41⅜@41½c seller October, 42⅜@42½c seller November, 43⅛c seller December, and 48c seller May. Rye closed 1c higher, at $1.09@1.09½ for October and $1.13@1.13½ for November, with sales of 45,000 bu at $1.09 seller October and $1.13½@1.13 seller November. Barley closed firm at nominally $1.12 for seller November. Mess pork closed a shade easier, at $19.32½@19.35 for October, $19.50@19.55 for November, $19.45@19.50 for December, $20.35@20.37½ for January, and $20.40@20.50 for February, with sales of 750 brls at $19.50 seller January, and $20.50 seller February. Lard closed 2½c lower, at $12.12½@12.15 for October, $12.25 for November, $12.30@12.32½ for the year, $12.65@12.67½ for January, $12.77½@12.80 for February, $12.87½@12.90 for March, and $13.00@13.02½ for April. Sales were made of 8,500 tcs at $12.10@12.12½ seller October, $12.15 seller the year, $12.65@12.67½ seller January, $12.80 seller February, $12.90 seller March and $13.00 seller April. Short ribs closed unchanged, at $10.27½@10.30 for October, $10.20@10.22½ for November, and $10.15@10.20 for January, with sales of [illegible] at $10.30 seller October, and $10.20@10.22½ seller November.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—There is a light trade at quotations:

Choice hurl and carpet [illegible]
Green, self-working [illegible]
Red-tipped, do [illegible]
Inferior and common [illegible]
Crooked [illegible]

BAGGING—The market was without noteworthy change. There was a moderate demand and a steady set of prices:

Stark	23½	Burlaps, 4 and 5 bu.	[illegible]
Otter Creek	19½	Gunnies, single	[illegible]
Lewiston	22	Gunnies, double	[illegible]
American	19½	Wool sacks	[illegible]

BUTTER—Sold quick at previous quotations. There is an active demand both from local buyers and shippers, and the market is kept bare of merchantable goods. We again quote as follows:

Creamery, choice	33@35	Dairy, fair to good	[illegible]
Cream'y, fair to good	28@31	Packing stock	[illegible]
Dairy, choice	27@28	Grease	[illegible]

CHEESE—The feeling was apparently as firm as at any previous period, the demand, as heretofore, exceeding the supply. There was a free movement at the range of prices following:

Full cream [illegible]
Part skim Cheddar, choice [illegible]
Part skim, flat, choice [illegible]
Part skim, common to good [illegible]
Low grades [illegible]

COAL—There was a fair call from the country and a moderate demand from local consumers, prices ranging as before. We quote retail prices, delivered:

Anthracite, range	7.50@7.75	Piedmont	[illegible]
Anthracite, nut	7.50@7.75	Blossburg	[illegible]
Anthracite, egg	7.25@7.50	Indiana block	[illegible]
Erie	7.25@7.50	Illinois	[illegible]
Baltimore & Ohio	5.00	Minonk	[illegible]

COOPERAGE—Was firm at $1.15 for pork barrels and $1.35@1.37½ for lard tierces.

EGGS—Were firm and scarce at 20c per doz for strictly fresh.

FISH—Lake descriptions remain strong, the late advance being thoroughly sustained. Fat mackerel also are held with great firmness owing to the scarcity. There was a steady market for other fish. We quote:

Whitefish, per ½-brl [illegible]
Family whitefish, per ½-brl [illegible]
Trout, per ½-brl [illegible]
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl [illegible]
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl [illegible]
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl [illegible]
Mackerel—Large family [illegible]
Mackerel—Fat family, ½-brl [illegible]
Halibut, smoked, per lb [illegible]
Codfish—George's, per 100 lbs [illegible]
Codfish—Summer-cured [illegible]
Codfish—Dressed [illegible]
Herring—Labrador, split, brls [illegible]
Herring—Holland, per keg, new [illegible]
Herring—Scaled, per box [illegible]
California salmon, ½-brl, new [illegible]

FRUITS AND NUTS—Trade was fairly active and prices were generally firm. The exceptions were prunes and currants, the tendency in which appears to be to a lower range of prices. Nuts remain firm. We quote:

FOREIGN.

Dates [illegible]
Figs, layers [illegible]
Turkish prunes, old [illegible]
Do, new [illegible]
Raisins, layers [illegible]
Raisins, London layers [illegible]
Raisins, Valencia [illegible]
Raisins, loose Muscatel [illegible]
Zante currants [illegible]
Citron [illegible]

DOMESTIC.

Apples, Alden [illegible]
Apples, evaporated, boxes [illegible]
Apples, Eastern [illegible]
Apples, Southern [illegible]
Peaches, unpared, halves [illegible]
Raspberries [illegible]
Blackberries [illegible]
Pitted cherries [illegible]

NUTS.

Filberts [illegible]
Almonds, Tarragona [illegible]
Naples walnuts [illegible]
Brazils [illegible]
Pecans [illegible]

PEANUTS.

Wilmington [illegible]
Virginia [illegible]
Red Tennessee [illegible]

GREASE—The market is steady and strong at quotations:

City white [illegible]
City brown [illegible]
City yellow [illegible]
Country white "A" [illegible]
Country white "B" [illegible]
Country yellow [illegible]
Country brown [illegible]

GREEN FRUITS—Were in active demand, peaches selling a little lower than on Wednesday. Others unchanged. We quote:

Apples, fair, per brl [illegible]
Peaches, per box [illegible]
Bartlett pears [illegible]
Cranberries, per brl [illegible]
Lemons, per box [illegible]
California plums [illegible]
California pears [illegible]
California grapes, 40-lb crates [illegible]
Other grapes, per lb [illegible]

GROCERIES—The market was without noteworthy change. There was continued activity, and with the single exception of sugars, the several lines were firmly held. There was a large movement at the following quotations:

RICE.

Carolina [illegible]
Louisiana [illegible]

COFFEE.

Java [illegible]
Java, choice Mandaling [illegible]
Maracaibo [illegible]
Rio, fancy [illegible]
Rio, prime to choice [illegible]
Rio, fair to good [illegible]
Rio, common [illegible]
Rio, roasting [illegible]

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf [illegible]
Crushed [illegible]
Powdered [illegible]
Granulated, standard [illegible]
Granulated, not standard [illegible]
A standard [illegible]
A No. 2 [illegible]
Extra C [illegible]
No. 1 [illegible]
Yellow [illegible]

SIRUPS.

Corn [illegible]
Sugar [illegible]
Blackstrap [illegible]
N. O. molasses [illegible]

SPICES.

Allspice [illegible]
Cloves [illegible]
Pepper [illegible]
Nutmegs [illegible]

HAY—The market was active for choice grades, while the poorer kinds sell slowly. We quote:

No. 1 timothy, per ton [illegible]
No. 2 timothy, per ton on track [illegible]
Mixed [illegible]
Upland prairie [illegible]
No. 1 prairie [illegible]

HIDES—The market is quiet and slow at quotations:

Green-cured, light, per lb [illegible]
Green-cured, heavy [illegible]
Part-cured [illegible]
Damaged hides [illegible]
Green-salt bulls [illegible]
Calf, per lb [illegible]
Dry-salted, per lb [illegible]
Dry-flint, No. 1 [illegible]
Fallen hides [illegible]
Damaged, dry [illegible]
Sheep-pelts, wool estimated [illegible]

The *Western Shoe and Leather Review* gives the following figures: The total receipts and shipments of hides from Jan. 1 to Sept. 12, are:

	1881.	1880.
Receipts, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shipments, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]

The stock of hides on hand, as reported by the hide dealers of this city, is as follows:

Steers, heavy and light, and bulls [illegible]
Heavy cows, native and branded [illegible]
Light hides, upper and buff [illegible]
Kip and calf [illegible]
Dry hides [illegible]
Dry kip and calf [illegible]

Total [illegible]
Total last week [illegible]

METALS AND TINNERS' WARE—Dealers report an active trade, prices remaining firm. We quote:

Tin-plates, 10x14, IC., per box [illegible]
Tin-plates, 10x14, IX [illegible]
Tin-plates, 14x20, IC, roofing [illegible]
Tin-plates, 20x28, IC, roofing [illegible]
Pig-tin, per lb [illegible]
Bar-tin [illegible]
Solder [illegible]
Bar-lead [illegible]
Lead-pipe [illegible]
Copper bottoms, per lb [illegible]
Sheathing, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz. [illegible]
Planished, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz. [illegible]
Planished, cut to size [illegible]
Sheet-zinc, per lb [illegible]
Sheet-iron, No. 24 [illegible]
Sheet-iron, Nos. 25 to 26 [illegible]
Sheet-iron, No. 27 [illegible]
Common bar-iron rates [illegible]
Russia iron, Nos. 8 to 13 [illegible]
American planished iron, "B" [illegible]
American do, "A" [illegible]
Galvanized iron, Nos. 14 to 28 [illegible]
Fence wire, per lb [illegible]

Discount on galvanized iron is 35 per cent on Juniata and 35 to 40 on charcoal.

NAILS—Were firm at $3.15 rates, and $3.25 by the car-lot.

POTATOES—Were firm at 90@95c for sound new.

POULTRY AND GAME—Tame chickens are in good supply at 9½@10c per lb live weight. Ducks, $2.25@2.75 per doz. Prairie-chickens were scarce, selling at $3.00 per doz. Teal, $1.50 per doz.

OILS—Were generally firm. Lard, carbon, linseed, and turpentine were strong. We quote lard oil 2c higher as follows:

Carbon, Elaine	17	Linseed, raw	[illegible]
Carbon, perfection	11	Linseed, boiled	[illegible]
Carbon, 115 test	14	Whale, winter	[illegible]
Carbon, 150 test	11	Sperm	[illegible]
Carbon, 110 test	10	Neatsfoot, pure	[illegible]
Carbon, snow white		Neatsfoot, extra	[illegible]
W. W., 150 test	13	Neatsfoot, No. 1	[illegible]
Carbon, Wis. W. W.	12½	Bank	[illegible]
Carbon, Wis. P. W.	10½	Straits	[illegible]
Carbon, Mich. W. W.	12½	Turpentine	[illegible]
Carbon, Mich. P. W.	11½	Miners'	[illegible]
Lard, current make	98	Naphtha, deo.	[illegible]
Lard, No. 1	73	Gasoline, deo.	[illegible]
Lard, No. 2	56	Gasoline, deo.	[illegible]

SALT—There was a steady trade at quotations:

Fine salt, Saginaw and New York, per brl [illegible]
Coarse salt, per brl [illegible]
Dairy, with bags [illegible]
Dairy, without sacks [illegible]
Ashton dairy, per sack [illegible]
Ground alum, in bags [illegible]
Liverpool fine, brown sacks [illegible]

TALLOW—Was quoted firm at [illegible] for city and [illegible] for No. 1 country rendered, with No. 2 country at 7½@8c.

WHISKY—Was steady. Finished goods were quoted on the basis of $1.16 for highwines.

WOOL—There is a fairly active trade, and prices remain unchanged. We quote:

Good to choice medium tub [illegible]
Coarse and dingy tub [illegible]
Fine and unwashed fleece [illegible]
Coarse and unwashed fleece [illegible]
Medium and unwashed fleece [illegible]
Medium and washed fleece [illegible]
Fine washed fleece [illegible]
Coarse washed fleece [illegible]

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—			
Monday	8,535	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday	4,872	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday	5,386	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thursday	7,500	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	26,093	[illegible]	[illegible]
Same time last week	24,243	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shipments—			
Monday	2,348	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday	1,867	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday	3,203	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	8,018	[illegible]	[illegible]

CATTLE—Although a larger volume of business

...was accomplished than on either of the preceding days of the week the market was lacking in activity, and Wednesday's prices were no more than sustained. The continued heavy receipts and the not very favorable reports from the East both tended to weaken values, but there was a large attendance of buyers, and, while individual purchases were somewhat restricted, a very liberal business was accomplished in the aggregate, prices ruling steady. Choice and extra grades, as heretofore, were in scanty supply, and between New York and Boston buyers' and exporters' all were picked up early at strong prices—the best of at $6.35@6.75. A drove of 90 head, fed by D. M. Moninger, Albion, Marshall County, Ia., found a buyer at the latter figure. They averaged 1,543 lbs, and were sold by Conger Bros. & Fazee. The supply, which, including the stale cattle, amounted to something in the neighborhood of 9,000 head, consisted for the most part of common to fair natives and range cattle. As the offerings were materially greater than the demand values were weak and irregular, but there were no general decline. Sales ranged from $2.20@2.75 for scrubs to $6.75 for extra qualities, with most of the trading at $3.00@3.50 for native butchers' stuff, at $3.35@4.35 for Westerns, and at $4.40@5.75 for common to good shipping steers.

Included in Wednesday's sales were 42 cattle averaging 1,700 lbs at $6.85, which is the highest price paid in the Chicago market during the present year. The drove was sold by Darlington, March & Co. to Myers & Regenstein for the well-known New York butchers, Messrs. Beinecke & Co., who will have the beef or none. The above drove was the last installment of 300 head fed by J. W. Goodwin, the Vermilion County feeder, and by good judges were pronounced equal to the best ever seen in our market. The average price of the entire 300 was about $1.10 per...

The market closed quiet, with not a few cattle left over.

QUOTATIONS:

Extra Beeves—Steers weighing 1,450 lbs and upwards	$6.40@6.65
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,450 lbs	5.90@6.25
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.75
Medium Grades—Steers in fine flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	4.25@5.00
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs	2.75@3.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 600 to 1,000 lbs	2.75@3.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalwag steers	2.00@2.50
Texas—Through droves	3.00@4.00
Veals—Per 100 lbs	4.00@6.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.		Av.	Price.
[illegible]	1,543	$6.75	138	Wy. nat'e	1,154	4.35
[illegible]	1,468	6.40	160	do	1,131	4.35
[illegible]	1,398	6.30	51	do	1,223	4.35
[illegible]	1,388	6.25	291	do	852	3.55
[illegible]	1,562	6.25	10	...	1,140	4.15
[illegible]	1,401	6.25	96	Western	1,230	4.00
[illegible]	1,497	6.25	280	do	1,074	3.85
[illegible]	1,370	6.15	98	do	1,028	3.75
[illegible]	1,255	6.25	53	do	1,008	3.75
[illegible]	1,301	6.00	66	do	1,024	3.60
[illegible]	1,369	6.00	141	do	998	3.60
[illegible]	1,321	5.87½	131	do	985	3.65
[illegible]	1,316	5.75	242	Texas	962	3.65
[illegible]	1,349	5.75	497	do	1,004	3.65
[illegible]	1,333	5.75	177	do	905	3.60
[illegible]	1,317	5.65	30	stockers	981	3.60
[illegible]	1,194	5.55	136	Western	879	3.50
[illegible]	1,306	5.50	19	cows	908	3.25
[illegible]	1,172	5.60	26	Texas	831	3.25
[illegible]	1,176	5.40	26	...	862	3.40
[illegible]	1,301	5.45	26	...	1,013	3.35
[illegible]	1,220	5.25	31	...	969	3.35
[illegible]	1,230	5.25	19	stockers	900	3.25
[illegible]	1,146	5.12½	17	stockers	800	3.25
[illegible]	1,295	5.00	22	Texas	815	3.25
[illegible]	1,168	4.85	88	...	880	3.30
[illegible]	1,091	4.80	19	...	980	3.10
[illegible]	1,198	4.75	37	cows	1,065	3.25
[illegible]	1,209	4.70	17	heifers	879	3.05
[illegible]	1,208	4.55	15	...	963	2.87½
[illegible]	1,188	4.45	34	stockers	756	2.95
[illegible] Colorado	1,218	4.40	21	...	1,078	2.85
[illegible] Colorado	1,222	4.40	21	...	803	2.80
[illegible]	1,229	4.35	20	cows	875	2.70
[illegible] Wy. nat'e	1,103	4.35	16	mixed	904	2.20

HOGS—As compared with Wednesday, there was very little change in values. The supply showed a respectable increase in numbers, but there were no more hogs than the trade wanted, and the small advance of the day before was easily maintained. The quality of the receipts averaged better than for some days previous. Coarse and common mixed lots, though comprising a too large proportion of the supply, were not as numerous as usual, and comparatively little trading was done under $6.40. The bulk of the sales were at $6.00@6.70 for light, at $6.50@6.70 for mixed packing lots, and at $6.85@7.10 for heavy shippers. About all sold, and the market closed steady at $6.00@6.75 for poor to best light, and at $6.25@7.35 for poor to extra heavy. There were sales of skips and culls at $4.50@6.15. Among the sales were the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
[illegible]	276	$7.35	57	259	$6.90	236	209	$6.70
[illegible]	[illegible]	7.35	40	250	6.90	52	207	6.65
[illegible]	241	7.30	54	291	6.90	61	173	6.65
[illegible]	237	7.30	45	264	6.85	44	222	6.65
[illegible]	[illegible]	7.25	57	262	6.85	68	195	6.65
[illegible]	298	7.25	54	302	6.85	58	278	9.65
[illegible]	[illegible]	7.20	47	269	6.80	44	292	6.65
[illegible]	249	7.20	164	288	6.80	64	251	6.65
[illegible]	252	7.20	119	284	6.80	61	202	6.60
[illegible]	341	7.20	133	298	6.80	73	228	6.60
[illegible]	279	7.15	50	258	6.75	74	196	6.55
[illegible]	318	7.15	116	259	6.75	275	279	6.60
[illegible]	302	7.10	51	297	6.75	416	264	6.60
[illegible]	331	7.10	165	214	6.75	151	269	6.60
[illegible]	309	7.10	62	196	6.75	117	258	6.60
[illegible]	212	7.05	63	209	6.70	63	251	6.55
[illegible]	319	7.00	74	188	6.70	117	248	6.50
[illegible]	316	7.00	163	278	6.70	49	201	6.50
[illegible]	213	7.00	45	266	6.70	51	267	6.45
[illegible]	302	7.00	51	279	6.70	47	267	6.40
[illegible]	211	7.00	51	228	6.70	66	187	6.40
[illegible]	300	6.95	103	198	6.70	54	239	6.35
[illegible]	299	6.95	68	195	6.70	33	279	6.30
[illegible]	302	6.95						

SHEEP—Were in good demand, and sold at as strong prices as on any day of the week. Shippers and the local trade competed, and the supply was cleaned up at $3.50@4.75 per 100 lbs for poor to choice qualities. There was inquiry for lambs at $2.00@3.25 per head.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
[illegible]	93	$4.30	64	91	$4.59
[illegible]	101	4.50	87	104	4.50
[illegible]	102	4.50	86	106	4.50

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 22.—CATTLE—The *Price Current* reports: Receipts the past week, 8,611; shipments, 6,749; slow and weak; native shippers, $3.75@[illegible]; native stockers and feeders, $2.60@3.25; native cows, $2.00@3.25; grass Texans, $2.25@3.00; half-breeds, [illegible].

HOGS—Receipts the past week, 20,076; shipments, [illegible]; active but weaker; choice, $6.45@6.60; mixed packing, 6.15@6.40; light shipping, $5.90@6.10; grassers, [illegible].

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—BEEVES—Receipts, 590; not enough trade to make a market; dressed beef dull at [illegible]c for Texas-Colorado steers; 7½@9½c for native do; shipments, 350 live cattle; 620 quarters beef; [illegible] carcases mutton.

SHEEP—Receipts, 5,000; rather slow; sheep $3.50@[illegible] per 100 lbs; lambs $6.00@7.00 per 100 lbs, a few culls going down to $5.50@5.75.

SWINE—Receipts, 4,170; none sold alive; nominally steady at $6.00@7.00 per 100 lbs for poor to good.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Sept. 22.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 1,400; consigned through, 405 cars; market quiet and unchanged; good steers, $5.25@5.50; Texans, $3.80@3.90.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 4,000; consigned through, 25 cars; nothing doing for want of stock, except sales of 2 loads Canada lambs at $5.90@6.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,700; consigned through, 111 cars; market quiet and weak; good to choice Yorkers, $6.70@6.85; light to fair, $6.00@6.40; medium weights, $6.85@7.10; best heavy, $7.15@7.25.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 22.—HOGS—Weak; packing, $6.50@6.90; common grades, $4.50@6.25; receipts, 4,500; shipments, 2,600.

CATTLE—In good demand for shipping, at $4.00@6.00; butchers' dull and lower, $2.75@4.00; stockers and feeders, $2.50@4.00; receipts, 300; shipments, 400.

SHEEP—Good demand at full prices; $3.00@5.00; receipts, 1,100; shipments, 740.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Sept. 22.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,100 head; selling slow at yesterday's prices.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,000 head; Philadelphias, $7.10@7.25; Yorkers, $6.50@6.75; common to fair Yorkers, $6.00@6.40.

SHEEP—Receipts, 600 head; selling firm at yesterday's prices.

ST. LOUIS

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 22.—HOGS—Shade off on liberal supply; Yorkers, $6.40@6.65; packing, $6.25@6.70; butchers' to fancy, $6.75@7.25; pigs, $5.50@6.10; receipts, 4,000 head; shipments, 1,200.

LUMBER.

The cargo market was steady and firm at the outside prices. Some fifteen vessels were at the market. We quote:

Green piece-stuff	$10.75@11.00
Green common inch	12.00@13.50
Green medium	13.00@17.00
Extra good and select	19.00@24.00
Green good inch	17.50@18.00
Boards and strips	12.75@15.00
Standard shingles	2.55@2.70
Extra shingles	2.65@2.80
Lath	1.85@1.95

Following are the yard prices of dry lumber as fixed by the trade, green lumber selling at $1.00 per m less:

First, second, and third clear, 3@4-inch	$55.00
First and second clear, rough, 2-inch	50.00
Third clear, rough, 2-inch	42.00
First and second clear, dressed siding	22.00
Common dressed siding	20.50
Flooring, second common, dressed	35.00
Siding boards, 12-inch	46.00
A stock boards, 12@16-inch, rough	40.00
B stock boards, 10@12-inch	35.00
C stock boards, 10@12-inch	30.00
Fencing, first quality	15.00
Fencing, No. 2	13.00
Common boards, 10@20 ft	17.00
Common boards, 10@20 ft	15.00
Dimension stuff	15.00
Dimension stuff, 28 to 30 ft	22.50
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8 inclusive, 18 ft	15.50
Pickets, flat, rough, and good	15.00
Lath	2.25
Shingles, clear	3.35
Shingles, extra A	3.35
Shingles, standard	3.20

Following is the daily statement of the Secretary of the Lumberman's Exchange for Sept. 21:

TOTAL RECEIPTS SINCE JAN. 1.

	Lumber.	Shingles.
[illegible]	1,285,092,000	559,609,000
[illegible]	1,069,938,000	462,147,000
Increase	215,154,000	97,462,000

SALES AND SHIPMENTS SINCE JAN. 1.

	Lumber.	Shingles.
[illegible]	1,282,476,000	577,020,000
[illegible]	1,045,554,000	488,582,000
Increase	236,922,000	88,438,000

LAKE RECEIPTS.

	Lumber.	Shingles.
[illegible]	1,148,679,000	508,797,000
[illegible]	1,002,647,000	419,581,000
Increase	146,032,000	89,216,000

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 22—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 13s; No. 2, 10s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 11s 1d; No. 2, 10s 9d; Spring, No. 1, 10s 4d; No. 2, 10s; white, No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 10s 1d; club, No. 1, 11s 5d; No. 2, 10s 11d. Corn—New ...

PROVISIONS—Pork, 80s. Lard, 61s.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 22.—PROVISIONS—Bacon—Cumberland cut steady at 55s 6d; long clear steady at 53s 6d. Beef—Extra India mess firmer at 105s. Lard—Prime Western steady at 61s.

GRAIN—Corn—Mixed steady at 6s for new.

RESIN—Common firmer at 6s 6d; fine steady at 10s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 22.—COTTON—firm; uplands, 7⅛d; Orleans, 7¼d; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000. American, 8,400.

GRAIN—Corn—New Western mixed, 6s.

PROVISIONS—Beef—Extra India mess, 105s. Lard—American, 61s 6d.

RESIN—Common, 6s 6d@6s 9d.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—REFINED PETROLEUM—7⅛@7¼d.

LINSEED OIL—£26 10s@£26 15s.

SPERM OIL—60s.

RESIN—Common, 6s 6d.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—41s 6d@41s 9d.

ANTWERP, Sept. 22.—PETROLEUM—21½f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 22.—Wheat firmer; red winter 10s 9s; No. 2 spring, 10s 6d; No. 3 do, 10s 1d. Corn firmer at 5s 11½d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat in good demand and steady. Corn in moderate demand and steady. To arrive—Wheat and corn dull. Pork, 80s. Lard, 61s. Bacon—L. C., 48s 6d; S. C., 51s. Tallow, 43s. Cheese, 61s. Beef firmer and is 6d higher at 105s. Country markets a shade lower.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat firmer. Corn strong. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat quiet and steady. Cargoes on passage—Wheat dull. Corn, not much doing. Country markets for wheat—English a shade easier. French quiet.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—GRAIN—Wheat—Winter wheat dealings less extensive, even on speculative account. The offerings have been on a restricted scale. The demand, however, has not been very urgent in any prominent instance. Prices have been quoted higher, but variable, opening in the instance of No. 2 red at an advance of about ½c a bu on the option list, but subsequently reacting a trifle, to rally again slightly near the close. Western reports were of irregular markets. Cable advices were of a somewhat less favorable tenor. Spring wheat has been very tame today, but held with firmness. Sales were reported of 1,790,000 bu; No. 1 red at $1.49½@1.50, closing at $1.50; No. 2 red at $1.48@1.48¼, closing at $1.48¼; do September at $1.47¾@1.48¼, mostly at $1.48, closing at $1.48; do October at $1.48⅝@1.49¼, closing at $1.48⅞; do November at $1.51⅜@1.52¼, closing at $1.52; do December at $1.54¼@1.55⅛, closing at $1.55 asked; do steamer grade at $1.43⅝@1.43¾; No. 3 red at $1.43½@1.44½; do steamer grade at $1.32; ungraded red at $1.25@1.49, as to quality, mostly at $1.35@1.46½; No. 2 Chicago spring closing at about $1.40; No. 2 Minnesota spring hard at $1.42½; ungraded spring at $1.22@1.24. Corn further advanced quite sharply for early delivery, in the instance of No. 2 ¾@1c, No. 2 white and New York yellow 1c, and No. 3 1½c per bu, on reduced offers and a good demand. Option dealings have been to a fair aggregate, opening at an improvement of about ⅛@½c per bu, ruling somewhat weaker through the afternoon, and leaving off stronger. Sales reported of 1,518,000 bu. Mixed Western ungraded at 69@73⅛c, as to quality and condition; posted corn went at 72½c; New York steamer mixed at 72@72¼c; No. 2 white at 86@87c, closing at 87c bid; New York yellow at 76c; unmerchantable yellow at 73½c; white Western in store at 75c. Oats less freely dealt in, opening at a slight improvement, but ruling easier late in the afternoon, and closing about steady. Sales reported of 251,000 bu. White Western ungraded at 47@55c, as to quality; mixed Western ungraded at 41@43c; white State at 50@55c; mixed State nominal. Rye wanted at firm prices. Round lots quoted at $1.07@1.08; No. 1 sold at $1.07@1.08 (the latter rate delivered); car lots went at $1.04@1.08.

PROVISIONS—Hog products ruling higher, on, however, a less active movement, even in the speculative interest, closing somewhat weaker and irregular. Western mess pork in fair request for early delivery, leaving off at $19.75@20.00 for standard brands, and in the option line very dull at lower and unsettled prices. September quoted nominal; October at $19.20@19.30; November at $19.20@19.30; December nominal; and January nominal. Cut meats selling to a moderate extent at unaltered prices. Pickled bellies at 11@11½c; pickled shoulders at 8¾@8⅞c; pickled hams at 12¾@12⅞, and smoked shoulders at 9⅝c; sales of 150 pickled hams at the West at 12c. Bacon dull, but firm. Long clear, 11⅛c; short clear, 11½c. Western steam lard in less request, for early delivery; opening at a further slight advance, but leaving off weaker on the basis of $12.32½@12.35 for prime contract stock; and in the option line an active business noted; opening a shade higher, but weakening through the afternoon, with September closing at $12.30; October closing at $12.32½ bid; November at $12.47½@12.50; December at $12.42½@12.37½; the year option at $12.30 bid; January at $12.72½; February at $12.77½ bid; March at $12.85 bid; April at $12.90; and May at $12.95.

TALLOW—Less sought after and quoted somewhat weaker, at 9¼@9⅜c for prime to choice; sales in lots at 9@9⅜c.

SUGARS—Raw active on the basis of 7⅞c for fair refining muscovado. Sales noted of Manilla and Dioilo at 6⅝@6¾c; and centrifugal at 8⅝c. Refined a shade dearer and more sought after, with cut loaf closing at 10⅝c; crushed, 10⅝c; powdered, 10½c; granulated, 10c; standard A, 9⅝@9¾c; off A, 9¼@9⅜c; white extra C, 9@9¼c; yellow extra C, 8¾@8⅞c; C, 7¾@8½c; yellow, 7@7⅝c.

FREIGHTS—Business on a restricted scale today at irregular figures, especially in the way of berth freights. For Liverpool the reported engagements included by steam: Flour at 4s 6d@4s 9d, for through freight, and by outport steamers as low as 4s@4s 6d; local shipments quoted at 1s 9d; wheat at 2¾d (a slight decline); provisions in lots at 16s 3d@20s for through freight, and by outport steamers as low as 16s 3d.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—COTTON—Steady; 11⅞@12⅛c; futures quiet, but steady; September, 11.87c; October, 11.69c; November, 11.70c; December, 11.79c; January, 11.96c; February, 12.08c; March, 12.19c; April, 12.29c; May, 12.39c; June, 12.49c.

FLOUR—Firm; receipts, 12,000 brls; exports, 6,500 brls; super State and Western, $5.30@6.25; common to good extra, $6.00@6.60; good to choice $6.70@8.00; white wheat extra, $7.00@8.00; extra Ohio, $6.50@8.00; St. Louis, $6.30@8.50; Minnesota patent process, $7.50@9.25.

GRAIN—Wheat higher, closing with less strength; receipts, 147,000; exports, 261,000; ungraded spring, $1.22@1.24; No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee, $1.40; hard No. 2 spring $1.42½; ungraded red, $1.23@1.49; No. 3 do, $1.43½@1.44½; steamer do, $1.32; No. 2 red, $1.48@1.48⅜; steamer, do, $1.43⅝@1.43¾; No. 1 red, $1.49½@1.50; mixed winter, $1.44@1.44½; ungraded white, $1.31@1.46; No. 3 do, $1.37; No. 2 white, $1.43; No. 1 do, $1.45½@1.46; steamer, do, $1.43; No. 2 red, September, $1.47¾@1.48, closing at $1.47⅞; October, $1.48⅜@1.49¼, closing at $1.49; November, $1.51⅜@1.52¼, closing at $1.52; December, $1.54¼@1.55⅛, closing at $1.55. Corn firm; receipts, 107,500 bu; exports, 1,700 bu; ungraded, 69@73¼c; No. 3, 71c; steamer, 72@72¼c; No. 2, 72@72½c; No. 2 white, 86@87c; white Western, 75c; store yellow, 76c; No. 2, September, 73¾@73⅝c, closing at 73½c; October, 73¾@74¼c, closing at 74c; November, 76¼@77c, closing at 76½c; December, 79¼@79⅜c, closing at 79½c. Oats higher and less active; receipts, 57,000 bu; exports, 1,600; Western mixed, 41@43c; white do, 47@55c.

HAY—In good demand; strong; 55@65c.

HOPS—Quiet but steady.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady and fairly active. Sugar—Demand fair and market firm; fair to good refining, 7¾@8c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice steady, with a fair demand.

PETROLEUM—Dull; United, 95⅛c; crude, 7@8c; refined, 8⅛c asked.

TALLOW—Easier at 9¼c.

RESIN—Quiet but steady and unchanged.

TURPENTINE—Quiet; 53c.

EGGS—Easier at 21@21½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; old mess, $19.75@20.00. Beef steady; moderate demand. Cut meats quiet, strong, and unchanged. Lard opened 5@7½c higher and closed with the advance nearly lost; prime steam, $12.32½@12.42½.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

CHEESE—Dull and weak at 8@12c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 22.—FLOUR—Firm; Minnesota extras, $7.50@7.75; Ohio family, $7.50@8.00; Ohio new process, $8.25; Indiana families, $7.25@7.70; St. Louis fancy, $8.25; winter patents, choice, $8.50; Minnesota patent process, $8.25@9.00. Rye flour in fair demand at $6.25.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer: No. 2 red, September, $1.45@1.45½; October, $1.45⅝@1.46¼; November, $1.48¾@1.49⅝; December, $1.52½@1.53. Corn in fair demand; yellow Western on track, grain depot, 71@73½c; sail, grain depot, 72c; steamer, 70c; No. 3, 68½c; rejected, 69c; sail mixed September, 71@72c; October, 72¼@72¾c; November, 75¾@76¼c; December, 78¼@78c. Oats in good demand; No. 1 white, 49@50c; No. 2 white, 47½@48c; No. 3 white, 46½@47c; rejected, 46½c; mixed, 45½c.

PROVISIONS—Firm and unchanged.

BUTTER—Scarce and firm for choice; others quiet; creamery, 31@34c; New York State and Bradford County, Pennsylvania, extras, 27@28c; do firsts, 25@27c; dairy, 25@26c.

PETROLEUM—Dull.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,200 brls; wheat, 32,000 bu; corn, 184,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 62,000 bu; corn, 77,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 22.—FLOUR—Quiet but steady; superfine, $4.75@5.00; XX, $6.00@6.25; XXX, $6.75@7.25; high grade, $7.25@8.25.

GRAIN—Corn easier; white 95c. Oats dull and lower; 55@56c.

CORN-MEAL—Dull, weak, and lower; $3.90@3.95.

HAY—Scarce and firm; prime, $22.00; choice, $25.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork higher; $21.00. Lard scarce and firm; tierce, 13@13¼c; keg, 13⅝c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders, 8½c. Bacon easier; shoulders, 8⅝c; clear rib, 12c; clear, 12½. Hams—Sugar-cured weak; canvased, 13¼@15c.

WHISKY—Quiet but firm; Western rectified, $1.10@1.20.

GROCERIES—Rice easier. Coffee dull; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 5½@7c. Sugar firm; common to good common, 6¾@7⅛c; fair to fully fair, 7⅞@8⅛c; prime to choice, 8¼@8⅜c; yellow clarified, 9¼@9⅜c. Molasses scarce and nominal. Rice easier; ordinary to prime, 5½@7¼c.

BRAN—Dull and lower; $1.20.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 22.—FLOUR—Very firm, without quotable change.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western higher, closing easy; No. 2 winter red, spot, and September, $1.45@1.45½; October, $1.46⅛@1.46½; November, $1.50¼@1.50⅝; December, $1.54⅛@1.54⅜. Corn—Western higher, strong, but inactive; mixed, spot, and September, 73c bid; October, 73⅜@74c; November, 76⅛@76⅜c; steamer, 72c. Oats steady; Western white, 51@53½c; mixed, 50@51c; Pennsylvania, 53@55c. Rye dull at $1.04@1.09.

HAY—Firm and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firm and unchanged.

BUTTER—Strong; Western grass, 15@25c.

EGGS—Higher; 20@21c.

PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull. Sugar firm; A soft, 10⅜c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.19@1.19½.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool dull and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,948 brls; wheat, 31,494 bu; corn, 15,562 bu; oats, 4,400 bu; rye, 348 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 37,837 bu; corn, 61,183 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 656,220 bu; corn, 146,628 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 22.—GRAIN—Wheat opened strong, closing easier; No. 2 red, spot, $1.18 October, $1.44⅝; November, $1.47¾; December, $1.50⅜. Corn easier; high-mixed, 69c; No. 2, spot, 68½c; October, 69⅛c; November, 70c. Oats nominal; No. 2 white, spot, 44c; November, 45c.

CLOSING—Wheat market easy; No. 2 red, spot, $1.43 bid, $1.43¾ asked; October, $1.44¼; November, $1.47⅛; December, $1.50⅜. Corn easy; high-mixed, 68⅛c bid, 68c asked; No. 2 October, 68⅛c bid; 68⅜c asked; November held at 71c; year, 68c bid, 68⅛c asked.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 32,000 bu; corn, 16,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 43,000 bu; corn, 5,000 bu; oats 5,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 22.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat opened active and higher, but closed lower and weak; No. 2 red, $1.44@1.45¾ cash; 1.44⅜ October; $1.48 November; $1.45⅝ December; sales ranged at $1.45½@1.44⅜ October; $1.48@1.48⅞ November; $1.50⅜@1.51⅜ December; No. 3 do, $1.33¾; No. 4 do, $1.25¾. Corn opened higher but declined; 65⅛@65⅜c cash; 66⅛@66⅝c October; 68⅛@68⅜c November; 69⅛@69⅜c December; 70@70⅛c May. Oats higher; 42⅛@42⅝c cash; 43⅛@43⅜c October; 45⅛c November; 46⅛@46⅜c December. Rye lower; 42⅛@42⅝c. Barley unchanged.

LEAD—Steady at 5⅛c.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.16.

PROVISIONS—Pork held higher at $20.00 asked cash; sales at $20.25 January. Dry salt meats and bacon firm and unchanged. Lard better at 12⅛c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 40,000 bu; corn, 36,000 bu; oats, 32,000 bu; rye, 4,000 bu; barley, 22,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 21,000 bu; corn, 62,000 bu; oats, 12,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, none.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 22.—FLOUR—Flour strong; in good demand.

GRAIN—Wheat strong and advancing; No. 2 hard nominal; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.32¾; September, $1.32¾; October, $1.33; November, $1.33; December, $1.34¾; January, $1.36; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.20½; No. 4 and rejected nominal. Corn quiet; No. 2, 65c. Oats firmer; No. 2 white, 42c. Rye easier; No. 2, $1.07. Barley higher and active; No. 2 spring, cash, opened at 95c, closed at 93c bid; October, 97⅛c.

PROVISIONS—Higher. Mess pork, $19.40 cash and October; $20.37½ January. Lard—Prime steam, $12.00 cash and September; $12.17½ November.

HOGS—Steady, with a fair demand; $6.25@6.90.

FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 3½c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 85,000 bu; corn, 19,000 bu; oats, 37,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 4,500 bu; oats, 25,000 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—FLOUR—Demand fair, and market firm; patent spring wheat, $8.00@9.00.

GRAIN—Corn quiet but firm. Oats in good demand.

BUTTER—In good demand.

CHEESE—Firm.

EGGS—Firm.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 brls and 895 sacks; corn, 35,000 bu; wheat, 10,000 bu; oats, 14,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 335 brls.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 22.—GRAIN—Corn firm; high mixed, 66c; mixed, 65¾@66c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 44¾@45c. Rye firm; No. 2, $1.08½@1.09; sales for November, $1.12½.

HIGHWINES—Firm at $1.15.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 450 bu; corn, 80,100 bu; oats, 30,500 bu; rye, 6,500; barley, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, none; corn, 61,000 bu; oats, 50,700 bu; rye, 7,500; barley, none.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 22.—GRAIN—The *Price Current* reports: Wheat—Receipts the past week, 78,671 bu; shipments, 61,561 bu; active and higher; No. 3, cash, $1.17; September, $1.17; No. 2, cash, $1.33; September, $1.32¾; No. 1, cash, $1.40; September, $1.41. Corn—Receipts the past week, 16,265 bu; shipments, 23,003 bu; firmer; No. 2, cash, 63c; September, 63c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 22.—GRAIN—Wheat strong and higher; 8,000 bu No. 1 hard Duluth at $1.48½; 5,000 bu November at $1.50. Corn active and higher. 40,000 bu to arrive at 70½c; 70,000 bu by sample, part to arrive, at 68½c; car lots spot 72c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 22.—FLOUR—$7.00@7.35.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 1 white, $1.40½; September, $1.40½; October, $1.41¾; November, $1.44⅜@1.44¼; December, $1.47¾; January, $1.40½; No. 2 red, $1.43; No. 2 white, $1.37; receipts, 18,000 bu; shipments, 37,000 bu.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 25.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; $1.42@1.43. Corn firm; 65¾@67c. Oats firm; 41½@44c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 22.—GRAIN—Wheat scarce. Corn steady; No. 2, 75½c.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Business only moderate with commission houses, but the tone of the market very firm; cotton goods moving steadily on account of back orders, and prices firm; spring woolens in steady demand. The bulletin says: "Sales of black prints, cambrics, etc., within the last few days has been simply enormous."

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 22.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Firm at 51½c; yellow dip, $3.65; virgin, $2.92.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 22.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 51c for soft; $3.65 for virgin.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 22.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 11⅛c; low do, 10½; good ordinary, 8⅝; net receipts, 12,000 bales; gross, 2,300; sales, 11,100; stock 105,500.

PETROLEUM.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 22.—PETROLEUM—Less active; United certificates closed at 96⅝c; refined, 8⅛c, Philadelphia delivery.

THE PRESIDENT'S DEATH.

A Dollar Subscription Proposed.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Why should rich men alone have the pleasure of expressing their sympathy to Mrs. Garfield and family? Cannot you take the lead in organizing a popular contribution of $1 each?

One hundred and eighty thousand persons in the State of Ohio contributed a penny apiece to Capt. Cook. Will not 180,000 persons in the State of Illinois contribute a dollar each toward the fund for the support of the family of our honored dead President?

Will you not organize this matter and give the people this great pleasure?

As Mr. J. B. Drake has accepted the position to receive contributions, why not, in connection with him, organize a popular enterprise as suggested? A. M. PENCE.

A Tribute to the Dead.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Upon the bier of James A. Garfield I would lay the simple tribute of a word. What lesson does his life teach? We admire that perseverance through which the obscure boy became the mighty leader; we respect the spirit of industry by which this leadership was rendered possible; our souls are stirred by that divine gift of oratory which thrills and does not weary; we recognize the courage which defies physical danger and smiles at suffering. But there is something beyond all this—above the qualities which incite admiration and respect. In the presence of the precious dust of him on whom, indeed, all the gods had set their seal to give the world assurance of a man, we stand in reverential awe at the thought of so sublime a moral nature. Therein lay the secret of this man's highest success; in memory of that are habiliments of mourning now casting their sombre hues over a Nation. Superimposed upon a firm physique and a phenomenal mental structure rested the crowning glory of a colossal moral courage.

James A. Garfield was a natural man. He was content to be what Nature had designed. There was no weakening imitation of others in his work. He did not try to climb on other shoulders to fame. He cultivated the endowments which he knew had been given him, and relied upon being himself—original. For this reason Nature through humanity—the lovers of the true and simple—mourns his taking off.

He was of the people—full of sympathy for the sorrows and conflicts of the lesser men, and men of lesser opportunities, who went to him for comforting words. No grief was too small, no protest against injustice too petty, for him to listen to and advise concerning. His broad humanity made of him an Atlas, burdened with a world of murmurings against what is.

He was grand in his public capacities, but he did not lose sight of the necessity of loyalty to home duties. The tearing away of the veil from before this shrine of domestic faithfulness—an act, let us hope, made partially excusable because of a Nation's impetuous but loving claim on him, which assumed the form of kindship's interest—has revealed a spectacle so beautiful that the effect will linger in the hearts of men as a fragrant motive to good. The lowly and the great mingle their voices in admiration at the sight. From the widow whose grief is hers alone—whose broken heart is not bound up by the hand of universal sympathy—to the Empress-widow who owes allegiance to no power but Death has tender consolation. Royalty, with imperious hand, shatters the icy etiquet of a court to draw a sister in distress close to her own sad heart.

Glancing at the evidences of universal regret at the man's death, a lesson seems easily distinguished. By honest work well done; through patience under incumbering circumstances; with a determination to be one's own and best self; and the cultivation of the higher moral attributes—those beyond the pale of canting profession of meagre souls—success must come, though only to the few can such success as this man's be known. The world admires brilliancy, scholarship, statesmanship—but it stands breathless in the face of lofty moral courage, because that is at attribute which is the rarest gift of God to man.

M. B.

Some Lessons to Be Drawn from the Event.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—The enclosed manuscript, prepared largely of selections from my reading, was intended to be read last evening at a church meeting. Should you deem it worthy of insertion please publish it. JOHN FORSYTHE.

The few but sad words "He is Dead," forcibly teach us the solemn and impressive lesson that

No human skill can stay the fleeting breath,
Nor force arrest the iron hand of death.
Stern Fate's irrevocable bolt has sped,
And fall it must on his devoted head.
Convulsive heavings wreck his manly frame,
And, feebly glimmering, fades the vital flame.
The blood congeal'd, to its last hold retreats;
The pulse now pauses—now again it beats;
Again he breathes—he faints—again revives.
'Gainst death averse to yield, lo! nature strives,
But now the sad and dubious conflict's o'er.
The fluttering pulse now stops—to beat no more.
With tenfold night the gloomy sky's o'ercast,
And guardian spirits shriek upon the blast;
Fame's thousand tongues proclaim from shore to shore
That Garfield is, alas! no more.

My friends, in the death of our beloved, noble-hearted President we have been overtaken with a calamity fraught with consequences which no man can yet calculate—unexpected irremediable, opening up an endless vista of sorrow and regret.

On the 2d day of July last a miserable assassin fired a shot which, on Monday night, Sept. 19, ended the life and cut off in the prime of his manhood, and in the midst of one of the most brilliant careers that ever flattered the ambition of any statesman, the best of men, James A. Garfield. Ended did I say? His fame survives, bounded only by the limits of the earth, and by the extent of the human mind. He survives in our hearts, in the growing knowledge of our children, in the affections of the good throughout the world; and when our monuments shall be done away, when nations now existing shall be no more, still will James A. Garfield's glory unfaded shine and die not, until love of virtue cease on earth, or earth itself sink into chaos.

Desperate indeed is any attempt on earth to meet correspondingly this dispensation of Heaven; for, while with pious resignation we submit to the will of an all-gracious Providence, we can never cease lamenting, in our finite view of omnipotent wisdom, the heartrending privation for which our Nation weeps. When the civilized world shakes, to its centre; when every moment gives birth to strange and momentous changes, what limit is there to our loss? None within the reach of my words to express; none which your feelings will not disavow.

An assembled Nation, lamenting their bereavement in the death of the President of the United States, absorbing every inferior consideration in the sentiments of their common loss, mingling their recollections and their anticipations, their wishes, their regrets, their sympathies and their tears, and with their tears extinguishing the last expiring embers of sectional animosity, is a spectacle not more tender than awful, and excites emotions too mighty for utterance. Eulogy has mistaken her province and her powers when she assumes for her theme the glory of James A. Garfield, the Christian statesman. His deeds most familiar to your memories—his virtues most dear to your affections.

And now that that God who has preserved his life through a long series of years, has removed him forever, shall we presume to say, "What doest Thou"? Never did the tomb preach more powerfully the dependence of all things on the will of the Most High. The greatest of mortals crumble into dust the moment He commands, "Return, ye children of men." President Garfield was but the instrument of a benignant God. He sickens, he dies, that we may learn not to "trust in men" nor to "make flesh our arm." But though Garfield is dead, Jehovah still lives. God of our fathers! be our God and the God of our children! Thou art our refuge and our hope; the pillar of our strength; the wall of our defense; and our unfading glory.

And heartily, I am sure, will you join me in praying that the same inscrutable Providence which has visited our country with so great a calamity will give us patience to bow before the dread decree, and that the Father of the Fatherless and the Comforter of the Afflicted will, in His own good time, afford to the widow such a measure of consolation as is to be found in the love of her lost husband's children, in the veneration of his memory, the fulfillment of his wishes, and the imitation of his bright example. Such a wish can be embodied in no nobler words than those furnished by a great poet:

May all love:
His love, unseen but felt, o'ershadow thee;
The love of all thy sons encompass thee;
The love of all thy daughters cherish thee;
The love of all thy people comfort thee;
Till God's love set thee at His side again.

When the day shall come for the impartial pen of history to blazon those few names to whom alone it is given to be recognized by posterity as the leading spirits of a bygone age, Washington, Lincoln, and Garfield shall as surely find their just measure of renown. But, my friends, it was neither in the hopes of winning guerdon nor renow that the Presidents whom we mourn and the statesmen whom we have lost preferred the path of painful, self-denying duty to the life of luxury that lay within their reach. They obeyed a nobler instinct; they were led by the light of a higher revelation; they cast their bread upon the waters in the faith of an unknown return. "*Omnia fui nihil expedit,*" sighed one of the greatest of Roman Emperors as he lay upon his deathbed at York; yet when a moment afterwards, the Captain of his guard came to him for the watchword of the night, with his dying breath he gave it, "*Laboremus.*" So it is my friends with us; we labor and others enter into the fruit of our labor; we dig the foundation, and others build and others again raise the superstructure; and one by one the faithful workmen, their spell of toil accomplished, descend, it may be, into oblivion—and an unhonored grave—but higher, brighter, fairer rises the fabric of our social policy; and broader and more beautiful spread out on every side the sacred realms of civilization; and though heavy be the shadow cast across the land by the loss of the good and great, most eloquently do their lives remind us that our watchword in the darkness still should be "*Laboremus!*"

THE MIDNIGHT SUN.

Translated for The Tribune from Correspondence of Cologne Gazette by Emma Stanley.

TORNEA, Russia, Aug. 15.—On arriving in this town, which is situated on the frontier of Russia and Sweden at the mouth of the Tornea in the Gulf of Bothnia, we were informed that in order to see the midnight sun in all its splendor strangers preferred to ascend Mt. Avasaxa, which is about ten miles north of this place.

Accordingly, we took our places in an "extra post," or *skjute*, at 11 o'clock in the morning, and started for Mount Avasaxa, where, if the heavens were propitious, we would behold the magnificent and startling spectacle of a gleaming sun at midnight.

The vehicle which is designated here under the pompous name of "extra post" is something between a cart and a wheelbarrow. It has but two wheels, is square in form, all of wood, drawn by a single horse, and of such contracted dimensions that generally a boy of 10 or 12 years of age is employed to drive it. A plank suspended by leather straps and provided with a cushion, and a piece of common wood placed as high as the back, forms the seats for passengers, whose uncomfortable position frequently obliges them to take a few miles' walk.

Passing Haparanda, in Sweden, we continued our route along the shores of the Tornea, where a succession of red houses and bright gardens enlivened the scenery for hours. At length the valley widens, and the shores of the river become flat and monotonous; those of the coast of Finland being more slightly elevated than the shores of Sweden.

The road is well kept; the soil does not appear very fertile, but is well cultivated, and one is astonished to find so far north, on the whole route from Haparanda to the Mount Avasaxa (the distance of seventy-five kilometres), grounds covered with woods, cereals, gardens, habitations always clean and inviting, and inhabitants hospitable and kind.

At the end of fifteen kilometres, our poor horse could proceed no further, and we were obliged to go on foot two kilometres to the next relay of the "extra post" at Kukkola to obtain another.

At this point commences the valley proper, called the Tornea. The country, of a ravishing beauty, is comparable to the shores of the Rhine, and the valley, at first wide, narrows more and more, and the shores of the river rise, soon becoming undulating, then mountainous and steep. The mountains are covered with fir trees, wild pines, and birch trees, whose leaves appeared to us the brightest emerald green. The soil disappeared under the moss which extended in the depths of the foaming Tornea, that formed in the midst of rocks that obstructed its course a series of falls and cataracts.

We met on the route many tourists carrying their baggage on their backs, who were striving to arrive at midnight on the summit of the Avasaxa. The nearer we approached the end of our journey, the greater number of excursionists were encountered, among whom were young Finlanders, Swedes with their white casquets, and performers on the harmonica. At last we arrived at the final relay, the Village of Matarengi, from which we saw the famous Avasaxa. It was 10 o'clock in the evening; from the summit to the base the mountain was gleaming in the sunlight; on the east and west its sides are steep enough; on the north it is inaccessible. Nothing is seen thereon but some dwarfed and crooked fir trees.

Accompanied by a guide, we crossed the Tornea in a bark, the rapid current driving us against several rocks level with the water, and immediately on reaching the other shore we commenced to climb the Avasaxa on the west, where the ascent is difficult enough, although the most favorable of the mountain.

Slipping on rocks covered with moss, where the foot has no hold, and where there is no beaten pathway, we climbed slowly up, after seeking support in grasping the dwarf trees scattered here and there. At 11 o'clock we reached the summit of the Avasaxa, from which unrolled a magnificent program. The sun was shining in the north on the Mounts Palinki and Tortula in all its brilliancy, darting its rays of gold. Groups of sixty to eighty persons were installing themselves and lighting fires to warm tea, and coffee, and punch, while awaiting the stroke of midnight. Around other fires young people were seated in circles; the harmonicas commenced to play, and a nocturnal dance was formed in the light of the sun. Then in the purple heavens the sun appeared like a globe of fire, inundating the valley, the mountains, and the bosom of the river. After having contemplated this marvelous spectacle for two hours we descended the mountain, where a glacial wind was blowing, to return to the Russian village, or rather the Town of Tornea.

EVANSTON.

Wednesday afternoon the College Association of the Northwestern University met in University Hall and continued its organization for the ensuing year by electing the following officers: President, W. A. Dyche; Vice-President, Frank E. Lord; Secretary, Peter Midderkauf; Treasurer, Emily Hatfield. It was decided to tender a reception to President Cummings in the parlors of the Woman's College, and Frank W. Merrell was elected to make an address of welcome on that occasion. Messrs. Shrets and Piper and Miss Somers were made a Committee of Arrangements. The reception will take place this evening. Mr. Merrell will make his address, and Dr. Cummings will answer it, when there will be a social time, and refreshments will be served in due season. This is an affair of the students alone, and no others have been invited.

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Sealed proposals will be received until September 28, before 5:30 p. m., at the office of M. L. Beers, architect, Room 46 Major Block, Chicago, for constructing a water-works building for the village of Hyde Park, Ill.

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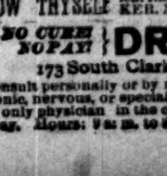
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MIDDLE AGED MEN Married or single, who are prematurely old, as a result of excesses or youthful follies, and who are troubled by too frequent evacuations of the bladder, often accompanied by a slight smarting or burning sensation, and finding a deposit of ropy sediment in the urine, and sometimes small particles of albumen will appear, or the color will first be of a thin or milkish hue, and again changing to a dark and torpid appearance, causing nervous debility and loss of vitality. Remember, this is the second stage of Seminal Weakness. In all such cases a perfect cure is guaranteed, and a radical restoration of the Genito-Urinary Organs. I will forfeit $500 for every case of Private Disease that I fail to cure. All interviews and letters are sacredly confidential. Medicines packed so as not to excite curiosity, and sent by express, if full description of case is given, but one personal interview in all cases preferred. Address

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RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Marshalltown Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Sioux City & Yankton	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	† 9:15 p m	* 2:15 p m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:30 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
Des Moines Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
Sioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 p m	* 2:40 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
Freeport and Rockford	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Lake Geneva & Elgin	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:20 p m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*10:00 a m	* 2:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 3:00 p m	§ 4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	§ 9:00 p m	* 6:45 a m
Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:30 a m	* 4:15 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:05 a m	§ 2:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Pierre & Deadwood Express	*10:05 a m	§ 2:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	*10:05 a m	§ 2:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	§ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	4:45 p m	*10:20 a m
Lake Geneva	* 8:05 a m	* 7:25 p m
Lake Geneva	* 4:15 p m	* 9:55 a m
Elgin Express	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Elgin Express	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
Elgin Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Sunday Express	1:15 p m	*10:15 a m

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, foot of Indiana-av., Grand Union Depot, Palmer House, and 75 Canal-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
bGalesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	8:00 a m	b 7:25 p m
bNebraska Express	10:30 a m	b 2:30 p m
bDubuque & Sioux City Express	9:45 a m	b 2:45 p m
bAmboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	9:45 a m	b 2:45 p m
bDowner's Grove Accommodat'n	11:05 a m	b 1:45 p m
bMontana & Pacific Express	12:30 p m	b 3:45 p m
bSt. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	12:30 p m	b 2:45 p m
bKansas City & Denver Express	12:30 p m	b 2:50 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:00 p m	10:15 a m
bAurora Passenger	3:20 p m	b 6:40 a m
bMendota & Ottawa Express	4:30 p m	b10:50 a m
bSt. Louis Express	4:30 p m	b10:50 a m
bRockford & Freeport Express	4:30 p m	b10:50 a m
bAurora Passenger	5:35 p m	8:45 a m
bAurora Passenger	6:25 p m	b 7:45 a m
cDes Moines, Omaha & Lincoln Night Express	9:05 p m	d 6:55 a m
aSouthern Pacific Express	9:05 p m	a 6:55 a m
cTexas Express	9:05 p m	a 6:55 a m
aKansas City & St. Joe Night Ex	9:05 p m	a 6:55 a m
bFreeport & Dubuque Express	9:30 p m	b 7:15 a m
Wed. & Sat. Theatre Train	11:25 p m	10:10 p m

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday.
Dubuque trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Depot: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Fast Mail	* 7:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Milwaukee Express	* 3:05 p m	* 4:00 p m
Waukesha & Oconomowoc Ex	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Express trains	§10:10 a m † 9:00 p m	§ 2:00 p m ‡ 7:00 a m
Green Bay, Menasha, and Appleton Express trains	*10:10 a m † 9:00 p m	§ 2:00 p m ‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, and Dakota Ex	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Stevens Point and Ashland Ex	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee, Madison, and Prairie du Chien Express	*10:10 a m	* 7:00 p m
Libertyville Accommodation	* 6:20 p m	* 8:35 a m
Elgin Passenger	* 9:20 a m	* 3:45 p m
Dubuque & Cedar Rapids Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:30 p m
Dubuque Night Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:10 a m
Elgin & Kirkland Pas'nger (daily)	4:00 p m	10:20 a m
Elgin Special Fast Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Itasca accommodation	* 6:30 p m	* 6:45 a m

Trains for Humboldt and North Chicago leave 9:05 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.; arrive 6:45 a. m. and 7:40 a. m. daily, Sundays excepted.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-st. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo Ex	*12:35 p m	* 2:25 p m
Kansas City, Santa Fe, New Mexico, Arizona & California Fast Ex	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:25 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Peoria, Keokuk, & Burlington Fast Express via Chenoa	* 9:00 a m § 9:00 p m	* 2:25 p m § 7:25 a m
Pekin & Peoria Ex. via Joliet	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex	*12:35 p m	* 3:25 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 p m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex	§ 8:30 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:20 p m
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 6:30 a m
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 p m
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:30 p m	* 6:30 a m
Pontiac & Chatsworth Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:30 p m
Chatsworth Express	* 5:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 5:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:40 a m	* 7:00 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 3:05 p m

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only.
c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, State and Twelfth-sts. All State-st. cars run to the Depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices, 85 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:30 p m
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex	*12:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex	* 8:45 a m	* 2:20 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	* 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	*12:30 p m	* 2:20 p m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Pullman Sleeping-Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches, with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping-Cars Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	*10:00 a m	* 6:00 p m
Council Bluffs Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 3:05 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:45 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:45 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:50 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:30 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Fast Ex	† 9:30 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:55 a m	* 7:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 8:40 a m	* 8:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 2:15 p m	* 9:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* [illegible] p m	* 1:30 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:00 p m	* 4:30 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:30 p m	* 6:10 p m
South Chicago Accommodation	* 7:45 a m	*10:00 a m
South Chicago Accommodation	* [illegible]	* 6:30 p m
Theatre Train	‡11:30 p m	‡11:00 p m
Church Train	‡ 1:15 p m	‡10:45 a m

*Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ¶Thursdays and Saturdays only. ‖Sundays only.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
New York & Boston Ex	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York Express	§ 3:30 p m	§ 5:50 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	‡ 9:10 p m	* 7:30 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 7:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Grand Rapids & Petoskey Express	* 3:40 p m	* 5:50 p m
aGrand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	† 9:10 p m	* 7:30 a m

*Sundays excepted. §Daily. †Saturdays excepted. aSaturday's leave at 5:15 p. m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§ 4:40 p m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
aNight Express	*10:30 p m	* 5:50 a m

a Saturdays leave at 11:30 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Build'g).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:30 a m	* 8:00 p m
Fast Express	§ 5:10 p m	§ 7:50 a m
Night Express	§ 9:40 p m	§ 7:00 p m

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

All the B. & O. trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains through from Chicago to New York without change.

The new and elegant B. & O. Sleeping-Cars between Chicago and New York daily at 5:10 and 9:40 p m.

Kankakee Line.

Depots, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:25 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:10 p m	§ 7:00 a m

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Depot, corner Adams and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
New York Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Pacific Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 9:00 a
Fast Line	§ 9:40 p m	§ 7:30 a

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

(Cincinnati and Kokomo Air-Lines.)

Depot, corner of Adams and Canal-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., 83 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:40 p m
Logansport Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:15 a m
Night Express (daily)	§ 7:55 p m	§ 7:10 a m

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, 121 Clark-st., 59 State-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific, Brink's Express (cor. State and Randolph-sts.).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a m	* 4:15 p m
Nashville & Florida Express	* 8:00 p m	* 7:15 a m

†Daily, except Sundays. *Daily.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner of Twelfth and State-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	9:15 a m	8:00 p m
Night Express	9:15 p m	8:00 a m

MEMORIAL SERVICES.

The National Funeral Not to Pass Unhonored in Chicago.

Arrangements Making for a Grand Procession and Public Meeting.

The Religious Bodies Will Also Hold Services at Farwell Hall.

Gathering of the Union League Club—Speeches by Messrs. Storrs and Hawley.

Chicagoans Who Are Intending to Attend the Obsequies at Cleveland.

Subscriptions to the Fund for Mrs. Garfield—Resolutions Adopted, Etc.

MEMORIAL SERVICES.

THE CITIZENS' MEETING.

A meeting of citizens, in accordance with the suggestion of the Mayor, was held in the Council Chamber yesterday afternoon to take action with reference to his proposition that funeral services be held in Chicago Monday. Among the 200 present were Mayor Harrison, George F. Harding, Judge Moore, Henry W. King, E. F. Dragin, De Witt C. Cregier, Potter Palmer, H. N. Hibbard, J. C. Ambler, Gen. Joseph Stockton, Carlisle Mason, Hermann Lieb, Prosecuting-Attorney Cameron, Philip A. Hoyne, Ald. Schroeder, Hirsch, and Young, Joseph Medill, T. M. Harvey, George W. Sherwood, Willard Woodard, W. J. Onahan, School-Inspector Curran, Louis Wahl, the Hon. William Aldrich, Maj. Whittle, and J. B. Brown.

The gathering was called to order by

MAYOR HARRISON, WHO SAID:

GENTLEMEN: For the third time in the history of this Nation its people mourn as one man. When Gen. Washington, the Father of his country, died, there was mourning, but no feeling other than that of reverence. He had lived his allotted time, and performed all of his duties. When Lincoln was assassinated the people mourned, but there was at that time bitterness, for we were shocked by the suddenness of his carrying off and at the terrible crime that was committed. Now, however, while we mourn, the shock has been removed by the long continuance of President Garfield's suffering. We have learned to bear the burden, and its weight is lessened to a considerable extent. But we sympathize with him and his family. All desire to go to Cleveland and join in the procession that will accompany his remains to the place where they will lie until the last day, but it is impossible. The railroad trains will be overcrowded. Thousands and thousands of people living along the different lines will endeavor to go. Ohio alone will send probably 50,000. Cleveland is a small city. Monday there will be within its limits a vast crowd of sympathizing citizens in procession, showing their distress. There are a great many societies in Chicago, civic and military, which would like to march with them—Knights Templar, Masons, Odd-Fellows, Knights of Pythias, etc.—but they have come to the conclusion that it is out of the question. So it has been suggested that there be a funeral demonstration in Chicago—that there be a procession of the various bodies, and a religious meeting at the Central Music-Hall, with orations. I believe it the best thing that we can do—to have a procession to move at the same hour as that in Cleveland, with the bells tolling and the whole people joining together in giving expression to their grief.

There is another reason why this should be done. As the Chief Magistrate of the city, I intend issuing a proclamation calling upon merchants, manufacturers, and others to close their places of business and shops Monday. Thousands of men will be on the streets with nothing to do. If they have not an opportunity to show their appreciation of the loss of President Garfield, the worst of them will go to the saloons, and it will be hard to govern them. Hence the necessity for a demonstration; and I have called you together, as leading citizens, to take such steps as you may think expedient, if you agree with the suggestion, to carry it out.

Gen. Stockton was called to the chair, and said he could not find words to express his own feelings. Acts even would fail to show those of the community. Still, he thought it fit and proper that the people should do something of a public character to give an idea of their distress.

Mr. H. N. Hibbard was elected Secretary.

Mayor Harrison, for an obvious purpose, moved that Monday the people of Chicago

UNITE IN SOLEMN PROCESSION

at the hour of the funeral in Cleveland, and march through the streets, and that appropriate services be held in the Central Music-Hall.

Mr. King was sorry to differ from the Mayor, but no hall in the city would hold a tithe of the people who would assemble. It struck him that it would be simpler and more dignified for the Mayor to issue a proclamation calling upon the citizens to close their places of business, and unite in worshiping at their respective churches at the same hour as the services took place in Cleveland. Then the people would have a chance to hear of the virtues of the deceased. A meeting in Central Music-Hall would fail to gratify those who desired to hear eulogiums.

Mayor Harrison said Gov. Cullom had issued a proclamation of that kind, and he had no doubt the churches would all be open.

Mr. King wanted the Mayor to reinforce the Governor's proclamation.

Mayor Harrison remarked that the procession need not conflict with church attendance. The Knights Templar, and thousands of Masons (President Garfield having belonged to the order), and the Odd-Fellows, and a great many civic and military societies wished to show their appreciation of him; and it was thought that their doing so in a public manner would not conflict in the least with the Governor's proclamation. Those who wished to go to church could do so; those who did not could join the procession. All, of course, would not march. But he was not wedded to the plan. He merely thought it was a good one, and desired an expression of views.

Mr. Cragin coincided with Mr. King. Before the procession got near the hall every seat would be taken and all the standing-room occupied. Grand demonstrations were held in Chicago when Lincoln and Douglas died, but on those occasions there was something around which to form a pageant. Nothing should be done except what could be carried out gracefully and according to the best judgments of all. The Governor's proclamation would have additional force if supplemented by one from the Mayor. He had seen no indications of a general movement on the part of the ministers, but if church services were held it would be more in keeping with the spirit of the late President, and

MORE PROPER THAN A PROCESSION.

Mr. Kennedy said the Odd-Fellows of Chicago and surrounding towns were anxious to turn out and show their love for President Garfield, who was a member of the organization.

Mr. Cregier stated that the Knights Templar met Tuesday night and resolved, if it were possible, to go to Cleveland, but had found out that they couldn't do so. The Grand-Master of Illinois told him to say, if opportunity offered, he would invite the entire craft of Chicago and the suburbs to join in a procession to pay respect to the memory of their dead brother. It was the sentiment of a large number of the craft here that such a procession be had. The Music-Hall would not accommodate all, but the societies might do as the Masonic bodies would, repair to their respective halls after the line was dismissed and hold services.

Mayor Harrison said that not more than 1,000 or 2,000 of the 100,000 people who would be in Cleveland would hear a word that was said at the service, yet all would give evidence of their appreciation of the worth of the man. The idea was not to have orators there for the benefit of those who marched. The speeches would be read the next day in the papers. He referred to similar demonstrations in the past which had been a success, and he wanted Chicago to take the lead this time. He believed there would be

FROM 5,000 TO 10,000 IN THE LINE.

He had telegraphed the Governor asking that the military be allowed to participate, which they were anxious to do.

Mr. Hibbard said the procession in Boston in memory of Daniel Webster was very impressive, and considered very appropriate.

Mr. Harding indorsed both the church services and the procession, and didn't see why there should be any conflict of opinion. All felt that too much could not be done to impress upon the American people the lessons taught by the character and life of this ideal man.

Mr. Cameron said the churches wouldn't hold all the people. All could not show their grief in a better way than by an orderly, well-conducted procession through the streets.

Mr. King saw nothing incompatible in uniting the two suggestions.

Ald. Young wanted both carried out, and also to have fathers who did not go to church or march call their families around them at home and tell them the story of President Garfield's life.

MR. HOYNE OFFERED THE FOLLOWING

as a substitute for the pending motion:

Resolved, That the Mayor of the city be requested to issue a proclamation in accordance with that of the Governor of the State, and that he also issue an invitation to the Masonic, Odd-Fellows, and other civic societies of Chicago and vicinity, together with the military, to turn out in solemn procession at the same time the obsequies are taking place in Cleveland.

This was agreed to.

Mr. Hoyne moved that a committee of seven, of which the Mayor should be Chairman, and of whom Gen. Stockton should be one, be appointed to arrange a program.

Mr. Hibbard moved to amend by giving them authority to appoint a Grand Marshal and other officers and a committee on finance.

The motion as amended was agreed to.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

Subsequent to the meeting in the Council Chamber,

THE COMMITTEE

appointed met in the Mayor's private office. The latter was selected the Chairman, and Dr. J. Ward Ellis Secretary. There were present: Col. J. W. Forsyth of Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan's staff, Gen. Joseph Stockton, De Witt Clinton Cregier, Dr. J. Ward Ellis, Michael Keeley, Louis Wahl, and William Curran. Col. Forsyth was elected the Grand Marshal and Commander of the funeral pageant, and he selected Gen. Joseph Stockton as his chief of staff. Messrs. D. H. Kerfoot, Joseph Stockton, Albert Hayden, and Thomas Brenan were elected the Committee on Finance, the latter being made Treasurer. The committee stated that some money would be needed to carry out the idea, which would be expended for bands and crape alone—nothing else. If there should be more money subscribed than is actually needed, it will be returned pro rata to the subscribers.

ODD-FELLOWS AND KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

The following orders were issued yesterday afternoon:

HEADQUARTERS OF CHICAGO DIVISION NO. 7, UNIFORM RANK KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS, CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—*To the Members of Chicago Division No. 7, U. R.*—SIR KNIGHTS: The citizens of Chicago having decided to hold a demonstration on Monday next, 26th inst., for the purpose of recognizing in a proper and dignified manner the sad calamity which has befallen the Nation in the death of the late President, James A. Garfield, it is my order that the members of Chicago Division No. 7 assemble in full dress at the Grand Lodge Hall, corner of La Salle and Adams streets, on Monday next; the hour of assembly being one hour previous to the time at which the Mayor shall order the general procession to move.

GEORGE O. GARNSEY, Sir Knight Commander.
W. D. KENNEDY, Sir Knight Lieutenant Commander.

OFFICE OF THE MOST WORTHY GRAND PATRIARCH, I. O. O. F. OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.—CHICAGO, Sept. 22, 1881.—*To all Members of Encampments I. O. O. F. in the State of Illinois—Greeting:* It having been decided to hold a demonstration in the City of Chicago on Monday next, the 26th inst., suitably to recognize the death of the late President, James A. Garfield, you are hereby fraternally requested to join in same. The time of assembly will be one hour previous to that set by his Honor, the Mayor, due notice of which will appear in the public prints. The place of meeting prior to parade will be in the hall of Excelsior Lodge, corner of Clark and Washington streets. This announcement fully authorizes all encampments in the State of Illinois to turn out on that occasion, and to wear the regalia of the Encampment Branch.

JOHN P. FOSS, M. W. Grand Patriarch.

Attest: J. C. SMITH, Grand Scribe.

It is the desire of the M. W. Grand Patriarch that all uniformed Patriarchs will meet at the same time and place in full dress, when he will properly assign them to place in the ranks.

To the Odd-Fellows of Cook County: In view of the fact that a funeral procession in honor of our lamented President James A. Garfield will be formed on Monday next at 2 o'clock p. m., and that the Mayor will on Saturday issue a proclamation requesting all military and civic societies to unite in such procession, and further that the Grand Sire has issued his proclamation granting authority to all lodges to appear in public on that occasion clothed in regalia; we therefore, in view of the fact that the time is so short, urgently request that all Odd-Fellows of Cook County will meet at Union Lodge Hall, Methodist Church Block, corner of Washington and Clark streets, to-morrow, Friday, at 4 o'clock p. m., for consultation. Authorized by

UNION LODGE, No. 9,
PROGRESS LODGE, No. 524,
and others.

THE VETERAN ORGANIZATIONS.

A meeting of representatives of various veteran organizations was held last evening at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Gen. Julius White in the chair. The object of the meeting was to make arrangements for the proper observance of Monday by a procession and public meeting. It appeared, however, that other bodies had not so far made manifest their intentions, and Gen. A. L. Chetlain pointed out that the committee could do nothing until the various civic and military organizations could be heard from. He therefore moved to adjourn, with the understanding that the President should call the committee together as soon as something positive could be ascertained. The motion was agreed to, and the meeting adjourned.

THE MILITIA.

Mayor Harrison sent the following message to Gov. Cullom yesterday:

"CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—*Gov. S. M. Cullom, Springfield:* It is determined to have an imposing funeral procession here during the hours of the funeral, with tolling of bells and orations at Music-Hall. We want the militia to turn out. Please give the necessary order so that it can be done.

CARTER H. HARRISON, Mayor."

THE METHODISTS.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR UNION SERVICES.

A meeting of Methodist ministers was held yesterday afternoon in the room over the Book Concern, on Washington street, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for religious services as a memorial of the late President. Presiding Elder Willing occupied the chair, and said that as the Methodist clergy had held no meeting since the death of the President, it had been deemed best to call them together for the purpose of united action in regard to memorial services. He was advised that Monday had been definitly settled upon as the day of the funeral, and in the absence of further details, he would be glad to hear from the brethren.

The Rev. Dr. Williamson said there would be services at the First Church Sunday morning and evening. At the latter Mr. E. A. Storrs would give some personal reminiscences of the late President, and a poem prepared for the occasion would be recited by its author. In his view, it would be best to have on Monday solemn memorial services in three churches—Trinity on the South Side, Grace on the North Side, and some centrally-located church in the West Division. Methodists felt that, although Gen. Garfield was not a communicant of their church, yet they had sustained a personal loss. He believed they could best express their feelings at gatherings held by their own people and conducted in the old Methodist way.

The Rev. J. M. Caldwell pledged the assistance of the Ada Street Church whatever might be decided upon.

Dr. Willing suggested that business-men would come down-town in the morning, and spend an hour or two in their offices, attending to imperative duties, and that they might more readily attend services in the First Church.

Dr. Williamson believed they would go home after having completed their necessary work, and could scarcely be brought down-town again.

Elder Willing ventured the opinion that it would be hard to fill three churches.

The Rev. Mr. Van Horn moved that they hold a union memorial service Monday in the First Church, the time of such meeting to be announced hereafter by the Presiding Elder, in accordance with the advices from Cleveland. The motion prevailed.

There was a general discussion as to the methods and conduct of the meeting, pending which Mr. Potter, who had just arrived, made a statement which had the effect of overturning all previous action. He said that

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH,

of which President Garfield was a member, had decided to hold a memorial, or rather a funeral, service in Farwell Hall at 2 p. m. Monday. They invited all Christian ministers of every denomination to coöperate with them, and had charged him to convey such invitation to this body. This would be the funeral service proper, and a memorial service would be held in the same place Sunday at 4 p. m.

The Rev. J. M. Caldwell thought that, under the circumstances, it would be in better taste for the Methodists to join with the Christians at Farwell Hall, and not to hold a meeting in the Clark Street Church. If Farwell Hall should prove inadequate, then an overflow meeting could be held in the First Church under the same auspices.

A resolution was then adopted that the Methodist-Episcopal Church unite with the Disciples of Christ in such meeting to be held in Farwell Hall at 2 p. m., or such other hour as would accord with the funeral arrangements. It was also voted to omit the regular Monday preachers' meeting, and Dr. Willing announced that the District Conference would be called to order at 4 o'clock Monday, in the Clark Street Church, for the purpose of organization. An adjournment could then be taken until the evening, when important business would have to be taked up. The meeting then adjourned.

THE OTHER MINISTERS.

THE PRESBYTERIAN MINISTERS

of the city met yesterday afternoon in McCormick Block to arrange for holding services Monday in honor of the dead President. The Rev. J. H. Walker presided, and the meeting was opened with an appropriate prayer by the Rev. Mr. Halsey.

Dr. Walker stated the object of the meeting, and Dr. Herrick Johnson said he thought the calling of such a meeting was a very good idea. They should be careful, however, in arranging for services not to interfere with the proposed public services. He thought union services should be held in churches on the North, West, and South Divisions. He should preach a sermon appropriate to the sad occasion Sunday morning, and he thought all clergymen should do the same. It would not do to hold too many services Monday.

The Rev. Mr. Davis read an invitation from the Christians to join them in a public service to be held Monday, at 2 p. m., in Farwell Hall, also a circular inviting them to attend a memorial service to be held in the same hall Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Both invitations were accepted with thanks.

On motion of Dr. Noyes a committee of three, consisting of Dr. Worrell, of the West Side, Dr. Davis, of the South Side, and Dr. Johnson, of the North Side, was appointed to confer with the clergymen of other denominations with regard to the holding of union services, and were instructed to make their arrangements known through the columns of the daily press. The invitations received were also referred to this committee.

Before adjourning it was resolved to hold no ministers' meeting Monday morning.

THE BAPTIST CLERGY

met at the Grand Pacific yesterday afternoon to take action on the observance of the day of President Garfield's funeral. There were present the Rev. Dr. Lorimer, the Rev. Dr. Loomis, the Rev. Dr. Lawrence, the Rev. E. L. Taylor, the Rev. C. Perrin, the Rev. G. B. Vosberg, the Rev. Dr. Haight, the Rev. A. K. Parker, B. F. Jacobs, and Judge Hopkins, of Morris.

During the meeting the clergy were visited by a committee from the Presbyterian Church consisting of the Rev. Drs. Walker and Herrick Johnson. It was decided to unite with the other churches of the city in union services on Monday. A committee was appointed to confer with a similar committee from the Presbyterian Church as follows: The Rev. Drs. Lorimer, Lawrence, Taylor, and Parker. It was voted to omit the usual Monday morning conference. Upon adjournment the joint committee of Presbyterian and Baptist clergy adopted the following:

The committee recommend that the churches of this city hold meetings at 10 o'clock Monday morning in accordance with the proclamation of the President and Governor, and that the invitation of our brethren of the Christian Church to meet with them at Farwell Hall on Monday at 2 o'clock be accepted. We also recommend that it be left with the pastors to make such arrangements for evening meetings as may seem fitting.

THE UNION LEAGUE.

REMARKS BY MESSRS. HAWLEY AND STORRS.

The Union League Club met last evening in their large dining-room, which was very tastefully draped. The columns supporting the floor above were incased in black material, the monotony of which was relieved by white stars, while festoons, caught up with white bows, hung between the pillars, the ends of the pendant crape being set off with white Maltese crosses. Back of the dais were two large garrison-flags, joined at the top, but folded toward the bottom, so as to leave room in the centre for a portrait of President Garfield, which was draped with crape and smilax. Over it was the now immortal sentence from one of his speeches: "God reigns and the Government at Washington still lives." On the right of the desk was another engraving of the dead Executive on an easel, which was covered with crape and smilax. To the left was a large broken column of fresh flowers, with "J. A. G." in forget-me-nots at the base. The threatening rain had an effect on the attendance, but it was quite large, notwithstanding—fully 150. Among those present were the Hon. William Aldrich, Judge Hawes, Emory A. Storrs, John B. Hawley, Albert Hayden, W. H. Brainard, R. S. Critchell, Prof. Kistler, Judge Dent, T. S. Kirkwood, Jonathan Goodwin, Gen. E. B. Sherman, Josiah H. Bissell, O. W. Potter, C. M. Henderson, D. L. Shorey, Judge Wood, M. H. Farwell, B. P. Moulton, E. M. Pence, E. S. Taylor, H. Z. Culver, James H. Moore, S. M. Moore, the Rev. A. E. Kittredge, Ira W. Buell, E. F. Cragin, D. F. Crilly, James K. Edsall, H. N. Higgenbotham, Christopher Hotz, Joshua C. Knickerbocker, J. G. Lombard, Clarence Peck, E. S. Pike, Ernest Prussing, E. B. Stevens, and Louis Wampold.

THE GATHERING WAS CALLED

to order by President Cooney, who referred to the nomination and election of Gen. Garfield, his taking the Presidency, and his being stricken down. When he became Chief Magistrate the people knew him better than before—knew the manliness, and strength, and gentleness of his character, as well as the womanly sweetness which had characterized all his pain and suffering, and they had learned to love him. He had been taken into their hearts, and when he died each one felt a sense of personal loss. Hence it was thought best that the members of the club should come together and take each other's hands, look into each other's faces, and speak to each other of the desolation which comes of this death that had flung its black shadow over the civilized world.

Mr. Emery A. Storrs, from a committee previously appointed, presented the following resolutions:

The death of James A. Garfield, late President of the United States, is one of the most mournful and tragic events in our history.

In the full vigor of his manhood, in the zenith of his fame, standing upon the threshold of his great office, and intrenched in the affections and confidence of the people, he has been stricken down.

The Nation mourns the loss of its beloved and trusted Chief Magistrate, and with the universal sorrow is mixed the feeling of shame and horror that he perished at the hands of an assassin.

The Union League Club of the City of Chicago, of which our lamented President was an honorary member, anxious to pay its tribute to the memory of a noble, honorable, and manly life, and to place in enduring form upon its records its sense of this great National bereavement, resolves:

I. That in the death of James A. Garfield the Nation has lost a Chief Magistrate who, working his way to his high position from the ranks of the people, was ever in full sympathy with them. He loved his country and his whole country, and had perilled his life for its preservation. He bore no bitterness of feeling toward any section of it, for he had learned by the actual experience of battles the heroism of those who had been its foes and his. He held the honor and the credit of his country very near his heart, and was always the wise and earnest champion of both. In its narrow sense, he was not and could not be a partisan. His party allegiance was always subordinate to patriotic duty. His politics widened out into a broad and comprehensive statesmanship; as a legislator he looked beyond the interests of a mere section, and comprehended and zealously sought to foster and promote the general welfare.

Taught in the schools of actual experience and equipped and advised by a long and liberal culture, broad and catholic in his statesmanship and patriotic in every fibre of his being, the friend of every worthy interest, he was placed by the people in the greatest office in their gift, and had given promise that its great duties would be performed up to the full measure of the promise of his past career.

II. His qualities as man and citizen, the blamelessness of his life, the tenderness of his friendships, the breadth and quality of his culture as statesman, orator, scholar, and teacher, enshrined him in the affections of the people, and have made his name a loved and honored one in every honest home and heart.

III. He believed that whatever perils might environ or calamities befall us, the Nation itself is indestructible and immortal. The people will best honor him by following his teachings, and will with heart and lofty courage pursue the pathway of patriotic duty which he has so often and so eloquently pointed out.

IV. That we profoundly sympathize with the sorrowing wife and family of the late President in their sore bereavement and the heavy affliction through which they have been called to pass.

V. That a copy of these resolutions and of the proceedings of this meeting be suitably engrossed and forwarded to the wife and family of the late President, and that a suitable copy also be prepared for preservation among the archives of the club.

VI. That these resolutions and the proceedings of this meeting be entered upon the records of this club by its Secretary.

MR. STORRS SUPPLEMENTED

the resolutions by these remarks:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: The spectacle of a great Nation mourning sincerely the loss of its Chief Magistrate is always a most solemn and impressive one. But how sublime is its solemnity and impressiveness when that mourning can only be truthfully voiced and adequately expressed in the language of individual sorrow, as for a dear friend who is no more.

If I shall truthfully speak for you, the words which I utter must be those of a sincere grief; they must be freighted with tender expressions of personal friendship, not merely for a Chief Magistrate, but for a dear and honored friend stricken down in the fullness of his fame.

But added to our grief for his loss is the sense of humiliation and horror that he died at the hand of an assassin. The chosen head of 50,000,000 of people, throwing from his shoulders for a time the heavy cares of his great office, sought the old friends of his young days, sought the college where the foundations of his generous culture were laid, but in vain, for the murderous assassin smote him: and torn and bleeding, wounded unto death, he was carried to that bed of pain and anguish over which the Nation has since sorrowing, prayerfully, sometimes hopefully, but finally desparingly hung.

In all history there is nothing so pathetic. The long, weary weeks came and went, the people hoped, and prayed, and feared; he suffered always, but from that brave heart there came no complaint. He knew how profoundly stirred were all human sympathies for him. If heroic and Christian endurance could have availed the President would not have died. Wearied by his days and weeks of suffering his heart turned to his old home or to the sea, and, so near the great ocean that he could see its crested billows form and break, and hear the plashing of its waves, they carried him, and there he died. Slowly but surely his life ebbed away, and with the murmurs of the ocean ringing in his ears, and sweet and tender memories of the dear old home at Mentor filling his soul, the noble spirit went out with the tide, into the vast ocean of Eternity.

But how our sorrows are chastened, and our grief assuaged as we look back upon his noble, his modest, and his blameless life.

He had touched both poles of human life. He had eaten the crust of poverty. He sat at last at the head of a great Nation.

He performed not only without complaint, but with ready zeal, the smallest duty. He proved himself capable of and bravely met the most solemn and weighty responsibilities. Never unduly elated at the hope of easy success, his courage grew as dangers thickened and as difficulties multiplied.

How steady ran the current of his life. His growth—how sure, and how natural. His progress was not made by leaps, but was a steady advancement, and he never lost a forward step that he had made. He grew up from the soil, and the foundations of his character and fame were imbedded in it. His growth was like that of a forest tree, drawing its sources from earth and sky. Sunshine and storm both aided him. As step by step he "went up higher," it was because he was called up, and not because he was forced up. He never stood upon a platform made of men whom he had pulled down. Student, teacher, lawyer, soldier, Congressman, Senator, President, such was his career, and no human being is any the less for what James A. Garfield has been.

The man Garfield was always greater than the titled official—whether General, Congressman, Senator, or President. And so it came to pass that all slanders upon his private life or public conduct fell harmless at his feet. His heart was too pure and true for hatreds. He knew not what the feeling of revenge was. His courage was often tried on bloody battlefields, and it was dauntless, but in the presence of even the bitterest foe whom he had vanquished all spirit of resentment melted away, and his sympathies were as tender and gentle as a woman's.

No heat of personal or political controversy ever betrayed him into slander of his adversary, and in all his busy life no word of detraction ever passed his lips.

The sweetness and purity of his private life inspired his public career. He loved the Union as he loved his home, and he fought for it as he would have fought for the safety of his own fireside.

He hated oppression, and knew that when the flames of the Rebellion were quenched there must be no slave upon the soil of the Republic. He made no idle gifts, and, knowing full well that the promise of freedom was worthless without freedom itself, he was not content until the enfranchised slave wore all the robes and carried all the weapons of the completest citizenship.

He knew that mere National existence was worthless if National honor and credit were destroyed, and he was the most eloquent champion of both. He insisted that every promise to the freedman must be kept, and that the National engagements to the public creditor must be religiously performed. He knew that to be prosperous in its fullest sense there must be neither Solid South nor Solid North. His heart was big enough to hold the whole country, and he would unite it by the solid ties of absolute and universal justice.

And so all came to honor and to love him. How splendidly in every relation of life did he bear the "honored name of gentleman." What a penetrating perfume now comes from his life so untimely closed! How sweet and how fragrant are all our memories of him! His death shall not be without its blessings, for gathering around the open grave of our dead President and friend we shall cast into it, and there shall be buried with him, all partisan and sectional differences and dissensions which he strove so sincerely to heal, and with loftier zeal and purer purpose, inspired by the example of his noble and manly life, we shall carry our country upward to the highest eminences of National honor, renown, and achievement.

He is safe. His past is stainless and is secure, and as for the future, through all the generations, the name and fame of James A. Garfield shall be held as a sacred, a pathetic, and a tender memory.

His cares are all behind him, his sufferings are at an end, and safely pillowed on his honored achievements he sleeps beyond our power of waking.

No dirges, no funeral marches that the bands may play, will be half so solemn as the mournful music that the throbbings of our hearts shall make. His example is enduring and will light up all the future, though the fires of his earthly life are burned out. His great soul is sure is immortal, and looking through the mists—for they are but mists which separate us from that solemn future—we may see, even through our blinding tears, if we but look with the eyes of an exalted faith, his great spirit robed in spotless white, companioned by the good of all the ages. In that solemn presence—we uncovered stand—"We hail, we salute it," and breathe our sad Farewell.

GEN. HAWLEY,

in seconding the resolutions, said a Nation was in tears for its much loved Chief. Not only in our land, but in all lands deep grief filled the hearts of men. In him every race and condition of men recognized a brother. Was he ambitious, it was to exalt and ennoble humanity. Did he walk in the high places of the earth, it was that he might serve his country, preserve its peace, promote its prosperity, secure to every citizen the equal protection of the laws, and do with his might what in him lay to discharge his whole duty to God and man. He was a brave and faithful soldier, an able and successful legislator, a true and patriotic President, a tender and loving son, husband, and father, a devout Christian, and a friend faithful and true. In all the positions he was called to fill he was distinguished by great abilities and fidelity to duty. From the lowliest condition he won his way step by step, until he reached the summit of human ambition, and by his life and example illustrated our system of government and our free institutions; and his well-rounded and completed life presented an example for the imitation and encouragement of the youth of the country in all time. History would accord him a place with the great and good of all ages. His countrymen would place him beside those they would longest remember and most tenderly love. To mother, wife, and children they gave their deepest sympathy and their undying affection.

THE HON. WILLIAM ALDRICH

was called on, but said he was so full of sorrow and sadness that he could not say anything more than that a great man had fallen—one that we could not forget.

Judge Hawes followed, and asked when before, in the history of the world, had a man gone down to his death leaving the whole world in tears? President Garfield of all was the most loved. By his honesty, and integrity, and manhood he had won his way from obscurity to the highest place in the gift of man. But he was gone. He had exchanged his sceptre of form on earth for a crown of glory in heaven. The speaker believed the Government would go on without friction, and that President Garfield's successor would administer the affairs of this great Nation so as to meet the approbation and indorsement of the people generally. Adverting to Guiteau, he deprecated any rash expressions regarding him, saying that he believed the sober, second thought of every law-abiding citizen was that he should have a fair trial and be punished for his crime according to the laws of the country.

The meeting then adjourned.

GOING TO CLEVELAND.

THE ILLINOIS DELEGATION.

Mayor Harrison received the following yesterday morning:

"STATE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 21.—*The Hon. Carter H. Harrison*—DEAR SIR: At the request of prominent citizens of this State I have deemed it proper to appoint a delegation of 100 to represent Illinois at the funeral of President Garfield at Cleveland, O., on Monday next, and I have to request that you will serve as a member of that delegation if your engagements will permit. Very truly yours,

"S. M. CULLOM, Governor."

The other gentlemen selected for Chicago are as follows:

E. B. Washburne,	John H. Clough,
Thomas Hoyne,	John H. Tyrell,
John Wentworth,	L. D. Condee,
Jesse Spalding,	William J. Campbell,
Lyman Trumbull,	George Schneider,
John L. Beveridge,	Cyrus H. McCormick,
J. R. Doolittle,	M. W. Fuller,
O. W. Potter,	W. J. Hynes,
Munroe Heath,	M. R. M. Wallace,
E. S. Isham,	W. K. Ackerman,
C. B. Lawrence,	Emery A. Storrs,
Lambert Tree,	Conrad Seipp,
Marshall Field,	Perry H. Smith,
B. C. Cook,	M. A. Myer,
T. L. Dickey,	Gen. H. N. Eldridge,
John M. Clarke,	Peter Schuttler,
George M. Pullman,	Col. William P. Rend,
Isaac N. Arnold,	J. W. Doane,
A. L. Morrison,	John B. Hawley,
Erskine M. Phelps,	John C. Coonley,
Judge M. F. Tuley,	Leonard Swett,
George C. Walker,	Robert Law,
Gen. H. H. Thomas,	William A. James.

They are requested to meet in the reading-room of the Pacific at 1 p. m. to-day.

THE VETERANS.

In pursuance of the resolution passed by the Union Veteran Club at the meeting last Tuesday night, President Scribner has appointed the following members to represent the club at the funeral of the late President James A. Garfield in Cleveland on next Monday: Julius White, William E. Strong, A. L. Chetlain, John L. Beveridge, Joseph Stockton, Joseph T. Torrence, Orrin L. Mann, Martin Beem, James A. Sexton, Seth F. Hanchett, John H. Healy, Jacob Gross, James W. Brockway, Canute R. Matson, E. F. C. Klokke, John Stephens, William S. O'Hara, Charles Bosworth, Leander Bauder, J. H. Weaver, J. W. Davis, Solomon Rutter, Watson Griffith, A. M. Church, James J. Healy.

The committee will meet at the Pacific Hotel at 8 o'clock this evening to make arrangements for the trip.

ANOTHER DELEGATION.

The gentlemen invited by the Federal officers in this city to attend the funeral of President Garfield will leave here Sunday afternoon, and will arrive in Cleveland Monday morning. A meeting of the party was held at Postmaster Palmer's office yesterday afternoon to perfect arrangements.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

At the meeting of the Directors of the Board of Trade yesterday the President was authorized to appoint a delegation to attend the funeral of President Garfield at Cleveland Monday. A committee will probably be appointed to receive contributions to the fund for Mrs. Garfield.

THE COUNTY AUTHORITIES.

The following among the county authorities have agreed to attend President Garfield's funeral at Cleveland Monday: Commissioners Albright, Ayars, Coburn, Clark, Ender, Farren, Knopf, Miller, Rheinwald, Senne, Stewart, Wood, Purington, and County-Clerk Klokke, Coroner Matson, J. J. Healy, Clerk of the Circuit Court, John Stephens, Clerk of the Criminal Court, Assistant-Treasurer Beye, Capt. McGrath, County Agent, and Messrs. Filkins and Nash, clerks of the Board. They have engaged a special car, which will leave the Michigan Southern depot at 5:15 Sunday afternoon.

APOLLO COMMANDERY

Knights Templar have about completed, their arrangements, through their committee, Messrs. Hitchcock, Quick, and Crego, for attending the President's funeral. They have chartered seven cars, four Pullman's and three coaches, will be joined by Montjoie Commandery, and will go over the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad, leaving here Sunday afternoon. They expect to go 300 strong, and will take with them the band of the Sixth Regiment. The officers were yesterday informed by telegraph that they had been assigned to an important position in the procession, and they have been led to believe further that the funeral will be under the direction of the Knights. The Commandery will hold a special meeting this evening to arrange some details, and it is important that every member should be present.

A TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

MEETING OF THE VETERAN UNION LEAGUE.

A special meeting of the Veteran Union League was held last evening in the Appellate Court-room, Col. L. W. Perce presiding. Comrade Coulston moved the appointment of a committee of five for the purpose of preparing suitable resolutions in regard to the death of the President. The motion prevailed, and the Chair appointed as such committee Comrades Dibble, Walker, Floyd, Swain, and Matson. The Chairman was added to the committee, which retired for consultation, and finally reported as follows:

"The occasion upon which we meet is so sad that the mind wanders and the tongue falters when we attempt to voice our grief. The assassination of President Garfield was so atrocious in all its surroundings; the hand that struck the blow so mean and contemptible; the victim of the blow such a grand and magnificent exemplification of American manhood; the providence of God so shrouded by the mystery of the 'clouds and darkness which are before His face,' that we are stunned to silent sorrow.

"Eulogy pales before the record and life of the late President. The history of his death, like the history of his life, is a lesson to the nations. Surrounded by faithful friends; sustained by a wife whom history will place high among the heroic women of all time; filled with a faith absolutely sublime: reviewing a past filled with bright achievements; standing upon the very pinnacle of fame; prepared to live if possible and equally prepared to die; looking upon the face of death with a quiet, brave fortitude; his spirit, when it took its final flight, was buoyed upon an atmosphere filled with the prayers of fifty millions of people. If it ever can be said of life and death it can be said of him, 'Oh, death, where is thy sting? Oh, grave, where is thy victory?' The Nation mourns its loss, not his. In the midst of our sorrow we, the Veteran Union League of Chicago, do therefore

"*Resolve*: 1. That in the death of President James A. Garfield we recognize a National calamity.

"2. That in his short Administration he developed an earnest desire to enhance virtue and repress vice, to develop honesty, industry, and integrity; in the administration of public affairs, to make politics purer and the Government and the world better.

"3. That the violent death of President Garfield, so soon following the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, should teach the people of the United States that the spirit of law and order should be cultivated and enforced by all good citizens, and lawlessness and crime repressed and stamped out by the strong arm of the law.

"4. That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the heroic widow and the family of the late President.

"5. That the noble and patriotic sentiments uttered by President Arthur in his inaugural address entitle him to the fullest support and confidence of the American people.

"6. That these resolutions be spread upon the records of the League, and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Mrs. Garfield."

The resolutions were adopted by a rising vote.

The Chair asked for information as to how many representatives of the League would attend the funeral of the President at Cleveland, and it was suggested that ten or twelve had signified their intention of doing so.

On motion, it was decided that, if a parade or other demonstration should be decided on for Monday, the members of the League should gather at the Grand Pacific one hour before the time fixed for the beginning of such parade. On motion of Comrade Sexton, the Chair appointed a committee, consisting of Comrades Sexton, Jacobs, Phelps, Floyd, and S. F. Mann to consult with committees of other organizations in relation to the memorial services. The meeting then adjourned.

IN GENERAL.

THE WORK OF DECORATING

still goes on, and all over the city buildings are being draped. The railroad offices along Clark street are hung with black and white, and on State street from the river to Thirty-ninth street there is scarcely a building but has some badge of mourning displayed. Almost every house in the business centre of the city has been draped. Yesterday morning the work of decorating the exterior of several of the South Side churches was begun, and mourning will be displayed Sunday in all the churches. The schoolhouses are being decorated, and each scholar is asked to bring five cents to help the fund. Monday, the day of the President's funeral in Cleveland, will see almost every public and private building in the city hung with mourning.

The establishment of D. B. Fisk & Co., at the corner of Wabash avenue and Washington street, presents a very imposing appearance. The two fronts are covered with wide bands and streamers of black, relieved by festoons and rosets of white, and the immense windows are filled with a beautiful display of mourning goods, black and white ostrich plumes, black ribbons, and dress goods. Three very fine crayon portraits of President Garfield, heavily draped with crape, are also displayed, and the whole presents a most striking appearance.

The spirit stamp-room in the United States Internal Revenue Department is one of the prettiest and tastiest decorated room in the Custom-House. Besides the graceful folds of white and black which have been entwined about the chandeliers upon the centre of the counter has been placed a raised dais, upon which is set an excellent likeness of the late President. In front of the picture is a vase of beautiful fragrant flowers, and over the picture the words, "We will keep his memory green." Clinging round the stand and overhead, underneath and back of the picture are massive vines of evergreen and growing ivy. This pretty design is the work of Miss Ogden, the accountant of the office. In the Deputy Collector's and Gaugers' rooms, Mr. Harry Wagar has placed flowing festoons of white and black cloth, in the centre of which is held a picture of the dead President.

A reporter called yesterday at the wholesale dry-goods establishments of Marshall Field & Co., A. T. Stewart & Co., and J. V. Farwell & Co., to ascertain the quantity of mourning material sold in the city and country since Monday. He was informed at each house that it was impossible to give any sort of estimate, as they had been fairly overwhelmed with orders, and had had no opportunity, as yet, to figure up sales. It was said that hundreds of thousands of yards of black and white goods had been sold within the past three days, and the demand still keeps up. The rumor that the price had been pushed up was denied.

THE FUND FOR MRS. GARFIELD.

During yesterday Mr. John B. Drake, of the Grand Pacific Hotel, received $100 from H. C. Durand and $25 from Julius Rosenthal for the Mrs. Garfield fund. Mr. Drakes wishes it stated that he will receive any amount, no matter how small, and it will be immediately forward to the Union Trust Company of New York.

The following are the names of those in this city who subscribed when the fund was first started, with the amount of their subscriptions: C. B. Blair, $1,000; F. F. Spencer, $1,000; John Crerar, $1,000; P. D. Armour, $1,000; S. A. Kent, $1,000; Edson Keith, $1,000; R. S. Crane, $1,000; two friends, $1,000; Marshall Field, $1,000; John B. Drake, $1,000; Naylor & Co., $1,000; John W. Ellis, $1,000; Fowler Bros., $500.

THE RETAIL GROCERS.

The President of the Retail Grocers' Association of Chicago has sent the following request to the members, one and all, of the organization over which he has been chosen to preside:

GENTLEMEN: God in His wisdom has seen fit to take our beloved President away from our midst. As a mark of our respect, and a token of profound sympathy for his afflicted family, I would suggest that we all of us close our places of business and unite with the Nation in mourning our great loss on Monday, the 26th inst., that being the day set apart for the funeral of James A. Garfield. Very respectfully,

FRANK B. ROCKWOOD, President.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

YOUNG MEN.

The following call has been issued for a meeting specially for young men:

To the Young Men of Chicago: We cordially invite you to join in a Garfield memorial service to be held in Central Music-Hall Monday evening, Sept. 26. The life of James A. Garfield appeals to none more strongly than to us, and it seems fitting that we should hold a special meeting in memory of one who ever was, and loved to be, known as the counselor and friend of young men, and whose life is an inspiration to all.

The Apollo Club have kindly consented to join us, and will take charge of the musical exercises.

The following have been selected as speakers: E. C. Larned, Edw. S. Isham, Melville W. Fuller, Bishop C. E. Cheney, Franklin MacVeagh.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE YOUNG MEN'S AUXILIARY CLUB.

SUNDAY SERVICE.

A union memorial service commemorating President Garfield, under the auspices of the City Evangelistic Committee and the Chicago Y. M. C. A., will be held in Farwell Hall Sunday at 4 p. m. Addresses by the Rt.-Rev. Bishop Cheney, the Rev. Herrick Johnson, the Rev. George C. Lorimer, D. D., E. C. Larned, D. W. Whittle, the Rev. W. C. Willing, D. D., Samuel M. Moore, the Rev. Arthur Little, D. D., and others. The singing will be conducted by James McGranahan.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

Alumni of Williams College are invited to meet in the club-room of the Tremont House today at noon to take appropriate action with reference to the death of President Garfield.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THERE MUST BE A PROCESSION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—It is to be hoped that the Mayor will carry out his idea of having a procession and funeral ceremonies here, and on a scale large enough to give the vast numbers that would attend an opportunity to witness them. The people not only of the city, but of all the surrounding region, would flock together and hail it as a welcome means of somewhat relieving their pent-up feelings by so fitting an expression. If, as he says, the Knights Templar and other Masons would lead off as a nucleus, and every civic and other society, as well as the military and Fire Department, be invited to fall into line, a big procession would be made already. Then it would be an interesting feature to have all the Republican clubs, with banners in mourning, and the Hancocks clubs too—indeed, giving the latter the advance in line—for the Democrats are not a whit behind the Republicans in grief at this event. It would be a beautiful sight, this appearance of both parties with their old insignia alike in black, alike each bowed with a common sorrow; it would be an historical spectacle, to be mentioned in the papers of both continents.

It is due to the people, due to the city, due to the memory of the dead President, that our leading active men who generally marshal such enterprises set this on foot forthwith.

The procession might bring up at the Custom-House, and the vast masses of the people could gather on the four sides of that building, while from the steps on each side obituary addresses could be delivered by such speakers as should be selected, and the occasion might be one of great benefit to us all in the way of heart-growth, citizen fellowship, and patriotic expression.

CIVIS.

G. A. R.

At a regular meeting of A. E. Burnside Post, No. 109, G. A. R., South Chicago, held Sept. 20, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Commander of the Universe to remove from our midst our late comrades, A. E. Burnside and James A. Garfield; and

WHEREAS, We deem it proper that we should place on record our appreciation of their services as comrades; therefore, be it

Resolved, by A. E. Burnside Post, No. 109, G. A. R., Department of Illinois, That, while we bow with humble submission to the will of the Most High, we do not the less mourn for our comrades who have been called from their labor to rest.

Resolved, That in the death of said comrades our country sustains a loss of true soldiers who were ever active and zealous in their work in the time of their country's danger, ever ready to answer the call to duty, and devoted to its welfare and prosperity; wise in council and fearless in action, their virtues endeared them not only to their comrades, but to all their fellow-citizens.

Resolved, That this post tender its heartfelt sympathies to the families and relatives of our deceased comrades in this their sad affliction.

Resolved, That the members of this post wear the badge of mourning for thirty days.

The Department Commander recommends that, in token of deep grief for the death of President James A. Garfield, the halls of the several posts of this department be draped in mourning, and the comrades wear a badge of mourning at their meetings for the period of thirty days.

THE WELSH REPUBLICAN CLUB

held a special meeting at Carpenter's Hall, No. 221 West Madison street, last evening, with David Jones in the chair. The following resolutions were passed:

WHEREAS, The hand of Divine Providence has removed from our midst James A. Garfield, President of the United States, we are desirous of testifying our respect for his memory and expressing our earnest and affectionate sympathy to his wife and family; therefore,

Resolved, That we tender our condolence to the wife and family of the President in their hour of trial and affliction and devotedly commend them to the keeping of Him who looks with pitying eye upon the widowed and fatherless.

Resolved, That in our National sorrow for the loss of a faithful and beloved servant we find consolation in the belief that it is well with him for whom we mourn.

Resolved, That, while we deeply sympathize with those who were bound to the beloved President by the nearest and dearest ties, we share with them the hope of a reunion in that better world where there are no partings.

NOTES.

Grain-Inspector Reynolds requests the announcement that the Inspection Department will be closed on Monday on account of the obsequies of President Garfield.

THE MEDICAL WAR.

Homeopathy at the County Hospital.

The Committee on Hospitals of the County Board met yesterday afternoon to consider the resolution of Commissioner Wood, introduced some time ago, looking to giving the homeopathic physicians of the city representation on the County Medical Board—a body of physicians having charge of the County Hospital. Drs. Gunn, Bridge, Steele, and McWilliams (allopaths), representing the Medical Board, and Drs. Vilas, Hall, Mitchell, and Foster, representing the Homeopathic colleges of the city, were present by invitation. They had been invited in the hope that they could throw some light upon the vexed question of mixing the two schools of medicine in the management of the hospital, but they did very little in that direction.

Commissioner Coburn opened the ball by saying that, while he was in favor of admitting homeopathic physicians to the privileges of the hospital, he did not see how it could be done without disarranging everything.

Commissioner Wood thought, as a starting point, it should be first ascertained

WHAT THE HOMEOPATHS WANTED,

and, secondly, how they could be given the privileges they might claim. He had introduced the resolution as a matter of simple justice to a large class of physicians and to a prominent school of medicine, and had no further interest in it.

Commissioner Coburn, in reply, expressed a desire to hear from some of the homeopaths as to how they could enjoy the privileges they sought at the hospital.

Dr. Mitchell, of the Chicago Homeopathic College, took the floor by invitation, and, after referring to the fact that his school was unrepresented in the Medical Board, suggested that, since the members were divided in threes, and each detail did hospital duty three months in the year, there could be no objection to having three members of his school on the Medical Board. By such an arrangement there could not possibly be any clash, for when the homeopaths had charge, which would be in turn, only three months in the year, the other members of the board of a different school would be entirely relieved of duty.

Dr. C. H. Vilas, of Hahnemann Medical College, was next to speak. He had not given the subject any particular study, but was inclined to believe that his school should have more consideration than Dr. Mitchell proposed. If the homeopaths were to be admitted to any privileges, he thought they would

DEMAND REPRESENTATION IN ACCORDANCE

with the numerical strength of the profession. He did not want them to go there as interlopers, and was sure the profession at large would agree with him. He only spoke for himself, however, and did not pretend to represent any college or person in the matter. He could see how it might be to his great personal interest to be on the Medical Board; but he took a broader view of the subject than that, because he was devoted to his profession and felt an interest in building it up. If his school was to be recognized he wanted the recognition to be ample, and in keeping with its power and worth.

Commissioner Coburn, to get matters in shape, moved that the homeopaths be given three members of the Medical Board.

Commissioner Purington suggested that since there were two pavilions at the hospital the homeopaths could be given entire control of one of them.

Commissioner Wood inquired whether there were any vacancies on the board at present, and also whether any were likely to occur.

Commissioner Coburn replied that there were no vacancies and never would be unless some one died or was removed for cause.

Commissioner Purington thought that the homeopaths never could be represented under this condition of affairs, and went on to say that he was satisfied they would not be content with the adoption of Mr. Coburn's motion.

Dr. Hall, of Hahnemann College, said the question was new to him, but he thought there was

A GENERAL MISAPPREHENSION ON THE SUBJECT.

His school had made no specific demand, and he did not know that it had any to make. It was true, however, that seven-twelfths of the taxpayers of the county were patrons of homeopthy, and they ought to be suitably recognized, if recognized at all. To give them three members of the board would be an injustice to the profession and the school, and the whole matter was premature. He believed, furthermore, that it would be indiscreet to take any action before the homeopaths had had time to get together and consult, and find out what they really wanted. The proposition to divide the hospital he regarded as entirely impracticable, and if a resolution of that nature was adopted it would lead to an interminable wrangle. If the Commissioners really desired to do his school a service, however, they could best do it by building a separate hospital for them. In this way there could not possibly be any dispute over the medical treatment of the pauper sick, and, furthermore, the two schools of medicine would be tested and their work could be compared. As things were the homeopaths were running an hospital in the city, and in the winter months were boarding and treating about seventy-five paupers. They had never called upon the county for a cent, and he did not know that they ever would. In conclusion, he said he did not see how the two schools could be amalgamated, and predicted that any attempt in that direction would be a failure.

Commissioner Coburn said the proposition to build a separate hospital was out of the question, the fact being that the county already had more hospital room than it needed.

The members of the Medical Board were then called upon for suggestions, but they declined to say anything, and, it appearing that there was a general diffidence all around, the committee adjourned for four weeks. In the meantime the homeopaths promise to get together and discuss the whole subject, and at the next meeting it is expected that they will be prepared to detail their wants and present their claims in a tangible shape.

SPORTING.

CHICAGO VS. PROVIDENCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 22.—Umpire Callahan turned the tables on the home nine to-day, giving the game to the Chicagos. Dalrymple was fairly caught at second by Gilligan to Farrell in the fourth inning, and, more than that, ran far outside the base-line. Callahan would not allow the out. York then misjudged a fly hit by Kelly, and Dalrymple scored, the batsman going to second. Anson hit to Start, who had a chance to put out Anson, but, throwing wildly to Gilligan, allowed Kelly to score. An honest decision at second in Dalrymple's case would have made the score 1 to 0, as Providence earned their run on single hits of Radbourn, Brown, and Hines. President Hulbert and wife witnessed the game. He considered Dalrymple fairly put out at second. Seven hundred people were present. The features of the game were the pitching of Ward and Corcoran and the fielding by Gore and Denny.

THE SCORE.

Chicago.	A	R	B	T	P	A	E
Gore, c. f.	4	0	1	1	5	1	0
Dalrymple, l. f.	3	1	0	0	2	0	1
Kelly, r. f.	3	1	0	0	1	0	0
Anson, 1b.	3	0	0	0	9	0	0
Williamson, 3b.	3	0	0	0	1	1	0
Burns, s. s.	3	0	1	1	0	1	0
Corcoran, p.	3	0	0	0	0	9	0
Flint, c.	3	0	0	0	6	4	0
Quest, 2b.	3	0	1	1	3	3	1
Total	28	2	3	3	27	19	3
Providence.							
Hines, c. f.	5	0	3	4	3	0	0
Start, 1b.	3	0	0	0	11	0	1
Farrell, 2b.	2	0	0	0	2	5	0
York, l. f.	3	0	0	0	1	0	1
Ward, p.	4	0	1	2	0	2	1
Gilligan, c.	4	0	0	0	1	2	0
Radbourn, s. s.	4	1	1	1	0	1	2
Brown, r. f.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
Denny, 3b.	4	0	0	0	5	3	0
Total	33	1	6	8	24	13	5

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	*	—2
Providence	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Run earned—Providence, 1.
Two-base hits—Hines, Ward.
First base on balls—Start, Farrell, (2) York.
First base on errors—Chicago, 2; Providence, 2.
Struck out—Corcoran, York, Gilligan (4), Brown, (2).
Balls called—Corcoran, 81; Ward, 49.
Strikes called—Corcoran, 41; Ward, 9.
Double play—Gore-Flint.
Wild pitches—Corcoran, 2; Ward, 1.
Time—One hour and forty minutes.
Umpire—Callahan.

CEDAR RAPIDS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Sept. 22.—The races were attended by over 5,000 people to-day. The weather was fine. The 2:32 purse of $300 was won by Lucre in straight heats. Time, 2:34, 2:34¼, 2:33.

The 2:26 purse of $500 was won by Wagner's Bashaw in straight heats. Time, 2:28¾, 2:25¼, 2:27.

The running race, half mile, purse of $100, was won by Tom Hyman. Time, 51¼, 52.

The ten-mile running race, between Mrs. Burke, of Omaha, and Miss Penneo, of Colorado, was won by Mrs. Burke, who beat Penneo half a mile. Time, 22 minutes 56 seconds.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Sept. 22.—The 2:34 class was won by John N. in three straight heats. Time, 2:31¼, 2:31¼, and 2:32¼.

The pacing race, free for all, had six heats. The fifth was declared void on account of jockeying. Rowdy Boy won. Time: 2:25, 2:24¾, and 2:31. In the 4-year-old colt race two heats were trotted, both taken by Fannie Wilkes in 2:53¾ and 2:46. The conclusion of the race was postponed on account of darkness. The 2:40 pacing race was postponed on account of darkness.

CONEY ISLAND.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY, Sept. 22.—In the three-quarters of a mile race Brambaletta was first, Wakefield second, Buster third. Time, 1:17.

In the mile and one-eighth Bridecake was first, Enniskillen second, L. B. Sprague third. Time, 1:57.

In the one mile Bernardine was first, Reporter second, Rosalie third, and very lame. Time, 1:45.

In the mile and a quarter hurdle race Speculation was first, Kitty Clark second, Andy Woodcock third. Time, 2:18.

FLEETWOOD PARK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—At Fleetwood Park today Clingstone won the 2:21 class race in three straight heats, Lucy took second money, Bunny Medium third, and Voltaire fourth. Time, 2:19¾, 2:19¾, 2:21¾.

Trinket trotted a mile in 2:14, two seconds better than the best mile heretofore made on the track.

TROTTING MATINEE.

A free-for-all trotting matinée will be given at the Central Park track to-morrow afternoon, commencing promptly at 2 o'clock. Entries will close at the track at that hour. The program will include the following races:

3-minute class to road wagons.
2:45 class to road wagons.
2:50 class in harness.
2:35 class in harness.
Free-for-all class in harness.

Everybody invited. Admission free. Madison-street cars run to the track.

THE OAR.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Sept. 22.—Articles of agreement by Wallace Ross, forwarded to Hanlan, with a check for $500, specify that the men are to row three miles, one and one-half miles and turn. The final deposit is to be made Oct. 25, and the race takes place Nov. 1.

CASUALTIES.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 22.—James Stevens, a brakeman on the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad, was instantly killed by lightning last night while working his brake as the train neared Two Rivers, Wis. Stevens was a very respectable married man, and was a resident of Indianapolis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MANITOWOC, Wis., Sept. 22.—A moving train of cars on the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railway was struck by lightning near Two Rivers, this county, during a thunder-storm last night, killing one of the brakemen, named James Stevens, injuring another, and partly demolishing one of the cars. Stevens has no relatives here, but leaves a widowed mother at Indianapolis, Ind. He was engaged to a young lady of this place, and was soon to be married.

KILLED IN A MINE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LA SALLE, Ill., Sept. 22.—A Polander named Joseph Atlas, about 20 years of age, was instantly killed in one of the shafts of the La Salle Coal Mining Company this afternoon by a rock falling from the roof and striking him on the head, crushing in his skull.

END OF A GREAT HORROR.

LONDON, Ont., Sept. 22.—The Grand Jury threw out the bills for manslaughter against the Captain and manager of the steamer Victoria, capsized on the Queen's birthday on the River Thames, and by which accident 200 people were drowned.

PROBABLY A FATAL FALL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Sept. 22.—A man named Sorrensen, a Norwegian, working at the lumber mill of C. L. Coleman, fell forty-five feet from a lumber pile last evening, and received injuries from which he will probably die.

An American in Japanese Service.

San Francisco Bulletin.

The steamship Belgic, which sails on Tuesday next for Japan and China, takes among her passengers H. Z. Wheeler, who, for many years, has been favorably known as United States Deputy Appraiser of Customs in this city. Mr. Wheeler goes to Yokohama under an engagement to the Japanese Government as a successor to H. M. Miller, now acting as adviser to the Appraiser of Customs at that port. Mr. Miller was engaged by the Japanese Embassy while visiting this city in 1871 to serve in the Custom-House at Yokohama for a period of three years, the engagement being renewed from time to time until the present year, when failing health caused Mr. Miller's resignation. During the period named most satisfactory changes in the valuation of foreign goods imported at Yokohama have been made, and the customs revenue of Japan has largely benefited thereby. As the Japanese Government has been and is now dismissing all the foreign employés in the various departments, it is a high compliment to Mr. Miller, on resigning his position in the customs, that on his recommendation Mr. Wheeler should be engaged in his place. The latter gentleman has been one of the most faithful officers in the Appraiser's office at this port, and, judging from the past, will give equally valuable service to the customs service in Japan.

Chief of Police of Philadelphia, Pa., Samuel H. Given, Esq., says he used St. Jacobs Oil in his family for various painful ailments with excellent results. He has also heard from many who have used it for rheumatism, that it alone of all remedies did them good.

VOLUME XL.

GENERAL NOTICE.

OUR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STORES Will NOT be opened on MONDAY Sept. 26. MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

FURNITURE.

WIRTS & SCHOL[...] 222 Wabash-av[...] Between Adams and Jackson-st[...]

FINE, MEDIUM, AND COM[...] FURNITU[...] Of Every Variety and Descrip[...]

The best made and finished goods for less money anywhere else in the city. ALL GOODS GUARANTEED. Illustrated Catalogues mailed to outside of city free on application.

INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

INTER-STATE INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION OF CHICAGO.

The Great Annual Industrial and Art [...] of America is Now Open, and will Continue [...] Evening, Sundays excepted, until 12 o'clock [...] urday, Oct. 22, 1881. EVERY DEPARTMENT is replete with [...] Best, and all Arrangements for the [...] are Complete and Admirable. PROF. ADOLPH LIESEGANG'S Celebrated Orchestra of Thirty-one Pieces, Including T[...] assisted by the World Renowned Cornet[...] SIGNOR LIBERATI, late of Brighton, Coney Island. Admission—Adults, 25 cents; Children, 15 [...] Excursion Rates and Low Fares on all Ra[...]

NOTICE.

To the Stock or Bond Holders Ohio & Mississippi Railway Company.

We respectfully ask your signature to the [...] proxy, reminding you that this chan[...] agement would operate the road solely in [...] interests, instead of, as heretofore, in that of [...] & Ohio Railroad. We can also assu[...] our confident hope of shortly taking the pro[...] of the hands of a Receiver, and, by a ma[...] entirely subservient to the stockholders' [...] for a large increase in its revenue. WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., 56 [...] GEO. S. SCOTT & CO., 24 Broad[...]

PROPOSALS.

Proposal for Pipe Covering. Sealed proposals will be received up to 12 [...] of Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1881, by the Board of [...] of Cook County, for the covering [...] steam pipes in the new Court-House. Information in regard to said work can be [...] from the Engineer of the building. By order of the Committee on Public Bui[...] CHAS. E. COBURN, C[...]

SUMMER RESORTS.

Campobello Isla[...]

RUPTURE CURED.

RUPTURE CUR[...]

MOREITZ HORT[...] BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PA[...]